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THE JOURNAL

OF THE

British Archaeological Association

ESTABLISHED 1843,

FOR THE

ENCOURAGEMENT AND PROSECUTION OF RESEARCHES INTO THE ARTS AND MONUMENTS OF THE EARLY AND MIDDLE AGES.

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Etched by E.Pretty.

from a Sketch taken 1831

S.E. View of Rotherothorpe Church.

THE JOURNAL

OF THE

British Archaeological Association.

APRIL 1846.

ROTHERSTHORPE CHURCH.

(CONCLUDED.)

THE etching in the present number represents the south-east view of the church, which was the subject of a paper in a former *Journal*. It exhibits several features to which we shall have occasion to refer in our description of the interior.

The church has already been described as consisting of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, with a chapel at the east end of each, a tower at the west end, originally open to the nave, and a south porch. It is of decorated architecture, and appears to have undergone no alteration from its original plan, and may be cited as a good specimen of the arrangement of a village church of its day. The building was probably some time completing, as specimens occur of early to late decorated. Two perpendicular windows in the chancel are evidently of late insertion. The aisles are separated from the nave by three arches on either side, supported on pillars composed of elegantly clustered shafts, placed lozenge-wise, in groups of three, uniting under a handsome moulded capital, set on the angles of a square pier. The bases, which are chiefly hidden by the pewing, are of the same character; the arches are equilateral, and have double splayed archivolts and a moulded label; the responds are composed of plain semi-octagon pillars, with capitals to correspond with those of the columns. In the aisles, the labels over the pier arches spring from the impost moulding of the responds, the moulding being carried out to meet them. A string course runs over the arches and forms a

ledgment to the clerestory lights, which are quatrefoil, within circles, very broadly splayed internally, and were originally three in number on each side: that, however, on the south side nearest to the chancel has been removed, and a late perpendicular four-light window inserted, to give additional light to the pulpit. The opening of the tower arch is now blocked up; the archivolt itself is of three orders, plainly chamfered; the inner moulding retires upon the capital of the shaft, but the middle abruptly against the pier, which rises to about one-third the height of the arch. The mouldings of what may be termed the outer arch, spring from this elevated pier, and, upon the same level, the label finishes with corbel heads. The neck of the capital is much narrower than the shaft of the pillar, having a singular effect. A circular Norman font is placed in nearly the centre of the cross-aisle. In the accompanying illustration it is represented elevated upon two octagonal steps, as it stood prior to some repairs in the church in 1841; it now stands on only one circular step or base, projecting about 1½ inch. It is encircled with an arcade of intersecting arches, and a cable moulding round the brim. The lower half is plain; the bowl is leaded, and is about 12 inches in depth, its diameter at the bottom 17½, at the top 22 inches; the height of the font itself is 28 inches, and its diameter 29. Over the tower arch is placed the royal arms of George I, and against the wall which fills the opening, is an inscription, painted medallion fashion, triangular-shaped, announcing that the church was new pewed in 1841, G. Faulkner and D. Manning, churchwardens. Sentences from Scripture appear between the

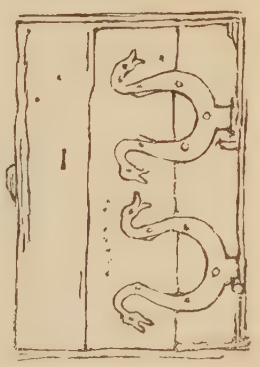
The Font, Rothersthorpe.

arches north and south of the nave, and on the walls of the aisles. Three steps of the rood-loft stairs remain within an acutely pointed arch in the wall of the north aisle; a corresponding arch likewise appears in the wall of the south aisle, where the jamb of the arch is formed of a bold single moulding. The north openings are rebated at the edge.

The chancel is ascended from the nave by a step eight inches in height. From the south chantry the rise is above six inches. The vault of the chancel arch is remarkably lofty: it is of two plain chamfered orders, the

Interior of Rothersthorpe Church, looking towards the South Chapel.

inner springing from the decorated capitals of the pillars, and the outer, as well as the label, retiring upon the walls. From this arch an excellent view of the chancel and south chantry, with all their interesting details, is obtained. There are three altar steps, six inches in height; the lower one is twenty inches, and the second eleven inches in breadth. On the north side of the chancel is a square-headed late decorated window of three lights, cinquefoiled. Beneath the window is a locker, which retains its original door, with hinges of horse-shoe form, terminating



with snakes' heads. The east window is perpendicular; it has four lights, and is divided by the centre mullion into two arches, pointed over the first and third mullion; super-mullions, springing from the points and centres of the four lights, subdivide the upper portion of the window into six trefoil-headed lights, pierced above. A transom forms the base of the two upper lights. The spandrils are not cusped. The sides and sill of the window are splayed, the latter deeply.

On the south side of the chancel is a three-light early perpendicular window, with cinquefoil heads. Beneath this window are three ogee-headed arches, consisting of a piscina and two sedilia. They have ogee, quirk, and hollow mouldings, with a slight attempt at a base, and footing at the angle. The piscina has an eight-foiled water-drain, and a horizontal drip stone below the edge of the opening, projecting about three inches, and rounded underneath. The sedilia are of equal height and depth, open at the back of the division, and with bevilled edges, the seats projecting 2½ inches, and bevilled underneath. Closely adjoining the sedilia, and between them and the chantry arch, is a hagioscope, with a low pointed arch, 3 feet 2 inches wide, and 3 feet 4 inches high, with chamfered edge. The hollow shows the thickness of the wall to be 23 inches. The communion rails are of oak and balustred, placed above the upper step, and ending close to the division of the first sedilia. The communion-table is of oak, with console legs.

There is an oak chest placed near the pulpit stairs, removed from its former situation in the south aisle under the entrance to the rood-loft.

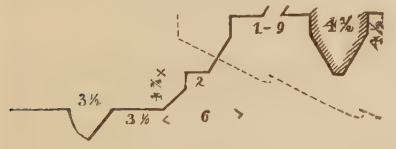
Passing under the chantry arch, which is of the same character as the chancel-arch, we have at the east end a two-light trefoil-headed window pierced above, the upper part of the arch of which has a considerable splay, with the edge chamfered. About half way down the splay widens extremely, and with a still broader chamfer; the point and base have ornamented finishings. Beneath the window runs a plain angular string-course bevilled underneath, and on either side a bracket-moulding or shelf, consisting of a hollow between two rounds and fillets, of a good bold design. In the south wall is a broad lancet window, under which is a piscina, with good bold mouldings, of a similar design to

the bracket; the label is a three-quarter round and splay, with a slight return. The water-drain is ten-foiled, and is broken in the centre. Next to this is a decorated window, four lights, lancet-headed and trefoiled, under an elliptical arch, the spandrils pierced; the label on the exterior is semicircular. Beneath is the founder's tomb; an ogee arch, crocketed, with decorated mouldings, continued nearly to the floor.

In the south aisle are two two-light trefoil-headed windows, pierced above; between which is a door leading to the porch. On the left is apparently a benatura, with a plain chamfered edge, partially concealed by the pewing. It has, however, a recess at the back, and may therefore have been a receptacle for a light.

At the west end is a lancet light, trefoil-headed, about 13½ inches wide, with a very broad splay, opening to the extent of 4 feet 7½ inches.

At the west end of the north aisle is a decorated window of two lights, cinquefoiled, and pierced above with a quatrefoil; the lower part of this, as well as the rest of the windows in this aisle, has been partially closed. A north doorway nearly opposite to the south porch has been filled up, and in the interior altogether obliterated; externally the oak door, with the handle, remains, and the arch has a good bold moulding continued to the base. In the centre of the aisle is a decorated window of two lights, cinquefoiled, and pierced above with a quatrefoil and spandril piercings, with chamfered edges. More eastward, in the chantry chapel, is a richly decorated window, of the tracery of which the wood-cut affords the best description.



Section of Window.

At the east end the window has been mutilated; it was probably of similar character to the west window. Beneath is a stringing, half round and

bevilled. Above, on either side of the window, is a bracket-shelf; and over these, projections of a similar character. On the south side is a decorated piscina, trefoil-headed, with bold characteristic mouldings. The drain is eight-foiled, with a boss closing the orifice in the centre. The lip of the basin projects two inches from the wall.

Parclose Screen.

A deal partition supplies the place of the parclose, for the annexed view of which we are indebted to Thomas Charles, Esq., of Maidstone, who sketched it during a visit to the church in 1835, and made the following note in his journal:—"The chancel arch was boarded up, and the king's arms placed thereon; part of the rood-loft screen remained. The screens of the chantry chapels divided them from the aisles, and were of perpendicular architecture" (*query*, late decorated).

The roofs of nave, aisles, and chancel are all open; the two former are of decorated character, The tiebeams, purlins, and wall-plates are all moulded. Three of the wall pieces in the nave remain. In the south chantry chapel, over the altar, the tiebeam and ridge-piece are painted of a pattern resembling the crocketing over the tomb adjoining. In the chancel the roof is of a later date; it consists of four tiebeams and kingposts, with wall-pieces and braces. The wall-pieces are finished with plain brackets.

The length of the church, as given by Bridges, including the chancel, is 65 feet 5 inches; the breadth of the nave and aisles, 46 feet 2 in.; breadth of chancel, 18 feet 9 in.

The porch is 6 feet 6½ inches deep, and 7 feet 2 inches wide. The outer doorway is of decorated character; over it there appears to have been a niche, now filled up, probably to receive a sun-dial. The width of the outer doorway is 4 feet 7 inches, the inner 4 feet 5 inches. The

inner door is early English, with an arch scarcely pointed. A plain label moulding springs from the imposts, which rest upon plain shafts. The iron escutcheon of the door handle is of early character. On each side of the porch is a window, 2 inches wide and 7½ high. The wall internally is splayed to 16 inches. Underneath are stone benches, about 11 inches wide. The front of the porch is 10 feet 5 inches wide, and has the angles chamfered.

The tower is entered by a modern doorway in the west front. The dimensions of the ground floor are, from north to south, 8 feet 7 inches; from east to west, 9 feet 10 inches, and the height 20 feet. Above the doorway is a window, seen in the etching, 6 feet high, opening to a splay of 5 feet 2½ inches. On the exterior it has a label, terminating on the right by a corbel head of a female. That on the left has been removed; and the same thing has occurred in the case of the corbels over the tower arch in the interior. It is not impossible that the missing heads were of a character offensive to the Puritans. The wall is 3 feet 3¼ inches thick. The story above and the belfry are each 9 feet by 8 feet. In the middle story there is an arch on the east side 5 feet 4 inches high, and 1 foot 11 inches wide; the opening is now blocked up, but before the lowering of the roof, it must have looked down upon the nave. In the belfry are four bells; the first and second hang over the third and fourth. On the first is the following inscription: GOD SAVE OUR KING, 1638; on the second, RUSSELL OF WOTTON MADE ME, 1719; on the third, GOD SAVE OUR KING, 1630; and on the fourth, SOM ROSA POLSATA MONDE MARIA VOCATA, 1638.[1] The height of the tower, from the ground to the point of the gable, is nearly sixty feet, and its general character will be sufficiently explained by the etching. It is supported by six buttresses, two at each angle, set on at right angles with

[1] A similar inscription, with the date 1630, occurs on the fourth bell at Pateshull church, about four miles further on the Banbury Lane. As an Englefield held the manors of Pateshull and Rothersthorpe, it is probable he may have been the donor of the bells with this very singular sentence, which may have occasioned the persecution of the reverend George Preston by the parliamentary commission.

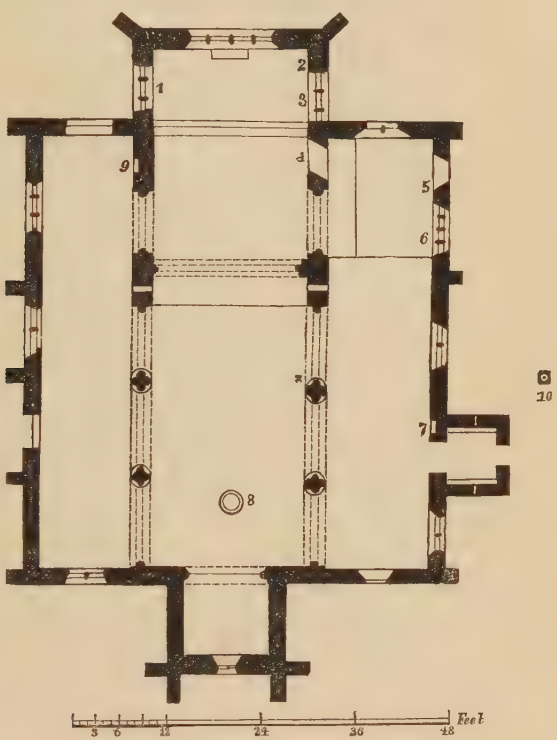
the tower, and two buried in the walls of the aisles. They are of three stages above the base moulding: the set-off of the first division above the table course have two steps, the next seven, and the upper five. The north and south sides of the roof are terminated by a parapet, round which the coping of the gable is continued. Beneath the parapet is a cornice table, with plain mouldings. Five decorated buttresses support the north aisle, and three the south. A buttress is also set on at each angle of the chancel. A cornice runs along both aisles; the hollow of that on the north is enriched with heads and roses. We regret to see that the beautiful tracery of the window at the east end of the wall of the north aisle is greatly injured, either by shelling or by accidental damage. The copings of all the gables are terminated by gablettes, the earlier trefoiled, those at the chancel gable more resembling fleurs-de-lis. Traces of the old roofs, prior to the substitution of lead, still remain, and show by the weather-mouldings that they were of much greater altitude than the present. On the gable over the chancel-arch is the bell-cot: the coping of the gable itself is of a peculiar decorated character. Another instance occurs at Maidford, in this county, the tower of which has also a pack-saddle roof. It is probable, from an expression in Bridges, that, in his time, the saint bell still occupied its cot. The hooks by which it was suspended have been removed within the memory of man.

Beneath the chancel window runs a keel moulding, which dies into the buttress, and reappears on the north and south sides, dying into the walls of the aisles. Part of the wall of the south aisle has been cut away to make room for the south window in the chancel, the label of which rests against it. Between the corner and middle buttresses of this aisle is a window of four lights of rather an extraordinary character. We have already alluded to it in describing the interior. The lights are lancet-headed, trefoiled, under an elliptical arch, and decorated with glass of a running oak-leaf pattern, of which specimens remain, but greatly honeycombed with age.

South of the chancel is a table monument, which bears

evidence of having formerly borne a brass cross, and may possibly have been removed from under the arch in the interior beneath this window.

At a short distance from the porch is the base with an extremely defaced fragment of the shaft of a cross.



The church-yard is raised considerably above the road; at the south-east corner is a spring close to the wall. When our view was taken, the foot-path from Gayton crossed the church-yard, but it is now closed, and in place of the stile seen in the etching, new gates have been erected. The stile on the opposite side has been taken away, and the aperture walled up. A stile, however, on the east allows ready access to the church-yard on that side.

Before the recent new pewing of the church, part of the pavement was ornamented with figured tiles. We have specimens of three with which we accidentally met. Two of them are of rather a bright red earth, covered with a chocolate-coloured ground, and impressed with a yellowish

pattern, the whole was strongly glazed. These formed quarters of circles. On one the pattern represents deer running, as if from the chase, and in the inner circle are two cocks fighting. The other is of a darker-coloured glaze, and is impressed with emblems forming apparently part of a shield. At the time of the new pewing, one of the marble pillars was actually cut into deeply, and broken away, to give place to the upper rail of the pew. The carpenter was no doubt a lineal descendant from him who took so conspicuous a part in the old fable, and who, when the town was in danger of a siege, insisted that there was "nothing like wood"; for it must have cost him a thousand times the labour and pains to mutilate the hard purbeck, that would have sufficed to adapt his deal rail to the pillar. Many a grudge have we in our time borne to glaziers, guilty of a similar offence in cutting away the cusps of a traceried window, to make way for their clumsily adapted panes.

Upon a renewed inspection, we are inclined to believe that the camp spoken of in our last paper, extended farther towards the Banbury Lane than we had supposed, and that its outer works dictated the form of the village. By whom this formidable work was constructed, or on what mighty occasion, neither history nor tradition furnishes a trace. Conjecture is equally at fault. So utterly perishes even the memory of events which, in their day, and to the actors in them, seemed to be of an interest that could never die.

E. PRETTY.

ON THE COINS OF CUNOBELINE AND OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

PART III.

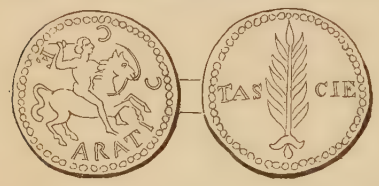
Various legends of the coins of Comius which have not before been particularly specified, may now be given in detail: com. carmano, Mionnet, *Chefs Gaulois*, 21 — commoi· carmano Mionnet, 22.—A varied type of the same, Conbrouse (c) 426.—commios· carmanos. Mionnet, *Supplement*, 21.—comios armno. Havercamp's *Orosius*. p. 403.—commios· garman. Brandenburg Museum.—garma. Conbrouse, 407.—hp. (ep.) com. Conbrouse (d) 426.—com. or comm. Conbrouse(a) 426.—cof. viri. in Mr. Akerman's *Coins of Cities and Princes;* and two in Taylor Combe's Work on British Museum coins, one reading comf. eppillvs, the other correctly comf. vi.

The ascribing of a coin to Comius reading cmm — os carsicios. is not unattended with much doubt. The same is also the case in regard to four other coins reading epilos or atpilos with variations, unaccompanied with a name ; this designation, which may be regarded as equivalent to *rex*, having been used by Orgetorix, or Orgetorix Coios, as his full name appears to have been: see Havercamp's *Orosius*, p. 386 : also the cognate title Atepilos by another chief, Toutobocius. Not so with respect to the types reading Commios Carmanos, which are assigned by the best authorities to Comius. This title once occurs in its form Germanus, in connexion with the name of a Gaulish chief, of whom some of the perfect coins read Germanus Indutillil. It is not however interpreted as meant to express nationality; but rather, according to the ancient etymology of the word, to imply warrior; or perhaps as we may better say, regarding it as a title, "military chief." Mascov, the historian of Germany, concedes the generally supposed application.

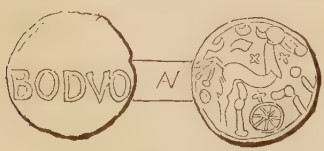
Though, as has been noted, we have no further accounts of the fortunes of Comius, after Cæsar's narrative leaves him, and the treaty he made never more to come in contact with any Roman; yet some half score of his coins of various

types being found almost exclusively in England, and those, nearly without exception, dissimilar in their legends to the continental ones, this circumstance may justify us in supposing he had territories in this country as well as across the channel. We may entertain this opinion till it is proved to the contrary; nor render ourselves liable to censure by placing his name at the head of our British coinage, which henceforth, as to known and identified specimens, may have a commencing point from him.

CARACTACUS.—Many appear inclined to assign to this chief the coin described in Camden, edition 1607, p. 64, fig. 9, but which does not seem to have been met with in modern times. Obverse, a horseman charging to the right, legend CEARATIC, or, by dividing the letters differently, often read ARATICCE. Reverse a bearded ear of corn, legend TASCIE. This must be the same as the gold coin of Speed, pp. 176 and 195. Obverse as before: legend, with some letters it may be presumed obliterated, AEPATIC. Reverse, the same as before: legend TASCIF.



Another coin represented in Gough's Camden. Obverse, a head with the legend CARIC. Reverse, a horseman riding to the left, may be judged to be not genuine; but appears to be with some variation a coin of Carissa in Spain. Another coin in Herbert's *Numismata*, inscribed with CAR, there attributed to Caractacus, is only a mutilated type of one of those reading Carmanos. As to the name Caractacus, Dion Cassius has it in a long form Cataractacus; while Zonaras has it Caratacus; and the Welch Triads have it Caradawg, i. e. Caradoc. From the form of his name in Dion, Dr. Pegge supposed he was prince of the Catieuchlani, who appear to have been the same people, otherwise called the Cassii.



BOADICEA.—Camden was in doubt whether to assign a gold coin, which he delineated, to her, or to the Dobuni, otherwise the Boduni, a people of Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, and Warwickshire. Obverse, an

ornithocephalous horse to the right, below it a wheel. Reverse in large letters across the field BODVOC. His coin omitted the C; and in the specimens we possess, the rim seems to cut off either the concluding letter entirely, or the commencing one partially. Ruding, Mionnet, and others, have been inclined to assign this piece of money to Boduognatus, a chief of the Nervii mentioned by Cæsar; and till of late years this view seems to have been the prevalent one. At the present time, opinion in this country seems in favour of the correctness of the original appropriation; it being only found in England, and having the inscription across the reverse in the British style.

Ruding and Taylor Combe give a second coin in silver. Obverse, a head looking to the left, inscription BODVOC. Reverse, a horse galloping to the right, a wheel under it. This also is only found in England. The second coin rather invalidates the first, the head not having a feminine appearance. At the same time, the concluding C is against an application of these coins to the Dobuni (Boduni of Dion Cassius), as has been suggested. Bishop Gibson, in his edition of Camden, assigned to this princess a third coin in gold, representing on the obverse a female head with various emblems; and on the reverse, an androcephalous horse, with its driver. An engraving of it may also be found in Speed, pp. 202 and 222. This has many cognate types, and is without inscription. It may be considered to have no reference to Boadicea, but to be a Gaulish coin of the mythological class, and the head to be that of one of their divinities. Gough's *Camden* gives a fourth coin. Obverse, a head and branch. Reverse, a horse galloping, and above it inscribed the legend BOADI, which appears to be spurious. Bouteroue, a French numismatist of former times, ascribed to her a fifth coin in brass. Obverse, a head to the left. Reverse, a horse galloping to the left, inscription read by him BOOTIKA. This is now known to be a Gaulish coin of the class inscribed with the word Roveca, and its varieties; referring to some place not identified in modern times. He appears to have found the word written in Greek letters POOYIKA.

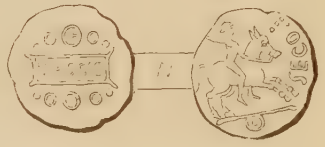
Xiphilinus has Bonduica for Boadicea, which appears to have arisen from the Greek upsilon having been mistaken for a nu, which is somewhat similar in shape; and the i, from error, having been placed before the c, instead of after. In Greek, the word probably read Bouducia.

SEGONAX.—Two coins have been attributed to this

leader, who is noted as having been one of the four confederate princes who attacked Cæsar's naval camp. These would seem best otherwise attributed, and are as follow:—

I. In silver, in Gough's *Camden*. Obverse, a horseman to the right, without legend. Reverse, SEGO, on a tablet within a chain, or rather a guilloche border. A specimen is in the British Museum.

II. In gold. A horseman charging to the right, with the legend SEGO. Reverse, TASCIO, on a tablet. A coin as here described is in Mr. Hunter's collection.



No argument whatever against these coins being appropriated to Segonax can be drawn from their execution; for as some of those of Comius are of very good workmanship, the same might be the case in this instance. It is rather otherwise with respect to the word Tascio, which appears on one of them, which may be reputed to have been first assumed as a title by Cunobeline. From this there is indeed, more probability, that instead of Segonax, these coins refer to the Segontiaci—a people independent at the time of Cæsar's two invasions, but believed to have been consolidated afterwards into Cunobeline's dominions. It may be easily credited that money should have been found inscribed with their name.

We may be more induced to form this opinion from the extent of their city, Caer Segent, or Caer Segont; not the place of that name in Wales, but another. This, which was called also Vindonum and Vindomis, and is known to moderns as Silchester, was, in Roman times, of stipendiary rank, and was one of the largest walled towns in Britain. A temple of much grandeur stood here, dedicated to Hercules of the Segontiaci, as proved by a Corinthian capital and an inscription found there. That it was anciently called Caer Segent, Henry of Huntingdon informs us: that is, the city of the Segontiaci. Geoffrey of Monmouth is the first who mentions it by its name Silchester, who notes, that soon after the departure of the Romans an ecclesiastical council was held here.

In 1773, Mr. John White of Newgate-street, London, a numismatic collector, published a plate of British coins in his possession. In this appeared for the first time, the Verosdumno coin, that of Sego with the chain border, and several since well-known and authenticated British coins. Mr. White's plate will be found in Herbert's, that is Lord Pembroke's, *Numismata* in the British Museum, between plates 93 and 94. As he published no letterpress, Gough's *Camden* may be referred to as the first printed work in which they were made known. In White's plate there appear to be three or four spurious coins.

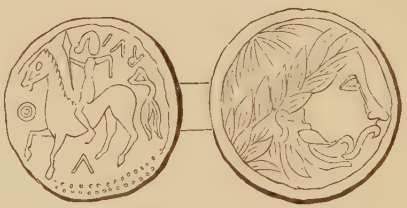
CASSIBELAN.—Two coins have been ascribed to this British king, the noted generalissimo of the other tribes at the time of Cæsar's second expedition. They appear to be of that class of the gold coins of Cunobeline which are sometimes called coins of Verulam, having on the obverse side a horseman galloping to the right and wielding a battle-axe, and the reverse fancifully embossed and displaying two crescents towards the centre. Some of them have the word TASC in very scattered letters ; the C being across the field of the coin opposite the A. Hence it seems, from the obscurity of the intermediate letter, originated the retrograde reading CAS—mistaken for the first three letters of this leader's name.

ARVIRAGUS.—The ancient British chronicles agree in representing this personage, whom they call Gweirydd, as one of the sons of Cunobeline. Some consider it more judicious to consider him the same as Meuragius, son of the said Gweirydd, whom the chronicles style also king of Britain, and not Gweirydd himself, which certainly has the greater share of probability, as Juvenal assigns his era to the reign of Domitian, which would not agree so well with the date of the first. Leaving at rest the question of his genealogy, there seems no great improbability in supposing that he may have been a British prince, who, in the time of Agricola, or afterwards, while the Roman legions were drawn away to the north against the Caledonians, raised the flames of war among the Dobuni and Silures in their rear, and disputed possession of the country. No Roman history, however, happens to touch upon this ; we are, therefore, left altogether without information.

Camden attributed a coin to him. Obverse, a galeated head looking to the left ; legend, ARIVOG. Reverse, a horse surcingled, galloping to

the right, legend, ONO NVS. This now appears clearly enough to be a Gaulish coin; the locality near Rochelle, and the full reading as on some specimens, ARIVOS · SANTONOS.

In Gough's *Camden* are two coins ascribed to this leader, which evidently approximate closely to Gaulish coins about one hundred and fifty years prior in date, which were themselves copies of Grecian originals: that is, of coins of Philip the Second of Macedon. One of this class, without inscription, in the cabinet of the Rev. E. C. Brice, is represented in the *Numismatic Journal*, vol. i. p. 219. The two coins of Gough are here delineated; and, undoubtedly, the coincidence with the first letters of the name Arviragus would in other cases be decisive; but, however, there is a qualifying circumstance that the above Gaulish imitations have frequently short and rather illegible inscriptions, which, nevertheless, have been sufficiently decyphered to ascertain that they nowise apply to Britain. ARVI may therefore be thought a wrong reading in both coins.



As to mythological coins, it is not here meant by that term, coins of Cunobeline, which have figures of Roman deities upon them, as they are best classed under his name; but those which refer to British Druidical legends, divinities, and mysteries.

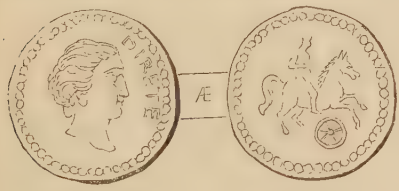
That a class which we may so term should occur among the British coins, the analogy of ancient Gaulish moneys would render very probable. On them may be seen delineated the man-headed horse, sometimes called the Gaulish Pegasus. This is driven in a car by a personage by some thought to be Apollo.[1] Underneath is the figure of a winged genius overthrown, or a soldier in armour in the same position, or some other device. At other times the horse is headed like a bird; but some think the bird-like shape of the head merely unskilful representation: however, as to the androcephalous horse there can be no error.

[1] "Drouet, Des types les plus habituels des Médailles Gauloises." 8vo. Mans. 1843. Page 6.

This may serve to remove all doubts as to the nature of some of the ancient coins of our neighbours; consequently we ourselves may possess the same class. Indeed, according to Ruding's plates, coins with the androcephalous horse must be of rather frequent occurrence in England; but till they are found in large numbers in one locality, there would scarcely seem to be sufficient indications for assigning to our country a portion of this coinage with certainty.

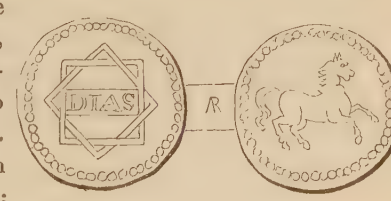
The cast of a remarkable mythological coin is in the collection of Maurice Johnson, Esq. of Ayscough Fee Hall, Spalding, Lincolnshire, of which a delineation is here given. It is also in plate III. 43, of Ruding, but not described in the work. A rather similar head without the wings appears on the reverse of an anonymous coin in Ruding III. 59, underneath the wild boar there delineated.

Mr. Davies, at the end of his *Mythology of the Druids*, 8vo. 1809, has some remarks on the mythological devices on British coins, which are deserving attention; and this is a subject which is evidently capable of being carried out much further. Without entering into the merits of his work, or discussing or examining the various particulars of his explanations, the following may serve as specimens of them:



"The coin in Gibson's *Camden*, in silver, obverse, a female head with the inscription DIRETE, reverse, a horseman galloping to the right, he explains, as referring to a legend of the Welsh Bards, of a goddess Direit, according to their mythology, transformed into the shape of a horse to carry Cunobeline to battle, in the poem called *The Talisman of Cunobeline*."

There are some British coins, Mr. Davies remarks, which have a horse on one side, and a bearded ear of corn on the other: these, he says, are emblematic of Ceridwen the British Ceres. In one instance, instead of the ear of corn, is inscribed on a tablet, within two squares interlaced, the word DIAS. This, Mr. Davies finds, in the Irish language signifies an ear of corn;



and, accordingly, considers it of that import as expressed on the coin. In his opinion, delineations of druidical circles on British coins, are of occurrence. In the *Numismatic Journal*, vol. i. p. 217, a like idea is entertained.

Tascia, he considers to mean a bond of confirmation. The original British word he supposes was Tasc. The Welch, he says, spell it Tasg; the Irish, Taisg. The declinable adjective, de, dia, and dio, in several Celtic dialects, has the meaning of sacred or divine. Tasc-dhe, Tasc-dhia, and Tasc-dhio, would be pronounced Tascie, Tascia, and Tascio. This derivation of Davies is not to be disregarded, though he does not tell us how the word came to be so mixed up with royalty, as we find it in Præsutagus, Taximagulus, and some other names.

In the course pursued by Mr. Davies, there would seem a good prospect of illustrating British coins; it being considered that the Britons were not driven into Wales till after the commencement of the sixth century; and that in the same era, the bards Taliesin and Aneurin flourished: and that many fragments of their poetry otherwise are of very high antiquity. Davies, we may consider, may have been misled in many particulars, by his rather zealous adoption of Bryant's system of mythology, and his judgment may not have been always correct. Certainly, also, since his time, there has been an increased knowledge of the British and Gaulish coinages, as well as a continued publication of Welch antiquarian literature and traditions. However, we must be contented to wait, till some learned Cambrian, versed in such researches, which lie not in every one's path, shall undertake the task, and inform us of the results:—thus far of his work.

In the mythological class we must place the coins having the inscription SOLIDO, or its variation SOLIDV. They are thus:

I. In silver in the British Museum, Hercules looking to the left, holding out a lion's skin. Inscription, CVN. Reverse, across the coin within a chain or guilloche border, SOLIDO.

II. In Mr. Huxtable's cabinet, also in silver, and appearing to be an exact counterpart of the above coin in all respects, except that it has the reading SOLIDV on the reverse.

We may explain these thus:—In Cæsar iii. 23, a certain association is mentioned, the members of which were called Solidurii, who were bound together by pledges and solemn ties, to defend each other to the utmost. This must have been a confederation or brotherhood, resembling freemasonry, cemented doubtlessly by religious rites; and it is extremely probable such an establishment may have existed also in Britain, and

being possessed of property, and bringing gold and silver to the royal mint, may have procured it to be impressed with their name. This is the more probable, as if Solido be a city, it must have been one of some considerable rank ; and there was none such in ancient Britain to which the name would apply. The variation SOLIDV, likewise, the more confirms this idea.

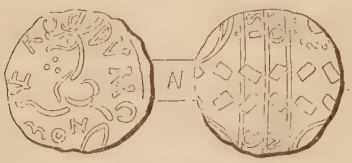
In Gibson's *Camden*, p. 59, note, a coin is mentioned as having come under notice, with a horse on one side rudely shaped ; on the reverse, the word EISV. This, if accurately given, must have been mythological, as bearing the name of a Celtic divinity, but it may be judged to have been misread ; and to have been mistaken for the Gaulish coin which bears the inscription BVSV.

Some writers of the last century considered a coin which they read ICE to refer to the Iceni, and as far as the subject has been illustrated of late years, the supposition seems rather corroborated than otherwise. Some slight varieties of these coins are found as to the letters, but none present a closer approximation to the name Iceni; indeed they are generally read ECE, ECEAI, or the like. The coins themselves, as to their impress, much resemble each other. Obverse, a horse to the right, beneath which the inscription. Reverse, two crescents, placed back to back, surrounded with various parallel and curved lines. The strikers of these coins seem to have been unversed in orthography, and the D occurs at one time in its proper position, at another time retrograde, in both cases appearing to mean a combination of the I and C forwards and backwards. Forty of these coins were found together a few years since at March, in Cambridgeshire, a place nine miles north-west of Ely (*Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. i. p. 89), which would have been within the territories of the Southern Iceni, or Iceni Magni. They have also been found elsewhere. No more can be done than to give some of the inscriptions, leaving the reader to form his own conclusions. They are, interpreting the D's as above. ICI. (E)CITAI. IIC. ECE and CFAI partly cut off by the edge of the coin, and read (E)CEAI. In the south of France is found a coin reading ECCAIO, which probably is unconnected with the above class.

As far as can be judged from similarity of type, there

are a great many other coins which belong to the Iceni, though uninscribed.

North of the Iceni in Yorkshire, in the country of the Brigantes, an exceeding barbarous coinage prevailed, if some of the coins referred to by Thoresby, in his account of his museum, be specimens of it. The Verosdumno coin,



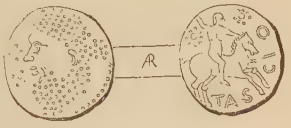
itself ruder than a Scandinavian sculpture, is one of this class.

The names of Verulam and Camulodunum which appear on the coins of Cunobeline, may be deemed to have been those of the two places where his mint was established ; and successively so, as may be conjectured. The Camulodunum coins seem to take a far wider range in mythological subjects : and as the capital of his dominions is known to have been at this place at the time of his death, the mint might have been first at Verulam, and afterwards removed hither. Both places issued coins in gold, silver, and brass, by which term is to be understood in these pages, bronze also, or copper.

On his coins we have Verulam in the forms VER and VERLAMIO : sometimes without further legend ; at other times with TASCIA, or part of the word. Gough's *Camden* has a gold coin : obverse, a disjointed horse galloping to the right, very similar to that on the Boduoc coin ; reverse, in large letters across the field, VERO. As none of the other coins of Verulam have the ornithocephalous horse, the genuineness of that coin may be doubted; if genuine, it may be best reputed to have some other application.

With Verulam the coin of Cunobeline has been connected, though perhaps without sufficient grounds, mentioned in Gough's *Camden* as inscribed on the reverse, NO COIVER. The representation of it as in the plate is referred to, where notwithstanding it is omitted. This forms an obstacle to its explanation; and nothing further is added in elucidation, except that it somewhat resembled the Verosdumno coin, which will presently be further mentioned : and being stated to be in possession of Mr. Fleming of Wakefield, the presumption is, that it was found in that

part of the kingdom. Those of Cunobeline's coins which have only the word TASCIO, are supposed to have been struck at Verulam, as none of them are inscribed with the name of the other mint, or any part of it. These by some are assigned to his father. One is here delineated which should have been inserted, vol. i. p. 236, where it is described.

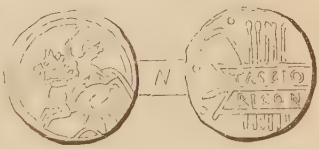


Camulodunum appears on Cunobeline's coins in the form of CAM. CAMV. CAMVL and CAMVLODVNO. In every instance in which it occurs, it is in conjunction with a greater or less portion of the name of Cunobeline. Also it may be stated, that whenever the monarch's name is accompanied with his title Rex, or that of Tasciovanus, there is no place of mintage inscribed on any of his coins.

For the coins of Segontium, see before under Segonax.

There are four coins, the Tascio Ricon coins, which by some have been referred to Bericus, the British insurgent chief in the time of Claudius; and again thought to apply to Uriconium, the chief city of the Carnabii, now Wroxeter in Shropshire. This, which was suggested by Mr. Haigh, in a communication to the *Numismatic Chronicle*, appears to be the most correct supposition we are able to form: as these people might have been tributaries to Cunobeline; and hence their coin impressed at his mint. They are as follows:—

I. In gold, engraved in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. iii. p. 152: purchased by the Rev. Edward Trafford Leigh, of a peasant at Rome. Obverse, a horseman leading on to the left. Reverse, on a double label, TASCIO. RICON.

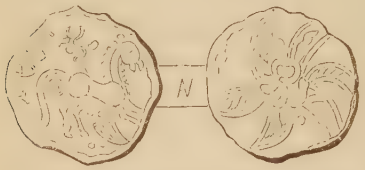


II. The coin mentioned by Ruding, and referred to as engraved in his plate XXIX. where, however, it does not appear, and reading TASCIO · VRIOON.

III. The coin in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for April 1821, p. 66. Obverse, a horseman, as No. I. Underneath the horse, towards the fore part, a wheel. Reverse, on a double label, the inscription, TASCIOV · RICON.

IV. A gold coin in the Museum of Antiquities at Rouen. Lambert, pl. XI. p. 21. Obverse, a horseman with a spear galloping to the left. Reverse, on a double label, TASSIE · RICON.

There are still several British coins which require notice: namely those which have the names of unknown princes or leaders inscribed upon them. These are CIMONMVA,[1] ATHORI,[2] EPAT,[3] and VODISIO. The last-mentioned coin, of which the latest specimens have been found in Yorkshire, has on the reverse the word VEROSDVMNO, which may possibly be the name of a Celtic divinity, for such is stated to have occurred on an inscribed stone near Amiens, with the orthography Veriugudumno. The locality of their discovery in England, hardly permits us to connect it with the Dobuni. Perhaps some further additions might be made. Certainly this class was more numerous formerly, but several have been cleared away by modern numismatists, as belonging more properly to Gaul.



It is singular how many undoubted Gaulish coins have been found only in England. This may be accounted for from several concurrent causes. In the first place, the Britons served in the wars against Cæsar in Gaul, and being paid in the current coin of the country, may have brought it over hither. Again refugees took shelter here in consequence of Cæsar's conquests; as the chiefs of the Bellovaci (*Cæsar* ii. 14), bringing their money and effects with them. It must also be remembered that for nearly an hundred years after Cæsar's time, Britain remained unconquered and free, affording an asylum to those who were driven away by the Roman arms, from the continent. During this time it may

[1] The approximation of the first part of this word to the name Simon is the more noticeable, as one or two centuries after the Christian æra it appears from Nennius, c. 49, that appellations from Scripture were in use among the Britons. The coin is in Mr. Loscomb's cabinet.

[2] This name may be said to be partly expressed in Greek and partly in Roman letters, as on the coin. The ancient Celtic not having been originally a written language, the Gauls and Britons, when it came to be so, sometimes used Greek sometimes Roman characters, and occasionally, as in the present instance, blended both. The coin of Athori is not always inscribed with a legend.

[3] Suggested by Mr. Akerman as a British chief. Specimens of the coins Athori, Epat, and Vodisio are in the British Museum.

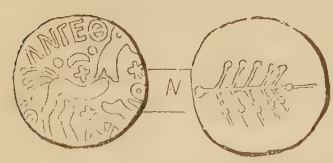
be considered that numbers sought these shores, while there does not appear to have been any corresponding resort from Britain to Gaul, to which a transmission of British coin in that direction could be attributed. Hence the maxim is established, that Gaulish money penetrated into Britain; and that British money did not penetrate into Gaul.

Thus, Celtic coins found in England, tend much to illustrate the Gaulish coinage, as only comparatively a small portion of them belong to us. Of the reduced number that do belong to us, it is not always easy to vindicate them, as most of the types of our coins, except those of Cunobeline, assimilate to the types of the Gaulish coinage: and many names of places and persons in both countries being similar, often occasions particular specimens to be transferred to the predominant coinage, with a disregard to other considerations. In this way a coin found only in this country, having a legend in which is an approximation to the name of Boadicea, is nevertheless attributed to Gaul, because a resemblance to the name of Boduognatus, chief of the Nervii, can also be traced in the same. Were a coin with the name of Cingetorix found in this country, the first impression would be to assign it to the Gaulish, and not to the British chief of that appellation; and had there been a Gaulish Segonax, doubtlessly our coins which express part of that name would have been attributed to him by many; unless the motto Tascio, which one of them bears, had redeemed them.

A remarkable instance occurs of this. A gold coin discovered at Frome in Somersetshire, now in the possession of Mr. Cuff, and reading CATTI, is engraved in the first vol. of the *Numismatic Journal*, p. 223; and in the appendix of the last edition of Ruding: where, however, the reading is less correctly given as CAIII. Afterwards, it appeared in the *Revue Numismatique* of France. On the principle before noticed, notwithstanding M. De la Saussaye expressed doubt, this was at once passed over to our neighbours, and is regarded as a coin of Cativolcus, chief of the Eburones, mentioned by Cæsar; and as such now stands in works professing to treat of the Gaulish coinage.

Scarcely more time had elapsed than sufficient to give this supposition a very general currency, when in 1842 a coin was discovered near Danbury in Oxfordshire, which almost in every respect, except inscrip-

tion, is the exact counterpart of this. It is now in the collection of Mr. A. Beesley of that place, and is here delineated. Plate I. No. 2, of Ruding, seems nearly the same as this, though without inscription, and with a plain reverse. Mr. Pretty of Northampton has one like this last with the symbol, No. 26 of Mr. Akerman's table, on the left of the coin, as has Ruding's. The reading of Mr. Beesley's coin is QV ANTEΘ, or QV ANGE, i. e. CANGÆ. The concluding Θ has been suggested to be a symbol and not a letter,—*Gentleman's Magazine*, July 1843: but after attentively comparing the coins there referred to, the subject seems still left in great uncertainty. Instead of this opinion, or reading the whole as one word, it seems preferable to regard the Θ as the commencing letter of some subsequent word. Nevertheless, in either case the application here supposed is in nowise affected.



These data being afforded, it would seem preferable to connect the coin reading Catti with the Catieuchlani mentioned by Dion Cassius and Ptolemy, who are considered the same as the Cassii who occupied Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and some adjoining districts. These were a most powerful tribe, and formed a considerable part of Cunobeline's dominions. Of them Cassibelan had been the chief, whose efforts had been so conspicuous in resisting Cæsar and his legions; and we are told by Dion that they held the Dobuni in subjection, as they may also have done other neighbouring tribes. The Catti coin, if theirs, might date soon after the death of Cunobeline,—that is, shortly prior to the invasion of Claudius, when his sons are supposed to have divided their father's dominions, and this state might have had its own currency. Judging from the appearance of this coin, it would seem to have been intended—abandoning Roman models, which had been such favourites of the late king—to approximate to former Celtic types, and thereby to be more national and anti-Roman. The second coin, which possesses the singular peculiarity of being so close a copy of the preceding in every respect, except the legend, and which reads, as we have seen, QV ANTE, or CANGÆ, its equivalent, would seem to be the money of the Cangi, an ancient British tribe mentioned by Tacitus, xii. 32, who may have been, like the

Dobuni, dependent on the Cassii, and adopted their symbols on their currency; as these coins are only found in England, their reference to Cativolcus thus appears to be entirely disproved.

Of the Cangi very few particulars are recorded. According to some they inhabited Derbyshire; according to others, parts of North Wales, where on its western shores the former appellations of a bay and promontory rather closely approximate to their name: other writers again place them in Somersetshire. However this may be—and here our usual sources of information fail us—they appear to have served as auxiliaries in the wars of the other tribes against the Romans, as no sooner did the latter arrive in their neighbourhood than they began to devastate the country. They are afterwards said to have emigrated to Ireland: but a record of their existence in Britain as late as the reign of Domitian is preserved in Camden, who notes an ingot of lead inscribed with their name as follows:—IMP · DOMIT · AVG · GER · DE · CEANG · The finding of another ingot of lead inscribed with their name, which bore the date of the reign of Nero, is also mentioned.

All our coins being liable to this misappropriation, which, indeed, results from the relative position of the ancient coinage of Britain to that of Gaul, the ordeal of a rigid canvass and accurate examination is the more necessary to secure us from error; while several mythological or Druidical coins may have been common to both countries. On the whole, we are still great gainers from our connexion with the Gaulish coinage. We have a reflected light afforded to us from it which enables us the better to see our own path.

In respect to Epat, one of the names mentioned at a former page in the list of chiefs, some slight elucidation may possibly be afforded. His coin is engraved in *Taylor Combe*, plate 1, fig. 10, from which source it became known to Mionnet, and the French numismatists. It is as follows:—Obverse, head of Hercules to the right, enveloped with a lion's skin, part of which is tied round the neck; legend, EPAT. Reverse, without inscription, an eagle. The letters EPP. occur on the reverse of one of the coins inscribed Rex Calle. This coin and the former are both in the British Museum, and on their being compared together a great similarity appears in several respects, in regard to the eagles with which they are impressed, whence, as their legends might also so apply, an attribution of them to the same

person is suggested. One of Mr. Rolfe's coins, which for a sole legend has the letters EP., may have the same reference. If the foregoing views are admitted, Epat, whose name was probably lengthened by one or more final syllables now unknown, may have borne sway at Calleva, and assumed the title of Rex.

Of the coins we are enabled to reject by an increased acquaintance with the Gaulish coinage, the following are the principal:—The coin with the inscription CALEDV is not now applied to Galgacus, or Caledonia, but to the ancient Senones of Gaul: the full inscription on some specimens being CALEDV · SENODON. That of ANDO to the Andegavi, another of their tribes. ATEVLA VLATOS is not nôw claimed by us unless it be purely mythological. Of those most happily cleared away is one with the inscription VANOC. Camden and the old writers ascribed this to Venutius, the husband of Cartismandua, queen of the Brigantes. It is now found to be a contraction of SEQVANOS, that word also occurring under the form of SOOCVANOS: and the wild boar on the reverse, which has been accustomed to be represented with two heads, is now known to have had but one; this having been an error from the usual distorted representation.

To the foregoing observations on our British coins, the following few explanatory remarks may be necessary.

First, as to the singular figures of horses found on British and Gaulish coins, which by some, and not improbably, are thought to have a mythological reference: it does not appear that these should be considered rude and unskilful attempts to represent a horse, as they seem to have their own pattern fixed and determined: very numerous specimens seem adapted to the same curves and lines, and they are often so carefully and neatly wrought, and with such good finish, that it is evident that those who sunk the dies must have been competent to execute coins in a style more resembling nature, if such had been their intention. If mythological, this circumstance will not exactly fix the date; for Druidism prevailed at least five centuries before the Christian æra, as well as about as many centuries afterwards. However, so far we are certain, that of the latter time of the Druids there are no coins connected with their mysteries.

Independently of mythological tenets, the delineation of an animal on money is a very primitive type; and we are informed that coins impressed on one side with a horse

were in circulation in early times across the whole breadth of Europe, from the Danube to the British Channel. They may have been in use across the whole breadth of Britain also. In the time of Cæsar, according to his account, it appears that money circulated in the island, but he does not say whence it was procured ; nor are there data to decide that question. If imported, it would only have related to Britain indirectly—as the currency of the West Indies minted in Britain may be now said to do to those islands ; and of what type it may have been we are ignorant.

Leaving the anonymous coins, and those inscribed with names which we are not able to connect with history, the major part of our British coins present no difficulties as to date. Of Comius, if a portion of his mintage belongs to this island, as supposed, we know the æra ; the same may be said of Cunobeline, Caractacus, and Boadicea, when the coinage seems to cease. The coins attributed to the Iceni, if such supposition be correct, are possibly of the date of Præsutagus, king of that people, mentioned by Tacitus : that is, of the Cunobeline era.

It is rather singular, that after the departure of the Romans, when the Britons were more or less independent for about one hundred and fifty years—up to about A.D. 560, when they were confined within the limits of Wales, there are no traces of a British mintage ; nor are there afterwards.

In regard to distributing the legends TASCIOVANI, TINC, VIR, and EPPILLVS, to different persons, as some are inclined, and considering the three last sons of Comius and princes ruling in their own territories in this country, it has been thought more consistent to connect TASCIOVANI as a title with Cunobeline ; and EPPILLVS, TINC, and VIR, or VIRI, with Comius : the first with a titular interpretation—the others as supposed names of places.

This again leads us to mention the theory of Cunobelinus Tasciovani filius, by the carrying out of which, and applying it to the coins of Comius, the above multiplication of persons appears to have originated. The interpretation of Comi filius is mainly grounded on the supposed reading of a coin COMIF. or COMI·F. ; but as there is no such coin, it appears materially to alter the case.

That particular form of the two words would certainly have been important. Otherwise, the termination in I. on the coins of Comius occurs frequently; as EPPI. IPPI. VIRI. F· EPPI-COM: and observe in the last, which is the reading of Mr. Rolfe's coin, the F comes first, whereas, according to the supposed formula, it should follow. It may be judged how F. CÆSAR DIVI. would read on the coins of Augustus. The readings of Com. without F. in several instances, may also be noticed, which would hardly have been left out had the word *son* been intended to be understood. The same may be remarked of Tascio, or Tasciovani, without the F. in connexion with Cunobeline. Further, the occurrence of Tascio on the Sego coins, one of which has a strong appearance of having proceeded from Cunobeline's mint, and has the chain border of the Solidu coin of that monarch, is not favourable to the theory that Tascio, when the name of Cunobeline is not expressed, applies not to him, but to Tasciovanus, his father.

That VIR. or VIRI. cannot be the name of a prince,

Gough's coin of CO VIR. seems to indicate, which has also EPPI. COMF. on the reverse. Gough published this fifty years before any coins with the reading of Eppi Comf were known, which is an argument for its genuineness. In short, this coin can neither be an inventive forgery, nor is the theory of Viri, as the name of a ruler, compatible with it. Tinc also, on the Alfriston coin, seems to occur in conjunction with Epillus; if that specimen be read ICOMF, as seems preferable. If so, Tinc can no more be the name of a person than Viri, and for the same reason.

It has been lately asserted that the British Attrebates were located in Kent. However, whether their capital, Calleva, was Silchester, or Wallingford, regarding which topographers have disputed, there is no point of ancient British geography more certain than that they were situated some forty or fifty miles above London, on the banks of the Thames, in or about Berkshire.

The foregoing pages have been written in the nature of an inquiry as to the information we possess respecting the ancient British coinage. The result may be considered as not wholly unsatisfactory. There appear to be sufficient

grounds for supposing, that besides the rather ample coinages of Cunobeline and Comius, we have otherwise not quite a diminutive list of coins of interest relating to this remote period of our history. We appear to possess specimens which bear the impress of Caractacus and Boadicea, of the powerful tribes of the Iceni, and Catieuchlani, if the inscriptions be rightly interpreted ; and of the Cangi, with the like qualification ; of the cities of Camulodunum, Verulamium, Segontium, Uriconium, and Calleva ; of the British chiefs Vodisio, Cimonmua, Epat, and Athori ; besides some of the mythological class, and various specimens of the uncouth types, as they may be deemed, of the Brigantes. So far have the rudiments first sketched out —and it appears not vaguely—by the great Camden been developed. His editors, indeed—Gibson and Gough—in the last century, augmented much the materials collected by their author, particularly the latter. Of recent illustrators we have before spoken. As time progresses, it may be expected still further to develop them, and by so doing contribute to a more accurate, as well as a more extended, knowledge of the subject. BEALE POST.

NOTES ON ROMAN REMAINS AT COLCHESTER.

The object of the following notes is to draw the attention of antiquaries to some of the more remarkable Roman remains still extant in the town of Colchester, which are not generally known, or, if visited occasionally, are usually passed over without that careful scrutiny which they merit; to record some of the more interesting objects which have been discovered; and to offer a few suggestions and remarks which may, it is hoped, tend to make the public, and especially the inhabitants of Colchester, more sensible of the value of monuments and relics, which are daily becoming more and more exposed to destruction from the changes involved in the increase of population,

in the demands of luxury, and in necessary alterations and improvements.

Many of our old towns and cities are fast losing the traces of features which give a notion of the appearances they wore in former times: and the difficulty of recognizing, in their modern state, something of their former character, will, in a few years, be much greater than at present; streets are widened,—old buildings are pulled down,—unoccupied districts are peopled,—and in the suburbs of many towns, streets are springing up, and changing altogether the aspect of the scenery.

Colchester has been less than many towns subjected to the influence of modern improvements, yet the last few years have witnessed alterations and additions which considerably detract from the charm it lately presented to the antiquary, and render the public notice of remains of interest, which are likely to be threatened with demolition, imperative, in order that the attention of those who have the power to prevent needless destruction, may be directed to objects which are both of local and national interest.

The town is so full of ancient remains, so pregnant with historical connexions and associations, that it is difficult, in touching upon any one topic in its early epoch, to avoid being led into an essay, which, however entertaining it might be made, would be out of place in our present proceedings. As the regal abode of Cunobeline, the contemporary of Augustus, whose elegant coins shew the influence of the Roman arts; as the site of the colony of veterans established by Claudius, and the temple erected to that emperor, which in after times served as an altar to the retributive justice of the insurgent Britons, and was deluged in Roman blood; as one of the finest examples, in still later times, of a regularly fortified Roman town, the walls of which, nearly two miles in circumference, have partly survived the shock of so many centuries of war and rapine, and in pristine strength and solidity excite our wonder and admiration; as the source of discoveries of objects which illustrate the state of the arts in Roman Britain, Colchester is perhaps second in interest to none of our ancient towns and cities. The Roman wall, although levelled in parts, can be traced distinctly almost throughout its course of a mile and three-quarters, including a hundred and eight

acres of ground. It is from seven to eight feet thick, and still, in some places, upwards of twelve feet in height. It is built of *septaria* from the eastern coast, with rows of tiles about twenty-one inches apart; these tiles, eighteen inches in length by twelve, are arranged on both sides, but do not extend into the wall beyond the width of a single tile, like those of Richborough, Lymne, and other places; where the wall remains perfect, it is neatly faced with the *septaria* squared, of about eight inches. At the entrance on the north side, near the river, the angles are formed entirely of tiles. The accumulation of soil within the wall is very great, extending in some places almost to the top, and a highly picturesque effect is often produced by houses (of the seventeenth century) being built upon the wall and interspersed with trees and garden-ground. In Balkon-lane, on the west side, the King's Head inn is built in the balkon itself, a portion of the left bastion having been destroyed, probably to make room for the inn.

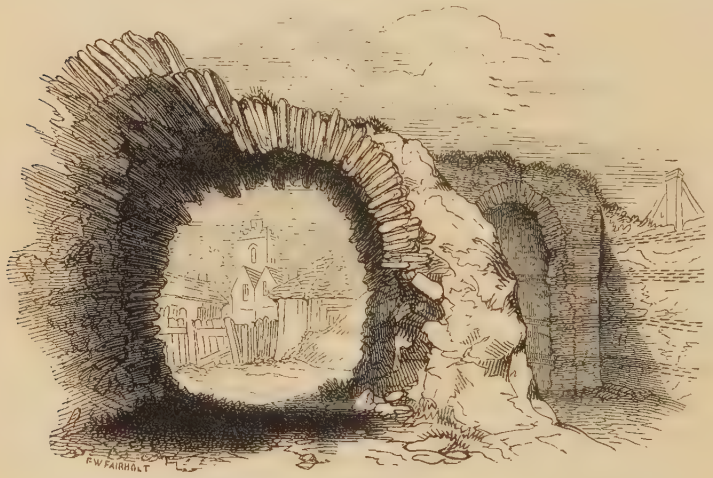
The King's Head Inn. St. Mary at the Wall.

The cut shews, on the left of the inn, a portion of the Roman wall, with the remains of the bastions to the ancient entrance on the west side of the town; the entrance itself is shewn a little to the right of the inn, and, towards the south-west corner of the town, still farther on the right, are indicated houses, built upon and beneath the wall, and the church of St. Mary at the Wall, situated within the circumvallation, crowns the picture. The accompanying ground-plan will assist me in explaining to the Association the nature of the remains in this locality, which are highly interesting, and but imperfectly known.

The plan includes the whole of the remains of the western entrance to Roman Colchester, including the bastions, only one of which, shewn in the above cut, is now perfect.

These buildings, it will be noticed, project from the main wall about nine paces, and their extent is about forty-three

yards. The chief entrance, of which one side is still standing, and the foundation of the other to be traced under the wall of the inn, was probably, in former days, flanked by a subordinate arch on either side for foot-passengers; that on the right is still in a fair condition, particularly the inner portion. It is shown in the subjoined cut, together with a glimpse of a room in the bastion, which I discovered



about three years since; I say discovered, because I believe it was previously unknown. The upper part of the arch is entirely composed of long tiles. The wall on the right, which separates it from the room, is not so dilapidated as it appears in the sketch, which was designed to shew the position of the latter. Through the arch is seen a portion of the town of Colchester, and the church of St. Nicholas.

The room (see *plan*) is about four feet below the present level of the arch; it is twenty-six feet in length, fourteen in width, and about eleven in height, and with the exception of being denuded of the roof, is in an excellent state of preservation. A hole, however, has been made in the outer wall, which gave access to a now deserted pigsty. The approach was solely from the inner side of the wall by a circular arched doorway, now walled up, and imperceptible from without, by reason of the raised level of the ground and the growth of weeds. Our next cut gives a view of this room, but on too small a scale to shew the details of the masonry of the entrance and its side walls, the angles of which are turned with tiles, twenty-six in number, up to the bend of the arch, which is formed with forty-eight rows; additional rows of tiles are also introduced into the side walls of the

arch in the room, producing a neat and pleasing ornamental effect. We are, I think, warranted in calling this apartment a guard-room, for to this and no other purpose its contiguity to the outer entrance of the town, and its peculiar construction, seem to assign it.

The most striking feature in the remains of old Colchester is the red tiles, which enter so largely into the masonry of the public buildings as to give them a peculiar character, so marked and conspicuous, that the eye of the antiquary, who for the first time visits the town, must be

struck with the novelty of the appearance. He will doubtless call to mind numerous instances of the prevalence of Roman tiles in the walls of many of our churches in various parts; but here their preponderance is so great and so general in churches of different dates, that he will be naturally led to seek the cause of their use in such extraordinary quantities. In many of the churches in Kent and other counties, the presence of Roman tiles is to be accounted for in the known fact of their having been first used in Roman buildings. This can be certified by the fabric of the tiles, as well as by the mortar, which in many instances still adheres to them, and which, by its compact texture and composition, can be instantly recognized and identified. They abound in the abbey church of St. Alban's, which, it is well known, was constructed from the ruins of Verulamium.

But in no buildings that I have seen, do the Roman tiles abound so much as the red tiles in those of Colchester. They are arranged in regular courses in most of the churches, the windows are often turned, and the angles of the walls, particularly of the towers, are built almost wholly with them, precisely in the same manner as we see them introduced into pure Roman architecture. The older the churches the more conspicuous the tiles. In that of Saint Martin, the tower, which is probably far anterior in date to other parts, is almost wholly composed of tiles, and the architecture as well as the material closely resembles pure Roman, such as is seen in portions of that still remaining near the entrance in our cut. The castle presents many points of similarity to the Roman style: as for instance, in the courses of tiles, and the turning of the arches and windows. In portions of the interior part of the edifice, these tiles have been so plentifully used, and disposed so perfectly after the Roman style, as to impress upon the spectator a notion of much earlier antiquity than a circumspect view of the architecture will sanction our assigning to this interesting ruin.

A careful examination of these tiles in the various buildings alluded to, and a comparison with those in the Roman wall, will enable us to decide that it is only in the appearance and general size and shape that they are at

all identical. The tiles of the churches and castle are much less firm and compact than the Roman, and of a darker and duller red. In St. Botolph's priory, many of the tiles are inconsistent in shape with the Roman, and have evidently been moulded to form shafts and capitals of pillars, and intersecting arches, in this beautiful edifice. Their neat execution shews that experienced workmen must have been employed; and the known date of the building will prove that the manufacture of these tiles must have been carried on very extensively for many centuries after the departure of the Romans; but that in some instances, as far as circumstances required, the Roman model was copied.

Mr. Essex, in the *Archæologia*,[1] has very clearly noticed the peculiarities of the tiles in St. Botolph's priory, and the fact of their having been purposely made for the building; but Mr. Wilkins, who wrote in the same work long subsequent, erroneously calls them Roman tiles, and says they are supposed to have been taken from the ruins of some Roman fabric near.

Neither of these writers refers to the mortar, which is of the utmost importance in assisting the determination of the date of ancient masonry. Had these tiles been taken from Roman buildings, they must necessarily have retained portions of the mortar, which, in the course of time, becomes almost as hard as the tiles themselves: they are perfectly free from all traces of it. The Roman mortar is composed of lime, pounded tiles, sand, and gravel, more or less coarse, and even small pebble stones. These ingredients vary in their quantities; but usually the lime and pounded tiles predominate. Occasionally, as in the Roman wall at Silchester, the pounded tiles are omitted, and in common buildings, sometimes sand and lime alone compose the mortar; in this case it is of an inferior description. The Saxon and Norman mortar is totally different from the Roman; it contains no pounded tile, and the sand is generally in excess. The buildings in Colchester afford a good opportunity for comparing the two. The walls furnish examples of the former—the churches and castle examples of the latter. As before observed, the castle exhibits no palpable traces of Roman architecture.

[1] Vol. ii. p. 73.

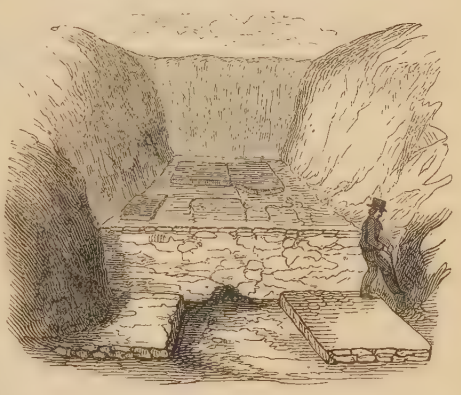
It has been thought likely that the foundations might be, at least in part, of Roman origin. I examined them in all the vaults to which there is access, but could detect no work of a date anterior to that of the edifice itself. That it stands on the site of a Roman building or buildings of considerable extent and importance, is very probable, from the remains recently discovered in the garden of Mr. Round, on the north side, and from masses of Roman masonry which were turned up in a partial excavation made in the garden on the south side.

The castle, like many of our national monuments, has suffered severely from the hands of ignorance and selfishness. In the last century it fell into the possession of one John Wheeley, who, as Morant states, purchased it of Robert Northfolk, esq., with intent and upon condition to demolish it entirely, and make money of the materials. For this purpose many of the Roman bricks were taken away and sold with most part of the free-stone at the coignes, and in the inward arches of the building. A fine well was destroyed, and the tops of the walls and towers forced down with screws, or blown up with gunpowder, and thrown upon the heads of the arched vaults below, in such heavy weights, and with so great violence, as to break one of the finest of them. But, after great devastations, the remaining part of the walls being so strongly cemented, that the profit did not answer the charge of further demolition, he was forced to desist. The castle then fortunately passed into the hands of Mr. Charles Gray, the well-known antiquary, and it now belongs to Mr. C. G. Round, M.P., of Birch Hall, who fully appreciates its value as a noble record of the past, and spares no expense or pains to protect it from injury, while at the same time it is rendered, under certain slight restrictions, accessible to the public. His brother, the Rev. James Round, who resides close by, evinces also the most lively interest in these splendid remains, and has lately, at considerable expense, set on foot researches in the vicinity, with a view to ascertain the nature of subterranean works which are known to exist there. In order to convey a clearer notion of this locality, the following account from Morant[1] will be useful:—"The castle-yard, bailey, or baylywick, was formerly encompassed on

[1] "History of Colchester," p. 8. London: second edition, 1768.

the south and west sides by a strong wall, in which were two gates. That on the south was the chief. This wall was taken down by Robert Northfolk, esq., who erected in the room of it a range of houses, now standing in the High-street. The west wall reached as far as the east side of St. Helen's-lane. On the north and east sides, the castle was secured by a deep ditch and strong rampart of earth, which are now taken into the gardens of Charles Gray, esq. This rampart is thrown upon a wall that formerly encompassed either the castle or the palace of Coel, on the site whereof the castle is built; the buttresses and other parts of which wall have lately been discovered."

The adjoining cut shews an excavation recently made by Mr. Round, in the side of the above-mentioned rampart, opposite the entrance on the north of the castle. At the depth of ten feet was discovered a pavement composed of well-cut broad slabs of blue lias (the remains of which are seen in the cut) laid upon a stratum of concrete, 5 inches in depth, of a reddish colour, imparted by pounded tiles, which rests upon the native sandy soil. Three feet nine inches below were two well-built pieces of masonry, formed of stones, and a sandy mortar, similar to that used in the construction of the castle. These foundations, which appeared to have been formed in *caissons*, were five feet ten inches square, and descended to a considerable depth; the pavement extended as far as the inner line of the masonry, but not further: and it should be noticed that the top of the squares is between five and six feet from the level of the garden. Upon the pavement and in the sides of the rampart were large quantities of broken Roman tiles, mortar, and stones, commonly known as *fire stones*, which abound in Surry, but are not found in the neighbourhood of Colchester. A notice of an excavation made by Mr. Round in the



rampart, at twenty-three paces from the site of that now described, has already appeared in our proceedings.[1] In order to form a correct and definite opinion upon these subterraneous works, it will be necessary to make excavations at the north-east end of the rampart, and in other places; and I venture to hope, from the zeal and good feeling with which past explorations have been made with so much success, that at some future convenient season Mr. Round will be induced to continue his interesting researches. The pavement, formed of slabs of lias, is to me altogether of a novel description, and unquestionably Roman. The wall which we have now met with in several places is most probably that referred to by Morant, and apparently subsequent to the other remains. The mortar in it is of that peculiar sandy kind which I have before mentioned as common to Saxon and Norman buildings.

I now proceed to note other objects of antiquarian interest connected with the town of Colchester.

One of the most remarkable is a sphinx, sculptured in stone. It was found in the garden of the General Hospital, about ten paces from the west wall, and about fifty-five paces from the London-road, at two feet from the surface of the soil: close to it was dug up a fragment of the *tibia* of a human leg, bones of oxen, deer, pigs, and fowls, with Roman pottery: and between twenty and thirty paces from the same spot, part of a sepulchral inscription to the memory of one or more legionary soldiers. Within the bounds of the hos-

Sphinx, sculptured in stone, discovered at Colchester in 1821. The length of the sphinx in the base is 25½ inches; medium breadth of base, 10 inches; height from base to top of the sphinx's head, 25 inches.

[1] Journal of the British Archæological Association," vol. i. p. 53.

pital were dug up at the same time a large quantity of building materials, red and white tiles, coarse and unhewn stones, used probably in foundations, and a great many well-hewn fragments of a stone called swanage, from a place in the Isle of Purbeck, where it is chiefly dug; the fragment of the inscription above alluded to is of the same material.[1] The stone in which the sphinx is sculptured is freestone, brought probably from Portland. Very recently, Mr. Taylor, the resident surgeon, has noticed, in the same locality, a Roman wall, from four to five feet wide, and from ten to twenty feet in length, as far as it was excavated. A bronze *statuette* of a sphinx, about an inch and a half high, was found in 1820, within a few yards of the stone figure.[2]

As a work of art, the sculptured sphinx exhibits good taste and executive skill of no mean order. The fabled monster of Thebes, combining the five-fold attributes of a virgin, a lion, a bird, a dog, and a serpent, is correctly exhibited in accordance with the ancient myths in which it figures so conspicuously. The head, breasts, and arms are those of a beautiful virgin; the fore-paws are of a lion; the body and fecund dugs indicate a bitch; the hinder part takes the lion's form; and the tail, doubled upon itself in short foldings, is the serpent in repose.[3] The mangled remains of a human being lie beneath the figure and protrude on both sides. The head of the victim is extremely well executed; the eyelids are closed; the mouth is drawn down at the corners; muscles are strained and set, and the countenance, sunk in death, conveys an expression of exhaustion and agony. Altogether, the composition is good and harmonious, and is probably of early date. On the base is cut a large S, doubtless a mark of the quarrier or of the sculptor.

It would be out of place on the present occasion to enter upon a review of the many fabulous traditions which ancient writers have handed down to us respecting the sphinx; like other unnatural combinations in the heathen

[1] See a pamphlet by E. W. A. Hay, A.B., entitled "A Letter to the Committee of the Essex and Colchester General Hospital," &c. 8vo. Colchester, 1821.

[2] Engraved in Mr. Hay's pamphlet.

[3] Upon a coin of T. Carisius, one of the monetary triumvirs of Augustus, the tail of the sphinx is a serpent unfolded, with its body erect.

mythology, it is probable that, under a representation, which the credulous vulgar explained by irrational notions and tales, was shrouded the perpetually recurring reference to the great laws of nature, and that the figure of the sphinx before us may be emblematical of the universal laws of destruction and generation which govern the material world. To the classical scholar I may, however, remark, how admirably the following passage in Statius illustrates our figure:—

Hic fera quondam
Pallentes erecta genas suffusaque tabo
Lumina, concretis infando sanguine plumis,
Relliquias amplexa virum, semesaque nudis
Pectoribus stetit ossa premens, visuque trementi
Conlustrat campos, si quis concurrere dictis
Hospes inexplicitis aut cominus ire viator
Audeat, et diræ commercia jungere linguæ.—*Theb. lib.* ii. l. 504.

"Her cheeks were pale to view,
And her fell eyes suffus'd with gory dew.
Oft with expanded wings the monster prest
The mouldering bones of mortals to her breast,
And hurl'd her eyes along the winding way,
Lest, unobserving, she should lose her prey.
But if his fate, or the avenging gods,
Had drawn some wretch to her obscene abode,
She clapp'd her wings, distain'd with human gore,
And filled with yellings the retentive shore."—Lewis's *Translation*.

The figure of a sphinx, Suetonius[1] tells us, was used by Augustus as his private seal, and it also appears on some of his coins. The device was frequently adopted by his contemporary, Cunobeline, and many of the coins of that prince exhibit the sphinx in connexion with the word *Camulodunum* (Colchester), the capital of his territories. The annexed cut is from a scarce variety in brass, discovered in Colchester,[2] and now in the possession of Mr. W. Keymer. It is more likely that Cunobeline adopted the sphinx in imitation of Augus-

[1] In diplomatibus libellisque et epistolis signandis, initio Sphinge usus est: mox imagine Magni Alexandri: novissime, Dioscoridis manu sculpta, etc. —Cæs. Octav. Augustus, cap. li. s. 50.

[2] We are indebted to Mr. Wire for an impression of this coin. Mr. Huxtable has a similar coin, but not so well preserved.

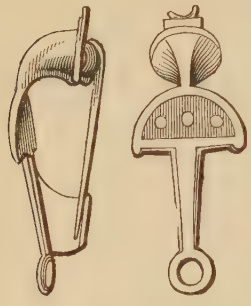
tus, than that its appearance upon his coins should have originated in the mere whim and fancy of the engraver.

Among the works of ancient art discovered of late years at or in the neighbourhood of Colchester, may be mentioned, for their elegant workmanship, some bronzes in the collection of Mr. Vint, F.S.A. They consist of a profusely bearded head, which, upon an imperfect view, appeared to be that of Bacchus, intended, probably, for a steel-yard weight; an elegant bust of Caligula, upon a pedestal; and a statuette of Jupiter Tonans. As engravings of these are promised in the forthcoming part of the *Archæologia*, in which doubtless they will be accompanied by a description worthy of their merits, further allusion to them here will be unnecessary.

In the collection of Mrs. Mills, of Lexden Park, is a bronze figure of Cupid riding on a sea-griffin, discovered some years since in excavating for laying the foundations of Colchester bank, but which has been hitherto unpublished. It is here given about one-third of the actual size.

The god of love is often represented riding on the back of a lion, or on dolphins and sea monsters, emblematical of his omnipotence, which is well symbolised in the triform griffin, a combination of bird, beast, and fish, obedient and tractable under the gentle sway of the youthful divinity.

Mrs. Mills has formed an interesting collection of Roman antiquities, found between Lexden and Colchester in widening the road, and in digging the foundations of the hospital and the union workhouse. It consists of urns, pateræ, an amphora, four feet in height; coins, and various minor objects, among which is a fibula, set with green enamel.



The district to the west of the town, now the site of the union workhouse and the hospital, and intersected by the road which entered the city through the gate before described, is proved to have been used extensively as a burial-place; but we have also seen that buildings of importance occupied a part of the locality. We have before mentioned that foundations of walls of considerable extent have recently been discovered by Mr. Taylor, in the garden of the hospital, near the spot where the sphinx was found, and fragments of sculpture have also been noticed; some of these are in the possession of Mr. Vint, who has also in his collection a letter V, six inches in length, of bronze gilt; fastenings are attached to the back, which prove it has belonged to an inscription fixed into a building of importance. It is impossible to say that the celebrated temple of the deified Claudius did not stand on this spot —especially as on the occasion of the invasion by the insurgent Britons, Camulodunum appears to have been unprotected with mural defences, such as we now observe the extensive remains of. It is more likely that the sculptured sphinx, the walls, the fragments of sculpture, and the letter V, bespeak rather a building or buildings of an earlier date, than as vestiges of sepulchral edifices they can be supposed to indicate. But fertile as Colchester has been in supplying antiquities, so little attention has been paid to their preservation or their record, that the modern antiquary, who seeks by the examination and comparison of facts to enucleate topographical or historical information, finds but little to guide his inquiries or to assist his researches, and he is forced to be

content with recording dissociated circumstances, under the hope that they may be serviceable for future reference, should the lost links which are needed to make them useful in a chain of evidence ever be recovered.

During the excavations made for the site of the union workhouse, the Roman cemetery before alluded to yielded a vast quantity of remains, such as were commonly deposited with the dead. The greater portion of these have been long since irrecoverably dispersed. Some were collected by the late major Thorley, and are still in the possession of Mrs. Thorley. Among them are, I understand, some roundels in burnt clay, scratched or stamped with curious devices. These I have not seen; but one from the same site was exhibited last year at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. It bore on one side a representation of two birds tied together, and the words COTVRNIX ÆLIAN; and on the other a kind of ornament in the centre, with an inscription AVIS·LVCIS. No opportunity for a proper examination was afforded; but from a cursory inspection, I by no means made up my mind to pronounce it a modern forgery, such as I hear, Mrs. Thorley's specimens have lately been decided to be by an *ex-cathedra* judgment. I am the more anxious that these objects should receive a further investigation, because, during a late visit to Colchester, in company with Mr. Fairholt, we were shewn two roundels in clay, dug up near the spot where the others are asserted to have been found, which were palpably antique; and I also saw a patera in Mrs. Thorley's possession, impressed with devices, which carried no obvious conviction of modern fabrication.

On the south-west side of Colchester, nearly opposite the west wall and St. Mary's church, excavations have recently been made by Mr. Tabor in the further end of his garden there, which have led to the discovery of upwards of twenty human skeletons, horns and bones of deer, sheep, and oxen: among the last, some of the *bos longifrons*, an extinct species, have been identified. There were also found, a fragment, twelve inches long, of a sculptured wreath; a portion of a quern, made from Italian volcanic stone; a whetstone; large quantities of very large iron nails, broken pottery, a piece

of rare variegated glass, an elegant engine-turned urn, similiar to some found in the Roman kilns at Castor; and a double handled vase, ornamented with a chaste white scroll on a dark ground. The smaller vessel in the cut, which is also decorated with white ornaments, was dug up in Essex-street, and very obligingly procured for us by Mr. Vint.

Height, 9 in. Circum. 21 in. Height, 4 in. Circum. 8 in.

This burial-place it is likely will be proved, upon more extensive research, to be late Roman or early Saxon, or probably both.

I cannot close these hasty notes without referring to the proceedings of the Association, in proof of the active interest which the members of the Association, residing at and near Colchester, have ever shewn in forwarding the objects of our institution, and in promoting general antiquarian research. Their past services are a sufficient guarantee for future exertions, which the Association will ever be ready to second with cordial reciprocity of energy and good feeling.

C. ROACH SMITH.

List of Roman Potters' marks discovered at Colchester.

The following are impressed on the interior bottoms of the red pottery.

OF · ABIN · *Albini?*
AGED · · · *Agedillus?*

OF · A · AN ·
BISSVN ·
CARVS · F .
OF · CALVI .
CALLI · M .
OF · CEN · · *Censorinus?*
CONSTANS · F. (Mrs. Thorley.)
OF · CRES · · *Crestus?*

IANVARIVS .
IOENALIS .

LICINVS .

LOGIRN .
LOLLIVS · F (Mrs. Thorley.)
OF · LVCCEI ·

MARTIALIS .
MO, and MOM.
MON.
OFPRIM.
OF PRIMI
OFPRM.

ROMVLI · OF. (Mrs. Mills)

OFRVBA ' '	VIRT. *Virthus* or *Virtus.*
RVFINI ' M.	OF ' L ' C ' VIRIL.
OF ' RVFIN.	OF ' VITAL.
OF ' SARRVT '	*On the exterior of an embossed red vase.*
OF SECVN.	COSIRV. *Cosi. Rufin.* occurs among the potters' stamps found in London.
OF SEVERI.	

On handles of amphoræ, and on the rims of broad shallow earthen basins, termed "mortaria."

P ' ARVA. (Mr. Tabor.)	{ Q. VALERIVS. VERANIVS } (Mr. Vint.)
ANDON.	
CIREXOFNS	
CRICIR ' OF.	SATVRNINVS ' FEC '
Q ' S ' D	SECVNDVS

The above list, with a few exceptions, was supplied by Mr. Wire in October 1845.

NOTICE OF THE REMAINS OF A ROMAN VILLA,

DISCOVERED IN THE PARISH OF STANWAY, ESSEX, IN THE YEAR 1842.

In the autumn of 1842 the foundations of an extensive Roman villa were laid open on the farm of Gosback, in the parish of Stanway, near Colchester, in a field called Cheshunt. Some labourers, during the preceding winter, in deepening the ditch of an adjoining hedge, had dug up a great quantity of broken Roman bricks and tiles, and fragments of coarse Roman earthenware, and amongst other articles was a part of a Roman patera, inscribed *Marti.* On commencing the excavations, as soon as the corn was removed from the field in the following autumn, the ploughmen on the farm mentioned that at a particular spot their ploughs often struck on what appeared to them to be the foundations of a building: and on removing the earth at that spot, a stone wall was discovered, not more than six inches under the soil. This spot is at the north-west end of the villa, and the foundation was followed on the exterior wall on the northern side. Afterwards the foundations were

traced on the other sides ; in some parts they were four or five feet under ground, and in some parts the stones had been altogether removed, but the space in which the foundation stood could still be plainly traced, because it had been filled up to a certain height with the rubble, and the mortar thrown in from the walls, when removed. These foundation walls were three feet thick, and consisted of septaria and Kentish rag. All the exterior walls were two hundred and eighty-eight feet in length, except on the western side, where the wall was traced up to the hedge, and then it goes into an adjoining field, which was not touched ; but no doubt, the wall is of the same length on that side also. There were four interior walls at the distance of fourteen feet throughout from the exterior wall ; the whole building therefore formed a large square, having a spacious cloister around the whole interior, of fourteen feet in breadth. On the east and the west there were traces of rooms adjoining the walls, and in the centre of the square were discovered some very strong and thick foundations, four feet thick, built of septaria and Kentish rag; and adjoining these had been rooms of great depth, for the earth was opened to ten feet, and found filled with an admixture of earth, broken tiles, bricks, (some, apparently, from their rounded form, having been the pillars of a hypocaust) ; there were also large quantities of Roman stucco, of various colours, chiefly red. At a short distance from these walls were found a very large quantity of Roman tessellæ, of various colours, but all separate, and in single pieces. The building, at some previous period, probably centuries ago, appears to have been completely broken up, and the materials removed, to erect other buildings in the neighbourhood. The excavations therefore were discontinued, and the farmer who occupied the field broke up the greater part of the foundations laid open, and carried away about forty loads of stones.

On the south-western end, and along the southern exterior wall, to the extent of sixty feet, and at the distance of twelve feet, was discovered the foundation of a wall only two feet in breadth, and composed of the chippings of Kentish rag-stone, laid in alternate layers with concrete or coarse grouted mortar.

In the same field, and almost parallel with the eastern side of the villa, but at the distance of 170 feet from it, was discovered the foundation of a long wall, about two feet thick, except in one part, where it was three feet thick, with a return wall, apparently proceeding as far as it was opened along the northern side of the villa. In two spots near this wall, and in two other parts of the field, where the return wall probably came on the opposite side, large quantities of oyster shells, boar's tusks, and broken earthen-ware, were discovered to a considerable depth in the ground, in pits or cess-pools.

At the south-western extremity of the field is a very large artificial mound, at present not more than six feet high, but the top has evidently been lowered. The bottom, on the western side, was full of loose stones, and Roman bricks; but in the centre of the mound nothing but earth was found, to the depth of the original soil. The earth of which the mound is formed differs from the soil of the field.

About thirty Roman coins were found in making the excavations. Amongst these was a Titus, second brass, reverse "Judæa Capta"; Helena, in third brass; and a Carausius, third brass, in fine preservation: reverse "Pax Auggg.," struck by that usurper to give a shew of his legal right to Britain, by the implied acknowledgment of the emperors of Rome. HENRY JENKINS.

Stanway, March 26, 1846.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE RUINS OF BRECON PRIORY.

BY MAJOR DAVIS, 52ND REGIMENT.

My late sojourn at Brecon gave me an opportunity of visiting the small village of Llandeau, which contains the remains of the old residence of the bishops of St. David's, and the retreat of the celebrated Giraldus Cambrensis.

Llandeau is situated at about two miles and a half east of Brecon, and is supposed formerly to have been part and

parcel of the parish of St. David's, at Plewy Dewy, in Brecknockshire; it is believed that a chapel of ease existed here, in which the archdeacons of Brecknock officiated, receiving tythes; as also that it was the mother church to the priory of the Dominican friar-preachers, now Christ's college at Brecon, notes on the interesting remains of which, I hope to forward to you.

But little of the castle residence now remains. At the time Johnes wrote his *History of Brecknockshire* it was rapidly falling into decay; a portion of what he (erroneously I think) calls the chapel, is still visible, as also on the south side, near the church of Llandeau, a considerable portion of the outer wall of a round tower is still remaining.

The castle well is entered by a flight of steps in the wall, which supplies a handsome arched reservoir on the exterior: both are in use and in perfect preservation. One of the entrances presents a good specimen of the early English period, and is of agreeable proportions; the dripstone is rather remarkable, as resting on shafts, terminated by corbels, which an elder-bush is rapidly displacing. Within the gate, the groove for the reception of the wooden-bar still remains in the wall, as well as the beds in the stone for receiving the iron cramps to secure the same.

The church is one of the oldest in the neighbourhood, and contains remains of transition Norman and early English of the twelfth century; it is composed of nave, chancel, and north and south transepts, with a tower at the intersection. The nave has been restored in the modern style, and from its thorough want of common taste (being very like an unfurnished modern sitting-room), forms an admirable contrast to the remainder of the building: it is the only part used for divine service. The chancel is in dimension $30\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $18\frac{1}{2}$ ft., separated from the nave by a ponderous semicircular arch, which rises from square massive piers devoid of moulding. The east end is lighted by three lancet windows of unequal height, and the sides of the chancel by three windows of the same form at equal distances; those at the east end being united on the outside by a dripstone, but which is not continued as a string-course. All these splay inwards with semicircular heads without any mouldings.

On the south side, near the tower, is a trefoil-headed door, with semicircular label resting on corbel heads, of very rude workmanship.

The corbels for support of the rood-loft appear near the eastern end, also a square-headed almery and an acute angle-headed piscina remain. The altar has been removed, and I fancy the upper portion of it, placed on its edge, forms a part of the fence on one side of the lich-gate to the church-yard.

The south transept has a door on its east side; it is at present used as a school, and has a segmental pointed headed arch leading into the tower. The dimensions of this transept are eighteeen feet by fifteen, being smaller than the opposite one, which is twenty-seven feet by thirteen, and which bears the name of the Chapel-y-cochiad, or chapel of the red-haired men, in memory of the Normans, whose bones were deposited in this spot after the battle fought with the Welch by Bernard Newmarch, at the end of the eleventh century. It is singular that the same name appertains to the south transept of the priory church at Brecon, hereafter to be noticed. This Chapel-y-cochiad is lighted solely by a trefoil-headed roof, which fans inwards, and affords only sufficient light to allow of a person ascending a massive flight of steps, built against the west wall for gaining the tower, and which, I imagine, performs the part of a buttress to support the same. From either transept squints, now blocked up, opened towards the east end of the chancel.

The church has no external buttresses; but the walls, which are of considerable thickness, slope inwards to about one-third of their heights from the foundation: an external stone bench runs round the east side of the south transept, and is continued round the angle at its junction with the chancel, ending at the door of its south side.

The tower was re-capped about seventy years ago, in the taste of the day, and as may be supposed, contains nothing of interest.

It is to be lamented that this chancel is rapidly falling into decay; and if the churchwarden repairs are continued in the same taste as the restorations of the nave, the spot where Giraldus celebrated and Baldwin archbishop of Canterbury attended mass, in 1188, when set-

ting forth on their journey from this place to preach the crusades for Henry II, will not be worth a visit.

I omitted mentioning that the foundation of a stone pulpit and a very rude hemispherical font remain in the church.

The abominable practice of burying the dead in the chancel is coming here into use, and the absence of pews affords accommodation for this objectionable practice.

ON RECENT DISCOVERIES OF ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.

On the condition of our island from the third century to the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity, at the beginning of the seventh, history is almost silent, for the account given by Bede, short as it is, can hardly be looked upon as better than a legend. The only authentic memorials of the long period alluded to are buried beneath the soil, and it is to the Saxon's barrow that we must look for information on the state of society among our own forefathers in their age of paganism. It is this circumstance chiefly which gives importance to careful and accurate observations, for want of which an incalculable mass of knowledge has been entirely lost. With the exception of the valuable *Nenia* of Douglas, very little was done towards illustrating and arranging the contents of Saxon barrows, until they have been made a matter of more general public interest by the proceedings of the British Archæological Association, and the labours of its noble president.

We are still imperfectly acquainted with the history of barrows in general. Sir Richard Colt Hoare formed a very erroneous system, by classifying barrows according to their outward forms; and shewed its fallibility by intimating his belief, that an undoubted Saxon barrow which he had opened might be a British one. The contents of the barrows alone can identify the people or period to which they belonged; and it requires a much more careful compa-

rison of their contents than has yet been made, before we can pronounce in all cases with certainty. Many hasty conclusions have been drawn by antiquaries, and no greater error has been made than that of supposing, that articles of rude workmanship or materials must necessarily be of an older date, and belong to a more barbarous state of society, than articles of superior material and style. The objects deposed in the grave must frequently have depended on the character or station of its tenant. It is probable that a large portion of what are considered as British barrows belong to the later Romano-British period. Purely Roman barrows are easily recognized by their contents; and the articles generally found in a Saxon barrow are of too marked a character to leave any doubt of its identity.

As early as the third century, the Saxon pirates were in the habit of paying frequent visits to the shores of Britain, and it is probable that their assistance was not refused in the turbulence which must have attended the frequent usurpations in this island during the later ages of the Roman power. As the latter became weaker, these visitors would gradually get a footing among them, until, when Britain was entirely separated from the empire, the Germanic tribes came in greater numbers, and made themselves masters of the soil. That they mixed with the Romano-British population in many cases, instead of driving it out, is clear from a number of circumstances, which I will not recount here; this took place more especially in the towns, and is proved by the Saxon burial places in these cases being generally mixed up with, or adjacent to, those of the Romans, as at Canterbury, Strood (the cemetery of Durobrivæ, or Rochester), Colchester, &c. This is a fact which is becoming every day more evident by the results of recent excavations.

The Teutonic settlers in Britain belonged to three distinct, but nearly related, tribes, the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles. The Jutes were, according to the current tradition, the first in point of time, and occupied Kent, the Isle of Wight, and the adjacent district, now known as Hampshire. The Saxons settled in Essex, Middlesex, and Wessex. The Angles, who appear to have come in greater numbers than the others, became known under the different divisions of East Angles, Middle Angles, Mercians,

and Northumbrians. Such is the account given by the historian Bede. All these different divisions and subdivisions must have had many distinguishing characteristics, in their weapons, costume, ornaments, or other objects, many of which they probably carried to the grave; and it is, therefore, not only desirable to distinguish the barrows of the Saxon period from those of other peoples, but we ought to observe and classify them according to the districts of the island in which they are found, which will probably lead eventually to very important results. I refer for a popular view of the general characteristics of Saxon barrows to an article on the subject in the *Archæological Album;* my object on the present occasion is merely to bring together in one paper information which has been communicated to the British Archæological Association from different parts of the country.

Kent is the only part of England from which there are any large collections of Saxon antiquities. The most remarkable of these are the museums of Dr. Fawsett, of our president, lord Albert Conyngham, and of our zealous and enterprizing associate, Mr. W. H. Rolfe of Sandwich. The recent discoveries by the latter gentleman have evinced in an especial manner, by the mixture of articles of Roman and Saxon manufacture, the intermixture of the two peoples; and we look anxiously forward to the result of his excavations in the extensive Saxon cemetery in the isle of Thanet, which will doubtless throw an entirely new light on the history of the earliest Saxon settlement in England.

The excavations by Mr. Dennett amongst the barrows of the Isle of Wight, of which a report was presented to our meeting at Winchester, and is printed in the volume of *Transactions*, threw light on the other branch of the Jutish tribe which peopled Kent. The articles found in the barrows of the Isle of Wight, which were numerous and varied in their character, bear a very close resemblance to those of the Kentish barrows. Of two glass vessels

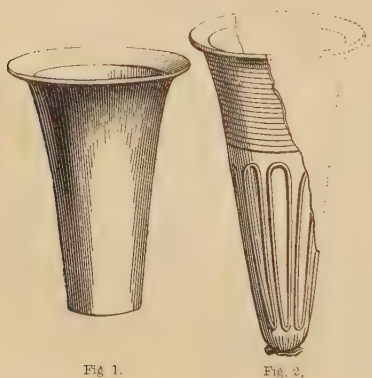


Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

found at Chessell, in that island, and represented in the accompanying cuts, the ribbed one (fig. 2) bears a remarkable resemblance to specimens found by Mr. Rolfe and lord Albert Conyngham in Kent. The weapons, bosses or umbos of shields, fibulæ, beads, &c., found in the Isle of Wight and in Kent, are also nearly identical.

The Association has received communications from two active and distinguished associates in Gloucestershire, Messrs. W. H. Gomonde, of Cheltenham and T. Niblett of Haresfield-court, accompanied with drawings of articles of undoubted Saxon manufacture, found in that county, which was peopled by the West-Saxons and Mercians. Mr. Gomonde states that "they were found in 1844–5, in a field called Tanners'-field, which from time immemorial has remained unbroken, and lies on the outskirts of Fairford." The antiquities were brought to light while quarrying for stone, together with a quantity of human skeletons, with skeletons of horses. "Many articles," Mr. Gomonde observes, "have passed into the hands of strangers. Several Roman coins, of the lower empire, were also found with these articles, most of which are in the possession of Mr. Samuel Vines, of Milton-end." It may be observed, that Roman coins are very commonly found in Saxon graves. The weapons found on this occasion were chiefly spear-heads, a dagger, and a very remarkable sword of bronze, remaining in its scabbard. The latter, represented in the accompanying cut (fig. 3), resembles rather closely a Merovingian sword, preserved in the Cabinet of the Bibliothèque Royale, in Paris. The blade is 2 feet 11 inches in length, and the handle $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Two bosses of shields (figs. 4 and 5), represented in the cuts in the margin, were also found with these articles, and are of characteristic forms, differing considerably from those generally found in Kent and in the Isle of Wight, as will be seen by comparison with speci-

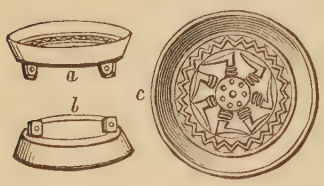
Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

mens engraved in Douglas's *Nenia Britannica*, and in the Isle of Wight. Beads of glass and amber, found in this interment, resembled those found among Saxon remains in other parts so closely, that it has not been thought necessary to engrave them here. A round fibula, or button, somewhat singularly ornamented, and represented in our next cut (fig. 6), was also found on this occasion. The material of which it is made is bronze. A button of bone, not unlike this in its general character, but the two holes by which it was fastened to the dress are worked into one shaft, was found on Chessell Down, in the Isle of Wight, and is figured in the subjoined cut (fig. 7). Among other objects found in this Gloucestershire interment, were a fragment of a plain armlet of ivory, another smaller fibula, or button, an article like a rivet, and the instrument represented in our cut (fig. 8, where it is half the size of the original), of which very similar examples have been found in Kentish barrows, one of which is in the collection of lord Albert Conyngham.

Fig. 6



a The top. *b* Bottom *c* Internal view.

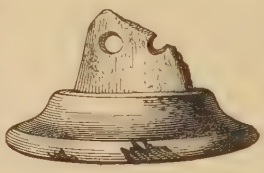


Fig. 7.

Half size.

Fig. 8.

Of the early inhabitants of Essex and east Anglia few memorials have yet been found. A glass cup, described further on, (in the minutes of the proceedings) found on the East Saxon side of the Thames, bears a remarkably close resemblance to one which was found by lord Albert Conyngham, in a barrow in Bourne Park near Canterbury, at the first congress of the British Archæological Association, in September 1844.

An interesting communication has been made to the Association by one of its most active associates, the Rev. C. Wellbeloved of York, relating to Saxon antiquities found in the kingdom of the Northumbrian Angles, near Driffield, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Driffield, as it is known, was a royal residence in the earlier Saxon

period, and Ealferd, king of Northumbria, died there in 705. Mr. Wellbeloved states that "These relics were found in the spring of last year, in a field about a mile from Driffield, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, belonging to Mr. Richard Jennings, a solicitor, of that place. That gentleman describes the tumulus in which they were discovered, as a large flat mound of earth, much in the shape of an inverted saucer, about fifty yards in diameter, and about five feet in height, with a very gradual descent to the circumference. The nature of the mound was not at all suspected by the owner; but having tile-drained the field in which it is situated, several long open drains became useless, and he determined to fill them up by earth taken from the mound. On removing the earth, the workmen discovered, about three feet below the surface, a human skeleton; on the following day, another; and several more as the work proceeded; but the exact number has not been ascertained. They appear to have been deposited about six feet apart from each other; and with most of them were found beads of amber, glass, &c.; brooches, and clasps. Near the skull of one was the umbo of a shield, and a large spear-head. The amber, our geologists here say, is such as is found in the alluvial deposit in that tract of Yorkshire. The natural soil of the tumulus is described by Mr. Jennings as a small white gravel; but the bodies seem to have been placed in a layer of chalk or lime. About half the mound was removed. In the remaining half, no doubt, other skeletons and similar weapons and ornaments might be found." The boss of a shield (fig. 9), found on this occasion, is of a very remarkable form, differing from anything of the kind that has been found before. It has four circular disks arranged round it in a very singular manner. Among other weapons were a large spear-head in good preservation, an arrow-head, and two knives. There was also found a pair of scissors (fig. 10), an article of unusual occurrence. The fibulæ or brooches, which are in bronze, resemble in general form those found in the south, and consisted of circular ones, as well as the well-

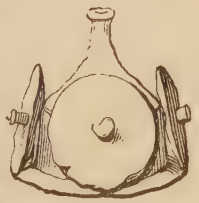
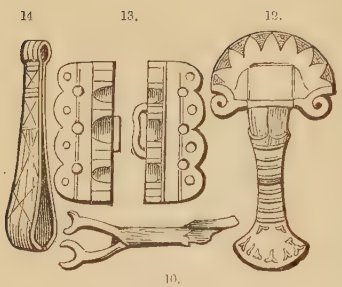


Fig. 9.



10.
Half real size.

known forms of fibulæ represented in our figures 11 and 12. The first of these is of large dimensions, being nearly six inches in length; the smaller one is about two inches and a third long, and is ornamented in a rather peculiar manner. One of the fibulæ has nearly the form of a cross; which was not an unusual ornament among the earlier Saxons, and it is an error to suppose that articles of this form must necessarily have belonged to Christians. Among the articles found at Driffield, we may point out two clasps, one of which is represented in the accompanying cut (fig. 13), and one of the curiously-shaped tweezers (fig. 14), of which several specimens have been found in Saxon interments in Kent; and one (figured in a plate in the volume of papers read at the Winchester Congress) was found by Mr. Dennett in the Saxon barrows on Chessell Down in the Isle of Wight.

One third real size.

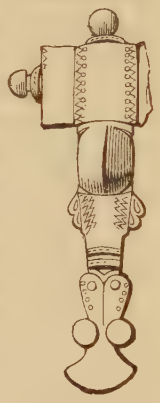


Fig. 11.

In the midland districts of Mercia, few discoveries of Anglo-Saxon remains have been made, or those which have been made have been lost to the antiquary. A Saxon cemetery was opened four or five years ago, at Marston Hill in Northamptonshire, but only imperfect notices have yet been given of the articles found in it.[1] Another

[1] I am enabled to give the following rough list of the contents of as many of the graves in this cemetery (twenty-one in number), as were observed with any care. The others were, I understand, broken up without observation. It will be seen that instances have occurred in which the body had been burnt.

1. Urn, with pattern on it, containing burnt bones and a comb at the bottom.
2. Skeleton, with beads.
3. Skeleton.
4. Skeleton, with spear-head, boss of shield, ring, and circular fibulæ.
5. Skeleton, with large fibula, and about six beads.
6. Skeleton, with buckle.
7. Skeleton, with buckle.
8. Skeleton, with six large beads.
9. Skeleton, with two cruciform fibulæ and knife.
10. Skeleton, with cruciform fibula and knife.
11. Skeleton, with boss of shield, knife, two spear-heads, and an arrow-head at the feet.
12. Skeleton.
13. Skeleton, with knife and pin.
14. Skeleton, with beads, and a large bone bead alongside the arm.

Saxon cemetery has been excavated at different times at Badby in Northamptonshire, and most of the discoveries similarly lost to science, with the exception that some of the articles found there were engraved in Baker's *History of Northamptonshire*, and four fibulæ (one a large and handsome one) are given in our *Journal*, part I, p. 61. Saxon cemeteries were opened by Mr. Bloxam a few years ago, at Churchover and Chestersover in Warwickshire, which furnished the same series of weapons, &c., of different shapes, and among the rest a pair of tweezers, like that represented in our cut (fig. 14). Engravings of these antiquities are published in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, No. iii.

Some very interesting Saxon antiquities, taken from barrows in Derbyshire, are in the collection of our associate, Mr. T. Bateman, jun. of Youlgrave, near Bakewell.

A barrow, called Stand-lowe, near Dovedale, opened by this gentleman and the Rev. S. Isaacson in the summer

15. Skeleton.
16. Skeleton, doubled up.
17. Skeleton, with large spear-head, boss of shield, knife, and an article of iron, which had perhaps formed the handle of the shield.
18. Urn, broken to pieces, with burnt bones in it.
19. Skeleton, with about 24 beads.
20. Skeleton of an infant, with a knife.
21. Three skeletons : a woman, with beads on her neck, and two children on one side of her.

of 1845, contained the articles represented in the cuts on the preceding page. They are two knives, of the form commonly found in Saxon graves in other parts of the country; two bronze rings; a quantity of glass beads, with a bead made of silver-wire twisted; a silver needle; and the fragment of a bronze box, with the hinge by which the lid was fastened.

It is desirable that the mode of interment should be carefully observed in every case where it is possible. The Saxon barrows are in general very low, and they are often so entirely levelled with the soil, that they are only discovered by accidental excavations. They are, however, in some instances, of tolerable elevation; and the early Saxon poetry describes the barrow as being raised very high, to show the respect and esteem in which the hero was held by those whom he left behind him. The most usual custom of the Saxon settlers in our island appears to have been to bury the body entire, without cremation; but exceptions to this rule have been found both in Kent and in the Isle of Wight, and the early poetry of the Saxons just alluded to describes the Saxon people in the earlier ages of their history as burning their dead. We may expect, therefore, at times, to find a cinerary urn, with bones, instead of an entire skeleton with its usual accompaniments, in a Saxon barrow.

The pottery found in Saxon barrows is generally a mixture of pure Roman manufacture, such as Samian ware, &c., with urns of much ruder workmanship, many of which exhibit a form and style of ornament that we cannot doubt indicate a Saxon manufacture. But it is far from improbable that some of the same potteries in which this ruder ware was made continued to exist with little or no interruption during the Romano-British and the earlier Saxon periods—the pottery being distinguished less by its material than by its ornament. This is a subject which has not yet been sufficiently investigated, and it is not an easy thing to determine by this rough pottery alone the date of the interment. Mr. Roach Smith is of opinion that the cinerary urns, described in the following valuable communication by Professor Henslow, are early Saxon; arguing from the style of ornamentation, which is identical with that of similar urns found in an undoubted Saxon

cemetery at Marston Hill, in Northamptonshire, above alluded to. One urn found there, and represented in our subjoined cut, has the identical and very peculiar ornament presented by one of Professor Henslow's specimens. This urn, found at Marston Hill, contained burnt bones and fragments of a comb. Our next cut represents an urn found by Mr. Bloxam, at Chestersover, in Warwickshire, and may serve as a further specimen of Saxon pottery ; it contained a mass of ashes, and by it were found an iron sword, a spear-head, and other articles, which were decidedly Saxon. For other examples of Saxon pottery recently found, I will only refer to Mr. Smith's *Collectanea*, and to Mr. Dennett's paper, in the volume of papers read at the Winchester Congress.[1] If Mr. Smith be right in his opinion of Professor Henslow's urns, and I am much inclined to think that he is, it would be proved that the Saxon (or rather Angle) settlers in Derbyshire preserved their primeval custom of burning their dead.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

[1] It may be observed, that urns with bosses, resembling some of those described by professor Henslow, are found among acknowledged Saxon remains. One, found in the Isle of Wight, is given in the plate illustrating Mr. Dennett's paper in the Winchester volume.

ON SUPPOSED BRITISH CINERARY URNS,

FOUND AT THE VILLAGE OF KINGSTON, NEAR DERBY, IN 1844.

IN A LETTER TO C. R. SMITH, ESQ., FROM THE REV. J. S. HENSLOW.[1]

My dear sir,—It is now nearly two years since you requested me to draw up a notice of some cinerary urns which had been discovered at Kingston, in Derbyshire; and I promised to do so, whenever I should so far have restored them, as might enable me to send you drawings of their forms and the ornamental markings upon them. I fear I may be postponing, *sine die*, the execution of my promise if I should delay it until I can find leisure to complete the whole, and make such enquiry as might satisfy myself that I had an opportunity of throwing any fresh light upon the circumstances under which such urns as these were entombed. I propose, therefore, in this communication, to forward drawings of a dozen of them, and shall hope for further opportunity of sending you more. It seems to me advisable that some record should be kept of the different forms of, and ornaments upon, these urns, obtained as they were from one spot; because such a record may assist in combining isolated examples of the same description of urn from various localities into one general class. At present, there seems to be nothing very definitively determined respecting this particular description of cinerary urn. In the brief notice already given of these in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association, No. 1, p. 58, it is suggested that they may be late Roman, or even Saxon. My limited knowledge of antiquities does not enable me to speak at all decidedly upon this subject; but, so far as I have been able to compare these urns with the remains of undoubtedly Roman or Saxon pottery, I should dissent entirely from such a conclusion. They have precisely the same general character as those which Mr. Lukis has described and figured in the second number of the *Archæological Journal*, p. 149, &c., and I can see no

[1] Having necessarily mentioned the name of Mr. Strutt, as the gentleman on whose property these urns were discovered, and as he informs me that he has since joined the Archæological Institute, I wish to observe, that this account has been furnished to the Archæological Association in fulfilment of a promise made by me to my friend Mr. Smith.—J. S. H.

reason for doubting their having been deposited by the aboriginal Britons. They are all wrought by hand without the use of the lathe, out of a dark coloured clay, frequently mixed with fragments of felspar; they are very slightly baked, though some have been so far so as to have acquired a reddish tinge. The majority are dark brown, passing either to black or a dark green tint. Many are ornamented with a few lines, or scratches, arranged in different patterns; and some are more highly embellished by the addition of stamped patterns, such as might readily be formed by notching the end of a stick, or twisting a small piece of metal into a spiral or zigzag pattern.

These urns were found deposited on the slope, and near the summit, of a gentle eminence, about a quarter of a mile to the east of the church at Kingston, and over a space of about half an acre. The workmen who were employed in trenching the ground for the mansion erecting for E. Strutt, esq., M.P. for Derby, had turned up and completely destroyed about two hundred of them, before the fact was made known to any one who thought of preserving them. Under Mr. Strutt's directions, the surface was carefully removed from the rest of the space occupied by the urns which had not yet been disturbed; and, from what could then be ascertained, it seemed probable that they had been deposited in lines (perhaps in trenches), either singly, or in groups of two or more together; several deposits being from four to six feet, or more, apart. There were no appearances on the surface of the field to indicate that this was a burial place; neither could I learn that there were any earth-works, or other remains of remote antiquity, in the immediate neighbourhood. The field had been under the plough about sixty years ago, and nearly all the urns had then been sadly mutilated: indeed not one of them was perfectly entire. The greater number were reduced to a mass of fragments. This kind of pottery, in a moist situation, seems liable to split into fragments, even where it may not have been otherwise injured. About thirty of the deposits were carefully removed, and the fragments, on being put together, are generally sufficiently numerous for ascertaining the original shape of the urns and the ornaments upon them. It seemed pro-

bable that a lump of sandstone had been laid over the mouth of each urn ; but in general the merciless coulter had so shattered the necks and destroyed the mouths, that there was no absolute proof of this. All the urns contained well-burnt bones, except, perhaps, the smallest, fig. 10, which had none; and which may, perhaps, be considered as a drinking-cup, rather than as a cinerary urn. No weapons or coins were found about them. A very few (not half a dozen) fused lumps of glass were found with some of the ashes, and had evidently been glass beads. One bead, half fused, was of porcelain. In one urn were three fragments of a bronze ornament, apparently a brooch or clasp, to which a fused lump of green glass was attached. This ornament bespeaks a certain degree of refinement in the art of casting brass, which possibly some persons may hardly be inclined to ascribe to a people unacquainted with the use of the potter's lathe. It may very reasonably be asked whether such an article was not obtained by barter, or perhaps as a spoil from the foreigner? Several of the urns have projecting knobs or bosses. Most of these bosses have been formed by merely pressing out the sides of the urn from within, whilst it was in a soft state; but in some cases they were formed of a solid lump of clay, which has been stuck on the surface of the urn.

A reference to the figures, with the following table, will afford a better idea of these urns than a more detailed description :—

	No. of bosses.	Height.	Diameter.		No. of bosses.	Height.	Diameter.
Fig. 1.	4	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	Fig. 3.	6	—	10
2.	4	7	7	4.	6	—	9

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig. 2.

	No. of bosses.	Height.	Diameter.
Fig. 5.	6	—	10
6.	3	—	9
7.	9	7	8
8.	—	$6\frac{1}{5}$	9

	Height.	Diameter.
Fig. 9.	—	9
10.	$3\frac{2}{5}$	$4\frac{1}{5}$
11.	9	$6\frac{1}{2}$
12.	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$

Fig. 6. Fig. 7. Fig. 5.

Fig. 8. Fig. 11. Fig. 9.

Fig 10. Fig. 12.

I may here refer to a few examples of urns which I have either read of or seen, which appear to me to have the same general character as these :

1. The four figures appended to Sir T. Brown's *Hydrotaphia.*

2. The left-hand figure in plate 85 of Fisher's *Historical Collections for Bedfordshire.*

3. Two urns in the Fitzwilliam Museum, at Cambridge; the one labelled Culford, and the other Brettenhorn.

4. Two urns in the library of Clare Hall, Cambridge, from Caistor; one of these is singularly loaded with a variety of patterns, as though the potter had amused himself by making use of all his stamps upon it. Several of them have precisely the same device as we find on these Derbyshire urns.

5. Some urns in the British Museum, in a glass case, with sundry Romano-British remains.

6. Some urns in the collection of Mr. Whincop, of Woodbridge.

J. S. HENSLOW.

ON THE ABACUS, OR MEDIEVAL SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC.[1]

In the mathematical treatises of the ancients, the results of abstruse arithmetical calculations are given, without any indication of the exact process by which they were obtained. The operations of arithmetic taught and practised in the schools, being perhaps of a kind not easily expressed in writing, have perished with the schools themselves. It is self-evident that arithmetical operations of any extent could not be performed with the clumsy notation of the Greek or Roman numerals.

The somewhat varied writings of Boethius, who flourished at the beginning of the sixth century, were the channel through which chiefly the science and philosophy of the ancients passed to the middle ages, previous to the introduction of Arabian science in the twelfth century. A very obscure passage, at the end of the first book of the *Geometrica* of this writer, describes a tabular system of arithmetical calculation, to which he gives the name of *abacus*, and he states that it was said to have been invented by the Pythagoricians, whence it was also called the *mensa Pythagorica*. The first of these names reminds us forcibly of the lines of Persius the satirist,—

> Nec qui *abaco numeros* et secto in pulvere metas
> Scit risisse vafer.

But so little has the passage in Boethius been understood in latter times, that his editors have generally substituted a common multiplication table for the diagram of the manuscripts. Aldhelm, at the end of the seventh century, tells us that he found arithmetic the most abstruse and difficult of all the sciences; but, until the time of the celebrated Gerbert (the end of the tenth century) we find no direct allusion to the mode in which arithmetical operations were performed. Gerbert (subsequently raised to

[1] The substance of this paper was given in the shape of a few unpremeditated observations at the public meeting of the British Archæological Association, on Wednesday, April 1. The subject excited interest; and, at the pressing request of several members of the Association, I have repeated my observations in the following hurried paper for the Journal.—T. W.

the papacy as Sylvester II) is generally looked upon as the first who introduced the *abacus*, upon which he wrote a brief treatise containing rules, or rather the titles of rules, which were almost as obscure as the passage of Boethius. William of Malmsbury, in the middle of the twelfth century, when the system had been perfected, describes them as *regulæ quæ a sudantibus abacistis vix intelliguntur*. A larger treatise on the abacus—that is, on arithmetic—was composed by Gerbert's scholar, Bernelinus (probably Bernelmus, or Beornhelm), and from that time to the end of the twelfth century, treatises under the same title became very common, including one by a celebrated mathematician of the end of the eleventh century named Gerland. They are of frequent occurrence in early manuscripts. A much esteemed and learned friend of the writer of the present article, M. Chasles[1] (member of the Institute of France, and professor of pure geometry at the Ecole Polytechnique) by a careful comparison of these different treatises, first demonstrated — and that in my opinion to absolute conviction — that they all relate to one system of arithmetical operations, which was the same as that alluded to in the passage of Boethius, and which, in fact, was identical in principle with the system in use at the present day.

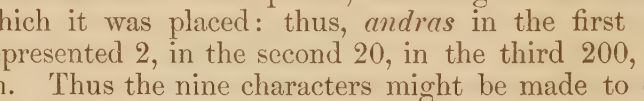
A monk of St. Remi at Rheims, named Richerius, the friend and disciple of Gerbert, has left us a most interesting history of his own times, which has been published by the German antiquary Pertz; this writer has inserted in his annals an account of the chief philosophical instruments of his illustrious master. He tells us that Gerbert caused a manufacturer of shields to construct a table, which he divided into twenty-seven longitudinal columns, and he also caused to be made a thousand characters in horn, of the figures of the nine numerical symbols (probably square dice thus marked), by means of which he was enabled to express all numbers and make all calculations.[2] It ap-

[1] In his "Aperçu historique sur l'origine et le développement des méthodes en Géométrie." I can only refer my readers to this book, which I do not possess, and its title does not appear in the catalogue of the British Museum library. M. Chasles has more recently published and commented upon some early treatises on the abacus, in the transactions of the Académie des Sciences.

[2] Abacum, id est tabulam dimensionibus aptam opere scutarii effecit, cujus longitudini, in xxvii. partibus diductæ,

pears clear that Gerbert's invention was the machine to apply to a system which was already in use, and the obscurity of his brief tract on the subject arose from our not having the machine to which it was intended to refer. Subsequent writers drew the figure of the abacus in their books, and from them we learn the forms of the characters or symbols made to represent the numbers.[1]

The object of the abacus machine of Gerbert was, by means of its columns, to represent what we now call the value of numerals by position. Characters, when placed in the first column to the right, represented units, and were termed *digiti*. Those placed in the second, third, &c. columns, represent tens, hundreds, and so forth, and were called indiscriminately *articuli*. On vellum these columns were represented by vertical lines. The nine numbers were represented by the following apparently arbitrary characters, to which were given the names *igin*, *andras*, *ormis*, *arbas*, *quinas*, *calcus*, *zenis*, *temenias*, and *celentis*, which seem equally arbitrary. Each of these



characters had a local power, according to the column in which it was placed: thus, *andras* in the first column represented 2, in the second 20, in the third 200, and so on. Thus the nine characters might be made to express all numbers whatever, and the processes of arithmetic were performed in what appeared a mechanical game—much resembling a game at chess or draughts — the results being taken and expressed in the ordinary Roman numerals. When, however, we consider that most of the processes of calculation, as then employed, were very complicated and intricate, and that the operators did not call the characters they were working with *one*, *two*, *three*, &c. but *igin*, *andras*, *ormis*, &c.—in fact they were continually

novem numero notas omnem numerum significantes disposuit. Ad quarum etiam similitudinem, mille corneos effecit caracteres, qui per xxvii. abaci partes mutuati, cujusque numeri multiplicationem sive divisionem designarent, etc.—Richeri liber iii. c. 54.

[1] Manuscripts of Boethius contain the drawing of the abacus, with the figures of the characters, as described in the system of Gerbert. See a fine manuscript in the British Museum, MS. Lansdown, No. 842.

obliged to translate numbers to characters and characters to numbers, as 12 is represented by *andras* in the first column, and *igin* in the second; 372 is represented by *andras* in col. 1, *zenis* in col. 2, and *ormis* in col. 3,—we may easily conceive the great confusion which must have been created in many people's heads, and understand perfectly why Aldhelm found arithmetic the most difficult of all the sciences.

The above representation of the characters of the abacus is copied from an imperfect manuscript of the treatise by Gerland, in the British Museum (MS. Arundel, No. 343), the book in which the principles of the science are most clearly explained. The first part of the solution of a very simple question in division, with two of the diagrams representing the table of the abacus and the method of proceeding, taken from this same manuscript, will give the best idea of the complicated nature of these operations. The question is that of dividing 120 pearls among three damsels; and after some introductory explanation, we are directed to "place the three girls in the singular arc [the first column], a hundred pearls in the centenal arc, and twenty in the decenal, thus" (see fig. 1). This was done by placing *ormis* in the first column for the number of damsels, and *igin* in the third and *andras* in the second for the number of pearls. Gerland then goes on to say, "next transfer *ormis* as the divisor, and place him in the next arc to the thing to be divided, for he is greater than *igin*, and let it be arranged thus (fig. 2). Then say, as many times as *ormis* is into *igin*, the same is three into ten, thrice and remains one. Take therefore the three, and place it under the three, and place the one which remains, that is *igin*, beside *andras*."[1] And thus it goes on, with two other diagrams, before the question is solved.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

[1] Pone tres puellas in singulari arcu, centum margaritas in centeno, et xx. in deceno, sic. Postea transfer ormin divisorem, et loca eum in proximo arco pecuniæ dividendæ, nam major est quam igin, et sit hujusmodi figura. Confestim dic, quoties est ormis in igin, idem ternarius in decem, ter et remanet unus: sume igitur ternarium, et suppone ternario, et unum qui remanet id est igin, pone juxta andram, etc., and so it goes on.—MS. Arundel, 343, fol. 2, vo.

It was, in fact, a task upon the memory to carry in mind the names of the characters; and we accordingly find in old manuscripts a great number of memorial verses in Latin, composed to assist the memory; two of which, published by Mr. Halliwell, in his *Rara Mathematica*, from manuscripts of the fourteenth century, may be given as specimens. Sometimes the writer appears himself to have forgotten the name of a character, and to have substituted another, as in the first of these examples, where the sixth is called *termas* instead of *calcus* or *calcis*. In this first the names are numerated briefly in a distich:—

> Primus igin; andras; ormis; quarto subit arbas;
> Quinque quinas; termas; zenis; temenias; celentis.

The other is rather more detailed:—

> Unus adest igin; andras duo; tres reor armin;
> Quatuor est arbas; et pro quinque fore quinas;
> Sex calcis; septem zenis; octo temenias;
> Novem celentis; pro deno sume priorem.

The system of the abacus appears to have continued in use with little alteration till late in the twelfth century. M. Chasles has printed an anonymous treatise from a manuscript of the end of that century, which appears to have been composed not long previous to that date. Early in the twelfth century the knowledge of Arabian science began to be introduced into the schools of western Europe, and this perhaps exerted some influence in modifying it. To simplify the operations of arithmetic, it was necessary to get rid of the tabular process, and to abolish the embarrassing technicalities. During the twelfth century the mathematicians were gradually throwing away the columns of the abacus, and giving independent value of position to the characters, though they had not yet come to regard them as numerals. They now found it necessary to denote in some manner what in the tabular process was represented by leaving the place blank; and they invented for this purpose a new character, represented by a circle, to which they gave the name of *siphos* or *ciphos*. It was not till a later period, when the characters had long been regarded as numerical figures, that their original names were dropped; for we have seen that memorial verses to enable people to remember these names are found in manuscripts as late as the fourteenth century; but in the

sequel, the name of the *siphos*, corrupted into *cipher*, was the only one retained.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century the table in columns had entirely disappeared, and we then find the name *abacus* exchanged for that of *algorismus*, which (in English *algrim* and *awgrim*) was the name commonly given to the science of arithmetic until the sixteenth century. One of the first treatises on *algorismus* was by an English scholar named Johannes de Sacro-bosco, who is said to have died about the year 1235. His system is seen at once to be that of the abacus, with the addition of the *sipos* (or, as he calls it, *cifra*) to enable the operator to dispense with the columns. The very words of the old writers, which had reference to the tabular columns, are retained to denote the position of the figures, and the technical terms remind us of the columns at every step. The numbers, according to their position, are still *digiti* and *articuli*.[1] The figures are still understood as being characters by which number is artificially represented.[2] Towards the middle of the thirteenth century, a well-known writer, Alexander de Villa-Dei (or Villedieu) composed memorial verses, not for the names of the characters, but comprising the whole system of arithmetic, under the title of *Carmen de Algorismo*, a tract which must have been extremely popular, if we judge by the number of manuscripts in which it occurs.[3] The abacus, or table, was still retained, but without the columns. I think that I have seen a drawing in an early manuscript representing a person operating on the Boethian abacus, but I have mislaid the reference; representations of the algorismus table are less rare. In the annexed cut, taken

[1] Numerorum alius digitus, alius articulus . . . . Digitus quidem dicitur omnis numerus minor denario ; articulus vero est omnis numerus qui potest dividi in decem partes æquales, ita quod nihil residuum sit.

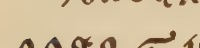
[2] Numeri per figuras competentes artificialis repræsentatio.

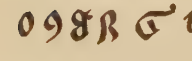
[3] This and the treatise of Johannes de Sacro-bosco are both printed by Mr. Halliwell in the "Rara Mathematica."

from a manuscript of the end of the thirteenth or commencement of the fourteenth century (MS. Burney, No. 275, p. 667), a female, the personification of arithmetic, is teaching her disciples the science of algorismus:—she appears to be drawing the figures with a style on a table covered with wax or some other soft substance. Another representation of a person working on the algorismus table will be found in a manuscript of the fourteenth century, in the British Museum (MS. Harl. No. 4350, fol. 15, v°.)

It is now very difficult to say how far the knowledge of the Arabian system of arithmetic may have influenced the changes which were thus taking place in our medieval system. So much knowledge was borrowed from the Saracens during the twelfth century, that it became the fashion to ascribe to them the origin of many things which were known long before the intercourse which led to the introduction amongst our forefathers of the Arabian sciences. William of Malmsbury, in the middle of the twelfth century, supposed that Gerbert had obtained the knowledge of the abacus from the Spanish Arabs; a notion which was, certainly, without foundation. The writer of the anonymous treatise on the abacus, of the end of the twelfth century, printed by M. Chasles, goes so far as to assert that the name *abacus* is an Arabic word.[1] Alexander de Villa-Dei, and other writers of the thirteenth and subsequent centuries, imagined that the characters used in the system of algorismus were derived from the Arabs and the Indians; and hence they have eventually obtained the title of *Arabic numerals.* A single glance, however, is sufficient to shew that the figures of the algorismus are identical in every respect with the characters of the abacus, having merely passed through modifications inevitable when they came into more frequent use. For the sake of comparison, I give three specimens of arithmetical numerals, of different dates.

1

2 

3 

No. 1 is taken from the earliest manuscript of the treatise of Sacro-bosco that I have been able to find in the British Museum (MS. Arundel. No. 332, fol. 68, ro.), written in the latter part of the

[1] Ars ista vocatur *abacus:* hoc nomen vero Arabicum est, et sonat mensa.

thirteenth century. No. 2 is taken from another copy of the same work (MS. Reg. 8, C. iv. fol. 36, vo.), written in the earlier part of the fourteenth century. No. 3 is taken from a calendar of the earlier half of the fifteenth century (MS. Sloane, No. 2927). It may be observed that in a manuscript calendar in the Cottonian library (Vespas. E. VII), which appears to have been written in the year 1380, the forms of the numerical figures are nearly identical with those of No. 3. We see, by these examples, how our modern numerals were derived from the characters of the abacus. Several of them have hardly been changed. It is probable that *andras* was a mere horizontal line, with a vertical curved line under it; the 2 of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries was a horizontal line with vertical line below, which latter took gradually a curling form, and later on in the fourteenth century the position of the figure was reversed. *Ormis* is at once identified with the figure 3. *Arbas* was rather more complicated in its form, and has, consequently, gone through a greater change to make it convenient for writing rapidly: it may, however, still be easily identified; the common form of the figure 4 during the fifteenth century was ⊀, to which, after the invention of printing, a more angular shape was given. *Quinas* is found in some manuscripts in a reversed position;—from either the transition to the 5 is easy enough. The similitude between *calcus* and 6 need hardly be pointed out. *Zenis* is also frequently reversed; both limbs are sometimes of the same length, which was the case in the form of the 7 in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries; during the latter century, the common form of the 7 was ⋀. *Celentis* has only to be reversed to become 9. The *siphos* was represented, as in No. 2, by a circle with a line across, and seems, from the words of Sacro-bosco,[1] to have been intended for a Greek Θ.

It is important for the antiquary thus to know historically the origin and transformation of the medieval numerals. Various instances occur of inscriptions on buildings in the so-called Arabic numerals, apparently of an early date, which have been severally the subject of obstinate discussion, simply because both disputants were equally

[1] Decima figura dicitur *theta*, vel circulus, vel cifra, vel figura nihili quia nihil significat, sed locum tenens dat aliis significare.

ignorant of the subject they were discussing. I believe that such an inscription has been ascribed to the eleventh century. This, it will at once be seen, is impossible, and the error has probably arisen from taking a 4 of the fifteenth century, of which the lower limbs had been nearly erased, for a 0. Even in the twelfth century, these characters were no more looked upon as numerals, than our modern algebraical *a*, *b*, *c*, and *x*, *y*, *z;* none but a mathematician knew what they meant; and if he had seen a date on a building expressed in such figures, he would naturally have wondered for what magical purpose four characters of the abacus had been stuck up against the wall. Both in the treatises on the abacus, and in those on the algorismus, down to a late period, the figures are only used in the operations, the results of which are stated in words or in Roman numerals. They were considered as things only belonging to science. Charpentier, in his supplement to the *Glossarium* of Ducange, cites a document, of which he does not give the date (but it is probably of the thirteenth century), in which books that appear to have been marked with these figures are distinguished as *libri signati per abacum*.[1] Even at the end of the fourteenth century, the figures were still considered as signs belonging to the science of "awgrim;" a passage in the curious poem on the deposition of Richard II informs us that,—

> Than satte summe, *as siphre doth in awgrym*,
> That noteth a place and nothing availeth.

It was only in the fourteenth century that these algorismic numerals became generally used in books, and it is not probable that they would be used in inscriptions on buildings till long afterwards; it will be evident that they could not possibly be so used in the twelfth century, and I believe it to have been equally impossible in the thirteenth. Rare examples of inscriptions in these figures may occur in the fifteenth; but even in the sixteenth, as it is well known, the prejudice was strongly in favour of the Roman numerals.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

[1] Hinc *libri signati per abacum* in Stat. Mant. forte sunt codices notis numericis per singulas paginas signati.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES, FOUND AT EAST FARLEIGH, KENT.

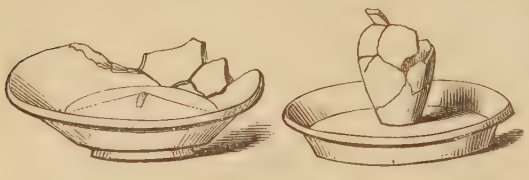
Some delineations under this head being here given, the following accompanying remarks may not be thought superfluous, recording the dates of finding and the relative situations in the parish.

Half the original size.

The drinking vase, represented in the annexed cuts, which, as a work of art, and from its comparatively good preservation, is of some interest, was found in December 1845, on Gallants, the estate of Israel Harris Lewis, Esq. The place of its discovery was on the western side of a large field in proximity to the road leading to Coxheath from the old Gallants Court manor-house, from which it is distant about the third of a mile, and immediately opposite a farm-house belonging to John Whitehead, Esq. Here, with an ampulla, or globular bottle of black ware, it came to light—a piece of ground being then trenching for lucerne. At the same time some other pottery was destroyed by the tools of the workmen in removing the earth, and too much broken and dispersed to be even partially restored. Among it there were fragments of three or four urns. A kind of trough-like receptacle had been made with some large stones, in which they were placed. The urns were filled with fragments of bones, which had undergone the action of fire : and the other pottery, from the remnants of it, appeared to con-

sist of the libation and other vessels usual in these ancient sepulchral deposits.

There were no indications that the spot contained any further relics of the kind. It was, therefore, quite unexpectedly that the workmen, about a fortnight afterwards, came upon another similar deposit; the different articles of which, like the former, were much injured in the removal, and many of them entirely broken and dispersed. The delineations here given represent them: the ampulla, however, belongs to the first discovery.



1 2 3

The Samian patera had the maker's name, HABICNSM, stamped on the inside. There were fragments of two other smaller drinking cups, apparently less ornamented than the first. All of them were of a white ware, bronzed over on every part of the exterior. The urns, from the fragments, seem to have been large, slightly baked, and of a coarse texture, though without grit. The patera and its cup are of black, and the two bottles with handles of common red ware. There was among them another larger similarly formed bottle of a rather whitish material, the top of which at some former period had been carried off by the plough.

Two coins of the size called first brass were found on this last occasion, both extremely obliterated. One can be, with some difficulty, distinguished as a coin of the younger Faustina, wife of the emperor Marcus Aurelius.

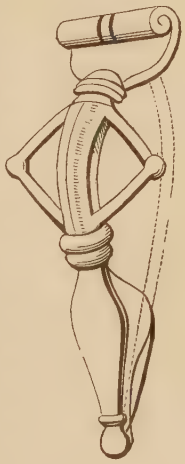
In regard to dimensions, the principal vase is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; Nos. 1 and 2, which are a pair, $7\frac{1}{4}$; and No. 3, 5 inches. The diameter of the Samian patera is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and of the black one $6\frac{3}{4}$.

On another part of Mr. Lewis's property, near the river, at a place called Combe Town, or West Town, are the foundations of a Roman villa, which were fallen in with twice to some considerable extent in 1830 and 1838. On the last-mentioned occasion, a brass coin of Florianus, emperor of Rome for eighty days, was found in a high state of preservation. In another field belonging to the estate, a small Venetian silver coin was found in the beginning of the present year.

Respecting the other primeval antiquities of East Farleigh, it only remains to note the following particulars:—

In the detached part of the parish towards Boughton Monchelsea, is a portion of a large and strongly intrenched ancient camp, comprising twenty or thirty acres, the remaining part being in Boughton Monchelsea parish. It is within the memory of man, that foundations of a very solid construction, supposed Roman, in one of the fields inclosed by the camp, were removed, and pottery found: but this was in the Boughton Monchelsea part.

In 1841, in a field at Bydews in the parish, in trenching a piece of ground, fragments of sepulchral urns and pottery were found, interspersed with pieces of burnt bone. With them was the fibula here represented: the metal an alloy of tin; and one or two kids' horns.



In December 1843, in the garden on the south side of the new vicarage-house, the residence of the Rev. H. W. Wilberforce, and not many yards from the drawing-room windows, fragments of a rudely formed urn with handles were dug up. In its texture, the flint grit usually observable in those of East Kent is absent, as it is also in the fragments of urns found at Mr. Lewis's. Two stones artificially rounded, one of them a flint, of the respective diameters of two, and two and a half inches, were with

the fragments. At the bi-monthly public meeting of the Association, January 28th of the present year, Mr. Croker remarked that similar stones artificially rounded, five or six in number, had been found, with Roman pottery, urns, and fibulæ, at Badminton, Gloucestershire, in December 1845. BEALE POST.

ON THE NAVAL UNIFORM OF GREAT BRITAIN,

COMPILED FROM PAPERS READ BEFORE THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1846.

PROUD as old England justly is of her wooden-walls, and the race of heroes who have fought and bled in them, it is a singular fact, that the origin and date of the honoured uniform of our gallant navy should have been a matter of considerable uncertainty till within the last sixteen years. On Thursday, March 18th, 1830, Sir Henry (then Mr.) Ellis read before the Society of Antiquaries the following most interesting and characteristic letter from Mr. Locker, one of the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, which, as it was not printed (strange to say) in the *Archæologia*, remained almost a dead letter, till reproduced by the kindness of Sir Henry at one of the evening meetings of our Association:—

"*Greenwich Hospital.*

"DEAR SIR,—I have been quite disappointed in my expectation of obtaining for you some early documents from the admiralty, respecting our naval uniform; but though Mr. Croker assisted my enquiries in the Record Office there, none can be found earlier than 1763, before which time it appears papers were very imperfectly preserved.

"In the copy of king James's warrant with which you favoured me, I see that he merely renews queen Elizabeth's grant of the 'livery suits' appointed for the six principal masters of her royal ships. Perhaps the Wardrobe Office might help you to trace this annual gift somewhat later, though as among the multitude of naval portraits, I never saw one arrayed in gorgeous habit, I doubt if it survived that reign.

"In the naval gallery of this institution I can shew you every variety of cut and complexion of dress,—Nottingham, Raleigh, and Torrington

expand their dignities in courtly costume; Lawson, Harman, and Monk frown in buff belts and jerkins; Sandwich, Munden, and Benbow shine forth in armour; while Rooke, Russell, and Shovell, the heroes of a softer age, are clothed in crimson and Lincoln green, surmounted with the flowing wig, which then distinguished alike the men of the robe and of the sword.

"A portrait of one of my naval ancesters (commodore Brown, who with Vernon took Porto Bello in 1739) exhibits him sword in hand, in a full suit of russet brown (perhaps a play on his name). Every man then dressed as seemed good in his own eyes. Some of the 'crack-captains' even carried it so far as to have a special uniform for their own ships. My late gallant father, who went to sea in 1745, used to tell us that captain Windham and all the officers of the Kent of 70 guns, in which he embarked, wore gray and silver, faced with scarlet. Such foppery, however, at that period, was not unfrequently combined with checked shirts and petticoat trousers.

"In that same year a club of sea officers, who met every Sunday evening at Wills' coffee-house in Scotland-yard, for the professed purpose of watching over their rights and privileges, determined among other matters, 'That a uniform dress is useful and necessary for the commissioned officers, agreeable to the practice of other nations;' and 'Resolved, that a committee be appointed to wait upon the duke of Bedford and the admiralty, and if their lordships approved, that they will be pleased to introduce it to his majesty.'

"The original minute, dated 15th February 1745-6, now lies open before me. This curious old volume, amidst a strange jumble of professional politics, charitable grants, and club accounts, with autographs of most of our ablest officers, still *smacks of Wills' coffee-room*, but nothing more does it tell of the success of the aforesaid memorial there concocted. But of this transaction my boyish memory has preserved an anecdote which, some thirty-five years ago, I heard from the lips of Mr. Forbes, then admiral of the fleet, whom I was allowed occasionally to visit with my father, who delighted to listen to the stories of his venerable friend; and who, though confined by age and infirmities to his chair, still recounted them with uncommon accuracy.

"Adverting to the establishment of the naval uniform, the Admiral said, he was summoned on that occassion to attend the duke of Bedford, and being introduced into an apartment surrounded with various dresses, his opinion was asked as to the most appropriate. The Admiral said red and blue, or blue and red, as these were our national colours. 'No,' replied his grace, 'the king has determined otherwise; for, having seen my duchess riding in the park a few days ago in a habit of blue faced with white, the dress took the fancy of his majesty, who has appointed it for the uniform of the royal navy.'

"It is remarkable, that for this regulation we cannot trace any order or board-warrant at the admiralty, though the year of its institution is proved by the *Gazette* of 1767, where an order of council appears, 'superseding the embroidered uniform clothing established in 1748' (evidently that just mentioned), and appointing in its stead an uniform (fully particularised) for the flag-officers, and others under their command.

"In 1783 and 1787, further changes were made in like manner; and in 1795, when earl Spencer was placed at the head of the admiralty, epaulettes were added, which, though the proper appendage of a military dress, were regarded with prejudice as a foreign fashion. In this antipathy of the old school our illustrious Nelson once joined; for in one of his early letters to my father, written during a short tour in France in 1783, he speaks with indignation of two of his brother captains, 'who,' he says, 'wear fine epaulettes, for which I think they are great coxcombs; they have not visited me, and be assured I shall not court their acquaintance.'

"One of these officers was the late sir Alexander Ball, who became in after-life one of Nelson's ablest supporters and most attached friends; and Nelson himself, who in his youth thus shrunk from the glitter of an epaulette, displayed his galaxy of stars to the public gaze, with an anxiety which ill-assorted with the general simplicity of his character.

"See what you have brought on yourself by encouraging me to tell 'tales of the sea.' It is now almost the 'middle watch,' and you are relieved.—Believe me, my dear sir, very sincerely yours, "E. H. L."

In my little "History of British Costume," published in 1834, I alluded to this letter, at the reading of which I had been present, and stated the principal facts contained in it—prefacing the information by noticing, that previous to the reign of George the Second, "the navy of England was distinguished by no particular costume;" that "naval commanders wore scarlet in the reign of Elizabeth by her majesty's orders;" and that "that order was confirmed by James the First," as I had stated under that reign. I afterwards discovered that the note had been accidentally omitted. It was simply as follows: "In 1604 king James confirmed the order of Elizabeth respecting the scarlet dress of commanders in the royal navy, and the materials were directed to be furnished at a specific price."

On the occasion of her majesty's last *bal costumé*, the attention of Mr. John Barrow, of the Admiralty, was drawn to this subject by the numerous enquiries of the

naval officers honoured by an invitation to the ball; and to his ability and assiduity in classifying and arranging the important papers confided to his charge in the Record Office of that establishment, and which had previously been in a most confused and neglected state, we are indebted for the discovery, not only of the original order, but of the identical patterns referred to in it, which he immediately recollected to have seen some years ago at Plymouth, but without being then aware of the interest attached to them.

The order is as follows :—

"Whereas, we judge it necessary, in order the better to distinguish the rank of sea officers, to establish a military uniform cloathing for admirals, captains, commanders, and lieutenants; and judging it also nccessary that persons acting as midshipmen should likewise have an uniform cloathing, in order to their carrying the appearance which is necessary to distinguish their class to be in the rank of gentlemen, and give them better credit and figure in executing the commands of their superior officers; you are hereby required and directed to conform yourself to the said establishment, by wearing cloathing accordingly at all proper times; and to take care that such of the aforesaid officers and midshipmen, who may be from time to time under your command, do the like. And it is our further direction, that no commission-officer or midshipmen do presume to wear any other uniform than what properly belongs to his rank. Patterns of which, for admirals and vice-admirals, and also for rear-admirals, may be seen at the admiralty office; and patterns for each class of other officers, viz., captains who have taken post three years, and by his majesty's late regulation rank as colonels; all other post-captains, who by the said regulation rank as lieutenant-colonels; commanders not taking post, and lieutenants, and likewise midshipmen, will be lodged at the navy office, and with the storekeeper of his majesty's yard at Plymouth. Given, &c., 13th April, 1748. "Duncannon, Welbore Ellis, John Stanhope.

This order was addressed to twenty-one admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals, and one hundred and thirty-two captains, commanders, and lieutenants in command of vessels.

"Yet, strange to say," remarks Mr. Barrow, "business-like as the wording of this order is, it would appear to have been issued to the officers employed on foreign service, without any accompanying description or pattern of the uniform.

"The following quaint extract of a letter from admiral Boscawen, may serve to account for the master of a man-of-war having been seen by

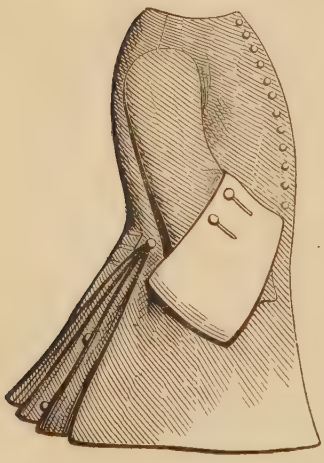
major Rennell, some years after the order was issued, with a red coat trimmed with blue. He had probably just retured from foreign service:

"The letter is dated Fort St. David's, 13th February, 1749:—'The order,' he says, 'for establishing the uniform enclosed in your letter of the 13th April, cannot be complied with, as I am entirely at a loss with respect to patterns; but I shall have due regard to the acts of Parliament for further regulating the proceedings in court martial.'"

The patterns of the admirals' uniforms alluded to in the order have unfortunately not been preserved, but those of the post-captains, &c. "lodged with the naval store-keeper of his majesty's yard, at Plymouth," were, as I have stated, recollected by Mr. Barrow, and at his suggestion ordered to be sent up to the Admiralty, and were, by the kind permission of the board, exhibited to the Association in illustration of Mr. Barrow's paper.

"The coats, with the exception of one, are destitute of collars, and that collar is exceedingly small, and only attached behind. This corresponds with the fashion of the time, the neck being covered with frill and lace. The cloth of all of them is a Prussian blue, and very thick, and the sleeves are purposely made short and large, so that the wristbands of the waistcoats, having sleeves to them with their laced edge, may show beyond them."

"*Hats.*—Two are preserved, one of which has silver lace.



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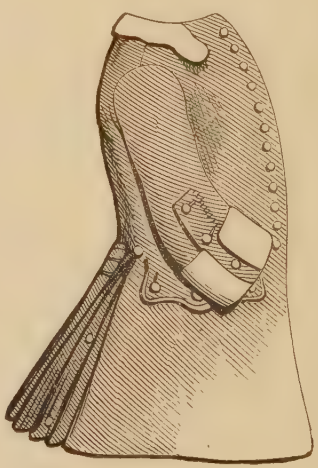


2

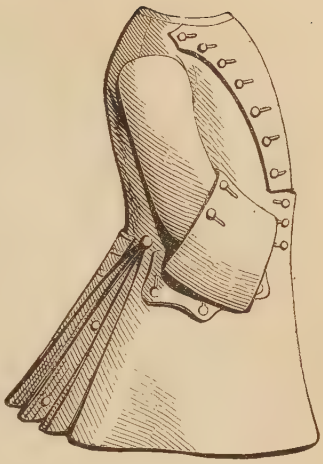
"1. *Captains who have taken post three years.*—A blue coat, with a large loose white cuff and white lining.

"2. *Other post captains.* — A blue coat, with slashed sleeves and white cuffs meeting at the slash.

"3. *Commanders not taking post and lieutenants.* — A blue coat, with large loose cuff, same colour as the coat, and lapelles in front, buttoning back, and of the same colour.

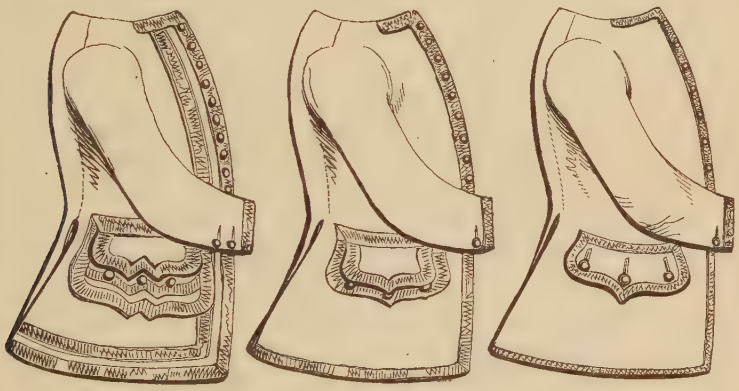
"*Breeches.*—Kersymere, white or blue probably according to full or undress.

"*Waistcoats.*—White kersymere, wristbands of sleeves embroidered with lace, reaching beyond the cuff of the coat.



3

"1. Post captain of three years. 2. Other captains. 3. Commanders and lieutenants.



1 2 3

"*Buttons.*—The first or rose pattern is no doubt remembered as the uniform button by old officers. The second or knob button is peculiarly made, being formed of wood faced with brass, and the shank by which it is attached to the coat being a piece of catgut inserted through the wood. The third will be recognised as the old warrant officer's button; it evidently is of a recent date, and does not belong to the old uniform."

These patterns have been sent by the Board of Admiralty to the United Service Institution for preservation and exhibition to the public.

The earliest order extant affecting the dress of the English navy is, as I have stated, of the reign of queen Elizabeth. Previous to that date the commanders of ships appear in all paintings or illuminations, armed or habited in the military costume of the age, and their crews have more the appearance of soldiers than sailors. James I, we have seen, renewed queen Elizabeth's grant of "livery suits appointed for the six principal masters of her majesty's ships," which were of scarlet. During the subsequent reign of Charles I, we have no proof that the regulation was strictly enforced. Naval officers appear to have been habited according to their fancy, and armed like the military, whilst their ships companies were sometimes clothed, like the land-forces, in the colours of their captain. In the reign of Charles II we find the following instructions issued by James, duke of York, then lord high admiral, and dated 26th March, 1663, respecting "the cloaths" worn by seamen "on board any of his majesty's ships," viz., "Monmouth caps, red caps, yarn stockings, Irish stockings, blue shirts, white shirts, cotton waistcoats, cotton drawers, neat's leather flat heeled shoes, blue neckcloths, canvas suits, and rugs, which are *alone* permitted to be sold for the benefit of those seamen that shall want them." The weapons used on ship-board appear, from the same document, to have consisted of musquets, pistols, pikes, blunderbusses, swords, halberts, hatchets, and brown bills. Collars of bandeliers are also mentioned.[1] There is no reference or allusion, however, to the dress of officers.

But in the reign of William III, a print, engraved by Weigel, presents us with an "Englischer admiral zur see," habited in the long square-cut coat of the period (1703), cocked-hat edged with feathers, stockings drawn up over the knees, laced neckcloth, ruffles, &c.; and in a copy, coloured apparently at the time, the coat is *scarlet*, laced with gold, and the long flapped waistcoat, blue, similarly ornamented. The portraits of admiral Churchill and vice-

[1] "Memoirs of the English affairs, chiefly naval, from the year 1660 to 1673, written by H. R. H. James duke of York, under his administration of lord high admiral, published from his original letters." London: 1729.

admiral sir Stafford Fairburn (temp. queen Anne) are in the guard-room of Hampton Court. Churchill is in red velvet, with gold-laced button-holes; sir Stafford in plain blue velvet.

An extract from the life of Gilbert Langley, written under sentence of transportation for robbery, and dated "Maidstone gaol, July 20, 1740," proves that scarlet was still worn by commanders in the navy; for when the author was at Barbadoes he tells us "his majesty's ship, the Gosport, arrived in the bay, and, by good fortune, some of the young officers came to dinner at my quarters, where in the afternoon, over a merry bottle, one of the gentlemen asked me, if I was not commander of a vessel, for so he judged me to be by my apparel, which was *scarlet*, trimmed with silver."—p. 72.

This brings us within a year or two of the date remembered by Mr. Locker's father, when a sort of fancy uniform was introduced in "crack ships" by their several commanders, such as the "grey and silver faced with scarlet," on board the Kent.

In 1748, the blue and white uniform was established as we have seen, by order of George II, for admirals, captains, masters, commanders, lieutenants, and midshipmen.

In 1762, the *London Chronicle* tells us that "sailors wore the sides of their hats uniformly tacked down to the crown, and looked as if they carried a triangular apple-pasty upon their heads."

In 1768 and 1783, regulations were issued altering the lace and embroidery and other details of the uniform, which may be seen in the *Annual Register* for those years. The captains' remained blue with white laced lappels, and embroidered button-holes. Those above three years post, wore the button-holes "three and three"; those under that period, "two and two." Masters and commanders, laced blue coats, with embroidered button-holes placed regularly. Lieutenants, blue coats, white lappels, with double row of buttons.

Admirals wore plain anchor buttons (like those of our present warrant officers) with laurel. Captains and commanders the anchor only. Flag officers wore for undress, a blue coat, with blue lappels and embroidered button-holes.

In 1787, Lord Howe, commanding in America, allowed

the lieutenants to wear a blue lappelled coat and blue breeches; and the admirals' uniform was altered to white cuffs and lace as before. Captains and commanders, blue lappels and cuffs, with lace as before. Lieutenants, white lappelled coats and cuffs. Undress, blue lappelled coat, stand-up collar, blue waistcoat, and breeches. The midshipmen to this time wore plain-breasted blue coats, with a button on a white corner of the collar, white waistcoats, and breeches. Undress, blue coat with white edging, blue waistcoat, and breeches.

We have seen that some English naval officers had adopted epaulettes as early as 1783: but their adoption generally did not take place till 1795. During the peace, writes Mr. Popham Lethbridge, some of our officers visited France, but the sentinels did not carry arms to them as they had no epaulettes, whilst that compliment was paid to officers of marines, who then wore silver ones. In consequence of this circumstance, it is said lord Hugh Seymour and another officer added gold epaulettes to their uniforms; and when his lordship became a lord of the admiralty, under earl Spencer, they were accorded to all captains and commanders. Gold-laced blue trowsers were introduced by George IV, and his late majesty king William IV, it is well known, altered the facings of the navy to *scarlet*. Her present majesty has with great good taste restored the *white* facings; and by a recent regulation epaulettes have been granted to all commissioned officers; and some other alterations made, for which we refer our readers to the *Gazette* of Tuesday, 24th of March, just past.

This brief chronological record of the principal changes in the British naval uniform, may be found useful by authors or artists, describing or depicting some of the glorious achievements of its noble wearers: and although but one century has elapsed since its introduction, the national interest attached to any illustration of the history and progress of our matchless marine, will be a sufficient excuse, if one be needed, for the occupation of a few pages of the Journal of a *British* Archæological Association.

J. R. PLANCHÉ.

Proceedings of the Association.

January 7, 1846.

Mr. Smith laid before the Committee drawings of twelve varieties of iron spears, a great number of large and small knives, long swords, umbos of shields, urns, Roman pateræ, ornaments in gold, fibulæ, glass vessels, &c. scales and weights (the latter made of Roman coins), and a leaden coffin, discovered by Mr. Rolfe in the early Saxon burial place in the Isle of Thanet. Mr. Smith stated that a full account of Mr. Rolfe's discoveries was in progress of preparation for the Association, and that Mr. Rolfe intended prosecuting his successful researches early in the spring.

Mr. Smith also exhibited drawings of two Roman sepulchral inscriptions, found at Chichester, and preserved in the museum of that city; and

a small bell ornamented with three heraldic shields, recently discovered in London. The inscriptions are particularly remarkable, as being on slabs of stone which had previously been used in some public building.

Mr. E. Benn, of Glenravel, Ballymena, forwarded a letter from Mr. J. W. Murphy, of 10, Howard-street, Belfast, with impressions and a catalogue of twenty-six porcelain seals, similar to the one engraved in the proceedings of the central committee, 11th December, 1844, and published in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association, No. 1, p. 43.

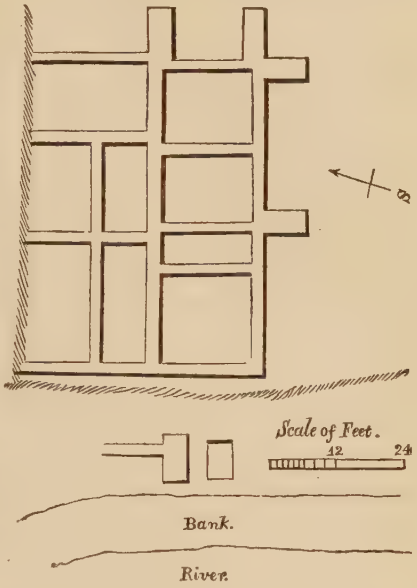
Mr. Benn says:—"You stated that a first-rate Oriental scholar had declared that the singular porcelain seals found in Ireland could not be more than two hundred years old; I stated, in reply, that I knew but little about the matter, but from what I did know, I was quite of a different opinion, as it appears from the statement of another Oriental scholar, that the characters on them are of the very oldest. I am confirmed in the view I took. Mr. Murphy, of Belfast, has sent me the enclosed list of some, and impressions from castes in his possession; now I would feel greatly obliged if you would submit to some one you think competent these impressions; they are, in some respects, the most interesting matter con-

nected with British antiquities; they must be described of Irish use and manufacture till they are discovered in some other country, which I believe has not yet been done; they are of beautiful porcelain, and very well made. If two had been found it might be accidental, but when so many have been met with in different places, and when it is considered that little attention is paid in Ireland to such things, we must conclude that a great many more are in existence. It is a pity Mr. Murphy has not found out the circumstances of the discovery. I understand the two in the Belfast Museum were found in a tumulus."

Thomas Charles, esq., communicated the following account of an extensive Roman villa on the Mount close to the Medway, near Maidstone, which has recently been excavated at his expense and under his personal superintendence:

"In 1842 I presented to the Antiquarian Society an account of the Roman remains found in the town of Maidstone and its neighbourhood, expressing my opinion that the town could not have been a station of much importance, as Camden and several eminent antiquaries have supposed.—My principal reason for thinking so was, that the streets having been excavated from one end of the town to the other, to a considerable depth, for the formation of sewers, the laying down of gas-pipes, &c., not a single fragment of Roman masonry or Roman pavement had ever been found. A very small number of coins, a few cinerary urns, some minute articles, fibulæ, &c., were the only things brought to light. Since that paper was written some highly interesting discoveries have been made. The most important is a Roman cemetery in Lockham Wood, about two miles from Maidstone, where a large space of ground had been walled in, and within this enclosure were the remains of two buildings, one square, the other circular; this last appears to have been highly ornamented. These circumstances, together with numerous glass articles of the most elegant forms, prove it must have belonged to some Roman or Romanized Briton of high rank. These glass vessels were found with every deposit. As my friend, C. T. Smythe, esq., superintended the whole excavation, made notes on the spot, and intends to write a paper on the subject, I shall decline entering on any minute description. In the summer of 1843 an accident led to the discovery of a Roman building on the north side of the town. It is placed on a small elevation, which in an old deed is denominated the 'Mount.' The bank on the west side rises somewhat abruptly from the edge of the river Medway; on the other sides it gently slopes down into the adjoining fields. The falling of part of the western bank disclosed a piece of Roman masonry, which prompted more extensive investigations. Inquiring of a person, whose garden extends to within fourteen or fifteen feet of the abrupt face of the western bank, he informed me that in trenching his garden he had been greatly

impeded by the remains of walls. Having obtained his consent to uncover the ruins, that part of the building shewn in the plan was brought to view. On the north side it extends under the ground of another proprietor; but as that ground is a young and flourishing orchard, permission to excavate could not be expected. The part laid open extends from east to west about sixty-five feet, from south to north about thirty-five, the length of the piers included. The east and west sides of the four rooms next to the river are of rude herring-bone work; the other walls are of rude masonry, the material being Kentish rag-stone. In the north room next to the western bank there had been a pavement of square red tiles, four of them cemented together retained their places; they were about two feet below the upper part of the remaining walls. In the adjoining apartment many large masses of a rudely ornamented pavement were found:—broken pieces of bright red tile, none of them very large, were imbedded in a thin layer of black cement, spread over a body of that compost that generally forms the basis of Roman pavements. Rude as this work is, it has an effect as rich as that of a Turkey carpet. In some of the other rooms were pieces of pavement in which the tile and other materials were ground down into minute particles, forming a sort of *opus signinum*. Parts of the stucco formerly covering the walls were met with, painted mostly with the deep red fresco; a few pieces painted white, and some of bright yellow. Many pieces of pottery were found, mostly of the common unglazed kind, much broken; a few fragments of plain, and one of embossed Samian-ware; and parts of a small vessel of very scarce and elegant texture, not thicker than a sheet of pasteboard, formed of red earth excellently tempered; on the outside are embossed arabesques of an elegant pattern; the ground is covered by a fine black glaze, which is not passed over the ornaments, leaving them of the colour of the material:—some bone pins for the hair, the bronze weight of a steel-yard, a beautifully fluted handle, and some pieces of a small bottle of very clear light blue glass. Only



two coins were produced; one of Gordianus III, brass, much corroded, the reverse completely obliterated; the other was a mere lump of oxide. Several large piers of solid masonry, abutting to the walls, form the most singular features of this building. I have never seen in any of the Roman houses I have had an opportunity of inspecting anything like them; and I cannot remember anything of the kind in the various ground plans that have been published. The mortar used in this building has pieces of the common reed mixed up with it, some small, and others an inch and a half long. On the north side of the mount is a low flat meadow, and on the other side of the river are several large meadows on the same level; these, before the navigation of the Medway was attended to, must have been overflowed at very high tide, and consequently have been reedy swamps, which may account for the quantity of reeds mixed up with the cement. In the parts uncovered no remains of a hypocaust have been found. The town of Maidstone has, like many others, been extended on all sides, so that this building is now very near it; but I think it must have been full half a mile from the boundaries of the old town. There are decided indications that a Roman house existed in a large field of arable land, on the west side of Allington Castle. Some years ago I had observed, among heaps of rough stones, broken up to mend a private road leading to the castle, many fragments of Roman brick, but could not procure information as to the place they were brought from. In the summer of 1844, a labourer told me he had taken up a large piece of pavement; this I immediately saw and purchased. It evidently is part of a hypocaust; four tiles, of very large size, are strongly cemented together; the upper part was covered with that cement which forms the basis of Roman pavements. The man who took it up told me the under part was covered with soot, like that on the iron back of a kitchen fire-place in a farm-house, but that having been exposed to several very heavy showers, it had been washed off."

Mr. Smith communicated a report, by M. de Gerville, of excavations made under the superintendence of that gentleman, at the expense of the French government, upon the site of the Roman Alauna, near Valognes, in Normandy.

Mr. Pretty, of Northampton, exhibited a beautiful oak carving, which appeared to have formed part of the door of the cupboard of a chapel. It was obtained by a person who occasionally travelled through Buckinghamshire.

Mr. Goddard Johnson forwarded a notice of a discovery, at Beachanwell, in Norfolk, of Roman silver coins, about fifty in number, ranging from Vespasian to Severus. They were deposited in a red fictile basin, on which was stamped the name of the maker, SOSIMIM *(manu Sosimi)*.

Mr. J. O. Westwood exhibited a collection of spears, a knife in iron, two bronze fibulæ, one round, the other diamond-shaped; beads, in amber, white and variegated glass and clay, with other objects, discovered in a Saxon barrow at Lower Heywood, in Oxfordshire, opened by the Rev. Mr. Filmer. Mr. Westwood observes:—"The barrow contained a skeleton, and the beads were lying, together with the two circular clasps, at the neck, round which they had evidently been placed. One of the spears (the larger one) was upon the right shoulder, the smaller one on the left shoulder, and the knife lying obliquely across the left hip. According to the account given by Mr. Filmer, the two brooches (fibulæ) appear to have been fastened close together, as they were lying immediately behind the bones of the neck. The tubular tag-like ornament, and the diamond-shaped one, were also found with the rest; but I do not know what could have been their uses, as I do not recollect any other instances of them. The former I have been obliged to mount on a bit of wood, as it had fallen to pieces; it is marked at regular distances with fine transverse ridges. The diamond-shaped piece, you will observe, is marked with a cross of four small bosses, one on each of the angles of the cross. This style of ornamentation, I believe, from other circumstances, to indicate a Christian owner."

It was observed in the Committee, that the appearance of such crosses as those referred to by Mr. Westwood, on Roman and Saxon articles, do not of themselves warrant a conclusion that the persons to whom they belonged were Christians.

Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited the basket-hilt of a Jacobite claymore, dug up on the field of Culloden. It is of iron chased with foliage, and having on each side a rude full-faced bust, which Mr. Cuming supposes was designed to represent the Old Pretender. Mr. Cuming observes:—"Friends and partisans have in all ages manifested an anxious desire to possess some relic or memento of those to whom they have been attached, and whose cause they had espoused, and supported in life and death. It was to gratify this affectionate feeling that the seven mourning rings were made and presented to the devoted adherents of Charles I, after his decapitation. One of these identical rings was formerly preserved in the collection at Strawberry Hill, bearing a miniature of the martyred monarch, and the admonitory motto, 'Prepared be to follow me.' To the same cause may be referred the manufacture of the splendid mortuary sword, lately exhibited to the Association, bearing the busts of Charles and his queen Henrietta Maria. The friends of sir Edmundbury Godfrey, eager to perpetuate the memory of his atrocious murder, and panting to avenge it, caused daggers to be made, which were at once memorials of the foul deed, and instruments ready for retaliation. One of these daggers is in the possession of my esteemed friend sir Samuel R. Meyrick.

On one side of the blade is engraved 'Godfrey, Octo. 12,' and on the other, 'Anno D. 1678.' Another specimen was formerly exhibited at the Gothic Hall, Pall Mall: the blade bore on one side a skull, and the words, 'Memento Godfrey,' and on the other, 'Oct. 12, Anno Dom. 1678.' A third example was in the Brocas Collection at Wakefield Park, Berks; bearing like the last a death's head, and the legend, 'Memento Godfrey,' and date 1678.

"In the Gothic Hall before alluded to, there was a Jacobite sword: on one side of the blade of which was engraved a portrait of James Frederick Edward Stuart, the 'Old Pretender'; and the following inscription, 'God save king James the VIII': and on the other a figure of St. Andrew, and 'Prosperity to Schotland, And no Union.' A similar sword was also in the Brocas Collection; and I have seen one or two others inscribed 'God save king James the III,' which probably belonged to English Jacobites."

Mr. Croker informed the Committee that he had just visited some excavations made by her grace the duchess of Beaufort and lord Albert Conyngham, in the park at Badminton, on the site of a Roman building. A large quantity of pottery had been discovered, together with coins of the lower empire, a bronze statuette of a female figure, and three intaglios; which, by permission of her grace the duchess of Beaufort, Mr. Croker exhibited. The intaglios represent the goddess Salus; a bust surrounded with a wreath; and a radiated head, probably intended for Apollo: they are evidently of late workmanship.

Mr. Smith exhibited a sketch of a gold ring, and read the following note from a friend respecting it:—"Digging among the ruins of Great Torrington priory in this county some time ago, the labourers found some abbey tokens, and a gold ring. In a trefoiled recess is fixed a diamond. The trefoil I consider typical of the three persons of the Trinity; the diamond being cut in equilateral triangular-shaped forms, is emblematical of the Trinity. On one side of the ring is engraved the Virgin and Child; on the other, before an altar, on which lie a mitre, the chalice and wafer, with the cross and lighted candle, appears the figure of St. Thomas of Canterbury, at the moment of martyrdom, the sword of the assassin being represented as falling upon his head. At the back of the ring is the cinquefoil flower, *query*, typical of the five wounds of Christ."

Monsieur Lecointre-Dupont, president of the Society of Antiquaries of the west of France, announced, through Mr. Smith, a discovery some months since, of coins of Richard Cœur-de-lion, at Chefboutonne, depart-

ment of Deux-Sêvres, which has brought to light several new varieties of the Poitou half-penny of this prince. A specimen of a rare variety of the penny was forwarded by M. Lecointre-Dupont. Obverse, + RICARDVS REX. A plain cross within the inner circle. Reverse, PICTAVIENSIS· in three lines across the field; beneath, a wedge placed horizontally.

An anonymous correspondent, in a note, called the attention of the Association to the following circumstance relating to St. George's chapel, Windsor:—"On the south side of the cloisters adjoining St. George's chapel, there is a blank arcade of four or five Early English arches, which have become mutilated and disfigured by the ceiling of the cloisters being lowered, and a coat of paint and whitewash being applied; wherever the latter has been rubbed off, the shafts of the columns appear to be of marble, similar to that which composes the pillars in the Temple church. The inside arches of the cloisters contain some beautiful tracery, and the pillars appear to me to be made of the same material. A very trifling expense would serve to clear them of their present covering."

Mr. Smith read the following letter from Mr. Samuel Tymms of Bury St. Edmunds;—"I am much obliged to you for your kind notice of the Norman tower (in No. 3 of the *Journal* of the Association), which I think may do us some good. We are now within £100 of the sum required; and collections of small amount (10s. and 5s. and even lower) are now being made by a few zealous friends to fill up the subscription list. The old veteran is now girt by a substantial scaffolding, which has been so carefully and conveniently constructed as to admit of visitors to any part of the exterior with safety. I hope that the coming spring will bring us a goodly number of antiquaries to inspect this unique edifice. After many efforts, this town has been stirred up to take a step towards the establishment of a museum. I hope it will prove a successful one. It is really a disgrace to a place so celebrated, and so respectable in its population and neighbourhood, to be beaten by smaller and less wealthy towns."

JANUARY 21.

Mr. Smith communicated the discovery near Derby, of a large quantity of urns; the statement had been forwarded to him by his friend the Rev. Professor Henslow.

Mr. Croker announced that the Oriental and Peninsula Company having bought the old King's-head inn, opposite the East India House, for the purpose of building their offices on its site, had offered to place the operations of excavating for the new foundations under the direction of the Association, with regard to the antiquities that may be brought to light. It is well known that this neighbourhood was in the Roman times all occupied with buildings, and at a very short distance from the house in question, one of the finest tessellated pavements yet found in London

was discovered. It is reported that during some excavations in the yard of this inn for domestic purposes, the workmen came to a pavement, but it was then impossible to make an investigation, and the pavement was covered up without being disturbed.

Mr. Goddard Johnson of Norwich, forwarded a sketch of a variety of the leaden tokens of St. Nicholas, found at Bury St. Edmunds (see *Journal* of the Association, vol. i, p. 207), accompanied with the following remarks:—

"Perhaps the attempt (by the rude sketch I have made) to convey to you an idea of the representation of a leaden token found at Bury, will enable you to see that it varies from any before found; at least I have not seen a similar one: that alone would not have been of importance enough for me to have troubled you, but that coupled with the following transcript of an entry in a bill or account, charged to the corporation of Norwich, in the first year of Edward IV, I trust will be sufficiently interesting, and will plead an excuse for my now occupying your valuable time.

"The bill above mentioned is principally for carpenters' and masons' work, but of the two entries for 'tokenus,' I regret to say, the first part of the first charge for them is destroyed by mildew, and only . . . . . 'deler for tokenus, viij,' is at all legible; the other, which is the last item in the bill, is as follows, viz.—'Item, ffor tokenus, agen Mawdlyn ffeyr,' . . . . . viijd.

"Now, in what way these 'tokenus' could be used at the fair I am quite at a loss to conjecture, except they were to be given as offerings to the chapel of St. Mary's, which stood on the fairstead, to which chapel and fair the mayor and corporation rode in procession, and the court always offered at St. Mary's chapel here; and probably these tokens were used as offerings at the same place: and as the charge in the bill was made to the corporation, is it not likely the tokens so charged were used by the corporation? A very learned antiquary with whom I communicated (personally) on this subject, entertained an idea that these tokens were obtained to make purchases at the fair, with which I cannot at all agree. Our historian Blomfield, at p. 442, *History of Norwich* (I quote the folio edition), mentions a *tokener* among other *domestics of a monastery;* and in a note (y) he says, 'There were seventy weekly *tokens*, and each was to have one monk's loaf delivered by this servant to any person that brought it, viz.—seventy loaves a week, each monk had one, and the other officers in proportion.' In the third vol. p. 512 (Swaffham), he mentions, 'a cofyr that stood in the vestry to kepe the *tokyns* and vestments in.'

"Now, whether this term *tokyns* means the lead tokens, the history of which you are endeavouring to become *thoroughly acquainted with*, I cannot say, or if counters or abbey-pieces are here meant: many of the latter I saw in a parish chest in the neighbourhood of Swaffham, a few years

since, and of which I have about two hundred varieties. Pray, did not a gentleman of the name of North publish a small tract upon the *History and use of counters?* in which I have been informed he endeavoured to prove that they were used by the monks *when travelling*, and given as tickets of admission to receive refreshment and lodging from one abbey or monastery to a succeeding one."

The following communication was received from Mr. W. Chaffers, jun.: —"My informant is Mr. Wake Smart of Cranbourne, Dorset, an able and experienced antiquary, and a member of this Association. He writes, 'Within a recent period there has been a very singular and interesting tumulus opened in this neighbourhood. The barrow is situated about a mile south of Badbury Rings, near Wimbourne; this spot, as probably you are aware, is a very fine circular intrenched camp, which, from indubitable local evidence, was used by the Romans; and from historical evidence, was occupied by the Saxons under Edward the Elder. It probably was erected by the Belgæ, the earlier inhabitants of this county. The tumulus, then, in question, I shall call the Badbury tumulus. It was, before disturbed, about 8 feet high and 225 feet in circumference, and had been ploughed over.' It was opened by a labourer for the purpose of obtaining flints; and as he had proceeded for some time in the work of destruction before it attracted the notice of my antiquarian friend, there is no possibility of knowing what mischief he had previously done; there is reason to believe that he met with and destroyed more than one urn. 'The excavation he had made disclosed this remarkable fact, that the circumference of the barrow, about twelve feet from the outside, was surrounded by a very rude wall of sandstone, such as is found on the heath near Poole. No cement of any kind had been used; the stones (some of which were probably a ton in weight) were simply laid on each other in a rude manner. The top of this wall, which was about three feet high, was a foot beneath the sloping surface of the tumulus; resting against the inside of this wall lay a bed of flints, shelving down towards the centre of the barrow. No less than 120 cart-loads of these stones were removed for the purpose of mending the roads. The nucleus consisted of chalk and mould. A small space of the floor of the barrow was cleared away, and five cists were discovered in the bed of the native chalk.—No. 1 contained the skeleton of an infant, with its head to the north-west; No. 2, a cist, two feet deep, and two feet in diameter, which contained merely chalk rubble; No. 3, a cist, sixteen inches deep, and sixteen inches in diameter, containing a deposit of burned bones and ashes; No. 4, a cist of similar size and deposit; No, 5, this cist contained an urn, which was about one foot in height, and six inches in diameter at the mouth; it was of rude construction and unornamented; this was found on the south-west, and inverted; in it were burned bones and ashes. Above these cists, in the earth of the

nucleus, were two other simple interments of burned bones and ashes. No ornaments or weapons of any kind were found. The urn was decidedly British; in fact the whole of the contents enumerated were characteristic of the Celtic barrows of this county. There are other particulars connected with this remarkable barrow which I have not yet obtained *on authority;* but I believe there is little or no doubt that another fortunate visitor to the scene of this poor man's labours got possession of eight other urns. I shall, in all probability, obtain correct information of these additional facts at no distant period, when I will not fail to communicate with you on the subject. Although in these early British barrows little is discovered to repay the trouble of the investigator, beyond the rude sun-dried urn; or to enrich his museum, such as the sculptured vase, fibulæ, and weapons of bronze of the Roman; or the ornaments of gold and precious stones sometimes seen in the Saxon; still they are not the less devoid of historical interest. The barrows of Wilts and Dorset are generally of an age long anterior to either of these; this one, in particular, forcibly reminds us of that which Homer noticed about 3000 years since, on a mountain in Arcadia, and which, even in his time, was an object of veneration and wonder, no doubt from its antiquity. This same tumulus is subsequently spoken of and described by Pausanias, A.D. 120, in these words,—'I viewed with great attention the tomb of Æpytus, because it is described by Homer in his verses repecting the Arcadians. This tomb is a mound of earth of no great magnitude, and is surrounded at its base with a wall of stone' (Lib. viii. cap. 16). The tumuli of Etruria also are generally surrounded by a low wall, about three feet high; but the masonry is quite distinct, the stones being of equal size (an oblong square), placed evenly with cement, and shewing a knowledge of architecture; these were doubtless erected in a subsequent era. The architecture (if so it may be called) of this Badbury tumulus, is what has been styled 'Cyclopean,' being nothing more than masses of stone of various sizes, without any cement, adhering together merely by their own gravity. Circles of stones placed singly round the bases of barrows are sometimes found in England. One opened by Mr. Charles Warne, an associate, a few years since on Osmington Down, in the same county, exhibited within the circumference of the mound a circle of ten feet in diameter, formed by small flat stones placed edgewise; in the centre of which was a cist, cut in chalk, containing an urn."

Mr. E. G. Squier forwarded to the Association a copy of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, containing some remarks by him on the singular earth-works, known as mounds, which are scattered through the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

Mr. Planché exhibited a seal which had been placed in his hands, and which proved to be that of Henry Grey, earl of Tankerville and lord

Powis, husband of Antigone, natural daughter of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester.

Mr. A. Pryer, of Hollingbourne, communicated the following account of discoveries made during the present month on the site of Leeds Priory, on the estate and at the expense of C. W. Martin, Esq., M.P. :—"The ruins of Leeds Priory, Kent, cleared, appear to be part of the crypt and foundation of the apsis of the Priory church, consisting of three masses of masonry, of a square form, apparently piers, faced with Caen stone, and most correctly worked—the joints being so close, that they appear as if the stones had been rubbed together, and set without cement. In an angle of the work there is a small plain piscina, and at another angle is a small pillar, (the lower part) about three feet in height. A gentleman in this neighbourhood, who pencilled a sketch for me, pronounces the date to be late Norman, and the original building of 1119; the gentleman was brought up as an architect. There have been no coins found as yet, nor any thing else of any moment, unless it may be some tiles, part of a tesselated or mosaic pavement; they are between two and three inches long, of different colours and shapes, as under, and about three-quarters of an inch in thickness, with a very thick glaze, like encaustic tiles; some have rude figures of flowers on them. My friend, the architect, thinks they are older than the Norman period, but I think them common encaustic tiles. Nearly the whole of the Priory foundations may be traced; and I hope Mr. Martin, on whose estate it is, may be induced to explore the whole. The Caen is as fresh, and the harass-work as sharp, as if only now executed; the following are some of the masons' marks. There are two stones of the Bethusden marble, so commonly used in ecclesiastical edifices in this county; these stones are nearly alike—I have no doubt, intended to be quite—and were bases."

The stones alluded to at the end of this letter were parts of bases of clustered columns of early English character, and were found at the part of the building where the aisles and nave would be placed.

This communication was illustrated by drawings and plans executed for the Association, and presented by Mr. Edward Pretty, of Northampton. Specimens of the encaustic tiles found on this occasion were presented by Mr. Pryer.

February 11.

M. De Gerville, Hon. F. S. A., presented a coloured plan of the remains on the site of the ancient Alauna, near Valognes.

Mr. Windell, of Blair's Castle, Cork, presented a lithograph of a gold torques, and of a gold twisted ring, recently found in Ireland.

The Rev. C. Wellbeloved, of York, communicated an account, with drawings, of Saxon antiquities found at Driffield, in Yorkshire, now lodged in the museum of the Philosophical Society in that city. (See p. 54 of the present number.)

Major Davis, 52nd regiment, communicated a paper on the ruins of Brecon Priory, with a number of drawings by the author.

Mr. Gomonde of Cheltenham sent further drawings of Saxon antiquities found in Gloucestershire, and gave the following account of researches by Mr. T. Niblett of Haresfield-court, near Cheltenham:—

"At Colethrop in Standish, about five miles from Gloucester, at a spot in Long Hill, a furlong due north from Pool Farm, and a quarter of a mile west of the railway, were found, during the last three months, on putting in pipe drains on the slope of the hill, several human skeletons, lying north and south, some of which were inclosed by stones at the head and feet and sides; together with some Samian ware, one fragment of which bore the stamp PAVI · I · I · On the bottom there was also some coarse black pottery; a copper coin of second brass, completely corroded, so as to be illegible; and a bronze figure gilt which Mr. Niblett thinks may represent Bona Dea." Mr. Niblett adds, "At Haresfield, six miles from Gloucester, were discovered at a spot in the weald, several human skeletons, lying north and south, with some horses' teeth; also Roman pottery, and half a quern or instrument for grinding corn, of stone not found in the county."

The Rev. E. G. Walford forwarded for exhibition a small double-handled Roman glass vase, and a quantity of coins discovered near the residence of Mr. C. Westropp, at Melford, near Sudbury, in whose possession these and various other Roman remains, such as urns and Samian pateræ, found at the same time, now are. The coins were of Nero, Trajan, Hadrian, Faustina Pii, and several of the lower empire. Unfortunately no account was given of the circumstances under which these articles were brought to light.

Mr. Smith exhibited a drawing of a large gold torques, with funnel-shaped terminations, from the collection of Mr. T. Walker of Aston Lodge, Derby, and stated to have been found at Fahan, county Derry. It weighed 9 oz. 7 dwt., and was purchased at a sale at Messrs. Sotheby's on Jan. 28th, for £34, its value as gold, and subsequently melted by a gold-refiner in Barbican, into whose possession it passed.

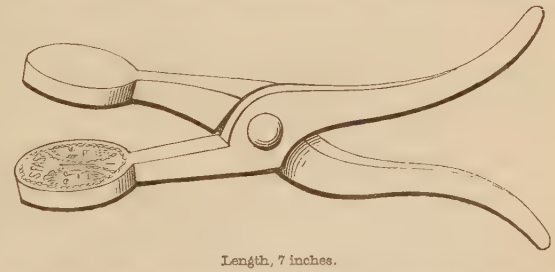
Mr. Silvester of Springhead, Kent, submitted a quantity of Roman coins, fibulæ, and a variety of minor objects, recently picked up on his grounds at Springhead. Among them was an enamelled silvered fibula, in the shape of a sandal. This was the fourth collection of Roman antiquities from Springhead, forwarded by Mr. Silvester.

The Rev. A. B. Hutchins communicated an electrotype copy of a silver ring found in Yorkshire, forwarded to him by the Rev. Mr. Johnson of Tilshead Vicarage, Devizes, Wilts. On it is engraved a monk kneeling before the Virgin and Child, surrounded with the inscription :—"Me mater Christi conserva de nece tristi."

Mr. Hutchins also sent a coloured drawing of a Roman vase found on Eastontown Down, near Andover. He observes :—

"The horses while at plough fell into a hole up to their shoulders, and were extricated with difficulty, but without damage. The person who rented the ground commenced a regular search ; and at the depth of six feet, all in solid chalk, discovered a skeleton ; and a surgeon who saw the bones told me, the person could not be more than 16 or 17 years of age, —teeth all beautiful and perfect. The vase was found near the neck of the skeleton. Length of the grave, five feet. I understand the body was deposited at full length in the solid chalk ; and as the outsides of the grave where the body was laid contained dark appearances of wood all decayed, it occurred to me that it must have been the coffin. Sixteen nails were discovered, and about midway of each nail, a triangular hollow piece of iron issued from the side of each, rather longer than the first joint of the forefinger. The farm called Eastontown farm is about a mile from Andover."

Mr. G. R. Corner exhibited a curious instrument of iron, which appears to have been used for forging papal bulls, and of which the accompanying is a correct representation. The obverse die gives the title of pope Pius II ; the reverse, as shewn in the cut, has the ordinary device of SPASPE over the heads of the apostles Paul and Peter.



Length, 7 inches.

Sir Francis Myers exhibited the original deed between king Henry VIII and the lord admiral Howard, which preceded the expedition in which that nobleman lost his life in 1512.

Mr. Rolfe exhibited a leaden seal found at Canterbury, with the inscription ✠ S AVELINE ✠ VXORIS ✠ K ✠ DE ✠ WINEPOLE.

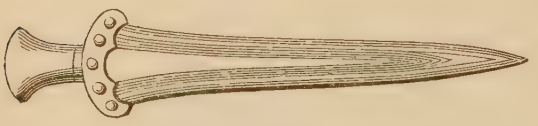
Mr. W. J. Taylor exhibited a very elegant copper touch-powder flask, of the time of Henry VIII, elaborately ornamented with hunting subjects.

Mr. Smith read a note from Mr. W. C. Trevelyan, informing him that the monumental slab in Bridlington church, engraved in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association, No. 4, p. 324, was discovered by him many years ago; and that his etching of it was published in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and afterwards, from the same plate, in Brickett's *History of Bridlington Priory*.

Mr. W. Harvey of Lewes forwarded impressions of two coins picked up on the shore at Eastbourne, in Sussex. One of them was a specimen of a very common British coin of gold; the other was Cufic.

Mr. E. O'Meilly, R.N., exhibited a beautiful bronze figure of Venus, discovered at Mogla, in Asia Minor, the ancient Stratonica, in 1841; an elegant little sculpture, in rosa antica, procured at Malta, from the collection of the marquis Grimaldi; and a collection of Greek and Roman silver and copper coins, procured from the islands of the Archipelago.

Mr. Shipp of Blandford forwarded a drawing of a bronze dagger, with the following remarks:—"I enclose you a drawing of a beautiful bronze dagger, exhumed a few months since from a barrow in this neighbourhood: it was found associated with undoubted British remains, and is therefore inferred to be British or Belgic. The blade is exquisitely finished; and the handle (which is ivory) as perfect and as highly polished as any of more recent date. It was found with two small bronze spear heads, at the bottom of a cist cut in the chalk and covered with burnt bones and ashes; and over it was an inverted urn of the coarsest make, unburnt and unornamented."



11¾ inches long.

Mr. H. S. Richardson exhibited a rubbing from the monumental brass of Thomas Nelond, prior of Lewes, in Cowfold church, Sussex, date 1433. The figures of saints ornamenting the upper part of an elegant canopy, represent St. Pancras (to whom the priory at Lewes was dedicated) and St. Thomas Becket. The figure of the prior, which is upwards of six feet in height, exhibits the dress of the monks of the Cluniac order, a black frock or cassock, with a white tunic underneath, and a black hood or scapulary to put over the head.

February 25.

Mr. Wright presented a copy of his recently published work, entitled *Essays on Subjects connected with the Literature, Popular Superstitions, and History of England in the Middle Ages.* 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1846.

Mr. Doubleday presented a small collection of coins and other antiquities, found at Old Sarum.

Mr. Smith exhibited a glass goblet or tumbler of Saxon workmanship, discovered on a farm near the sea-coast at Great Clacton, Essex, in the tenure of Mr. Daniel Howard, during the demolition of a mound within an entrenchment. It was found with broken tiles and charred wood, and was forwarded to Mr. Smith by Mr. Windle of the Bank of England.

4 inches across the top.

Mr. A. H. Burkitt exhibited a quantity of elegant *bijouterie* from the Fleetwood cabinet in his possession, consisting of an enamelled seal, a book of hymns with an embroidered binding, and a casket of silver filigree, apparently of French manufacture: — "They are the only objects of interest, besides the bellows already noticed, which I found in the cabinet lately bequeathed to me by a relative; and which, according to family tradition and papers, belonged to Bridget, wife of general Charles Fleetwood and daughter of the protector Oliver. The enamel seal is of elegant and delicate workmanship; the coronet of the impression indicating perhaps a royal owner, and which probably might have fallen into the hands of the general in one of the numerous skirmishes with the royalists. The elaborate needle-work of raised flowers on the cover of the 'whole booke of hymns,' ill accords with our notions of the simplicity of decoration of the court of Oliver. The enamel portrait is of sir Henry Trotter of Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, a collateral relation of the Fleetwoods, and a fine specimen of the date on it."

The Rev. B. T. H. Cole of Warbleton, Sussex, exhibited through Mr. Burkitt, a rubbing of the brass of William Prestwyk in Warbleton church, which he believes to be unpublished. Its date is 1432. It bears the following inscription in Latin leonine verse: —

"Sic Xp's dilexit nos.
"Will'us Prestwyk mundi vaga culmina plausus
Linquens nunc jacet hic sub duro marmore clausus
Vir constans pariens humilis devotus amenus
Justiciam faciens Xp'm luet omnis egenus
Clerus eum flebit vulgus plus corde dolebit
Cura lugebit tanto quia patre carebit
Providus ille fuit consultis normula morum
Prodolor ecce ruit pater et tutor minimorum
Extensis membris vehit hinc lux prima Novembris
Anno Domini millesimo ter C. ter duodeno
Totum peccamen sibi Christus deleat. Amen."

On a band or border of the dress is as follows:—"Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit et in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum et in carne mea videbo Deum sanatoreum meum."

"I believe," Mr. Burkitt observes, "this latter is the only one known to exist inscribed on a band of the dress."

Mr. Shipp of Blandford, communicated the following further particulars relating to the bronze dagger, of which an engraving has already been given (see p. 98):—"It was found in a barrow on Roke Down, about eight miles south-west from Blandford, about half a mile from the Roman road which passes through the county, and in the immediate vicinity of the well-known Deveril barrow, opened by W. A. Miles in 1825. It was found at the bottom of a cist in the centre of the barrow, covered with burnt bones and ashes. By the side of it were two iron spear-heads about two inches and a half long. Immediately over the cist was a thin layer of black mould, and on this was an inverted urn of the rudest make, unburnt and unornamented. There are several barrows on Roke Down, one of which I opened myself a short time ago. It contained six urns, coarse, but beautifully made. One was in a cist in the centre, containing two stone amulets; the other five were placed irregularly about the barrow as though interred at different periods. All were inverted, and all filled with burnt bones and ashes. In this barrow I likewise found nearly forty belemnites, which would lead us to infer that they were used for spear and arrow-heads, and being of a long straight conical shape it is certainly in its fossil state somewhat adapted for that purpose."

Mr. Smith exhibited a torso of a Roman bronze statuette, newly found at Barnes, in gravel brought from the bed of the Thames near London bridge, where, some few years since, the beautiful bronze figures of Apollo, Mercury, Atys, &c., published in the *Archæologia*, were discovered. The figure when complete was evidently in a sitting position; the left shoulder slightly declines; the neck bends forward, and the remaining portions of the arms indicate the probability of their having been tied behind the back; thus, the statuette appears to have been a representation of a captive seated. The workmanship is very fine.

Mr. Smith also exhibited a quantity of medieval antiquities lately found in the Thames. Among them was an hexagonal leaden cover of a small chest or box of the fifteenth century, with representations of the Salutation of the Virgin, and the offering of gifts by the wise men to the infant Christ, surrounded by this inscription: AVE · MARIA · : GRATIA · PLENA : DOMINVS : TE : ✠ REX · IASPAR : REX · MELCHIOR · REX · BALTASAR.

The Rev. E. G. Walford forwarded some coins found in the Black Grounds at Chipping Warden;—British:—1. In gold; weight, eighteen grains. Obverse, plain. Reverse, horse to the right; the field covered with pellets within circles, a pearled circle, and other ornaments.—2. In bronze;

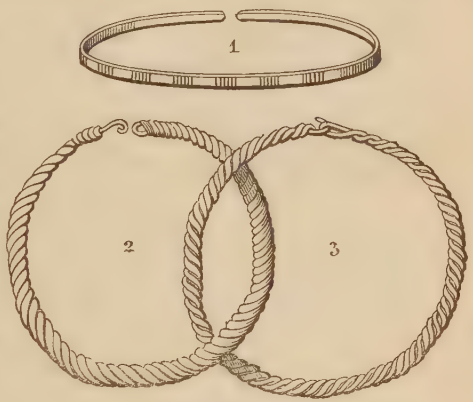
similar to fig. 3, pl. v. Ruding. Obverse, VERLAMIO, between the points of intersecting quadrangular ornaments which make a star. Reverse, a bull standing.—3. In bronze; similar to fig. 26, pl. v. Ruding. Obverse, CVNOBELINI, in two lines in a label. Reverse, Victory with wreath, seated. These two last coins are badly preserved. Saxon:—4. A sceatta resembling fig. 18, pl. I. of Sceattæ, Ruding.

Mr. H. Wickham exhibited a seal in lead, found at Strood, Kent. It is inscribed ✠ S. MATTHEV. F NWE, round a star of six points.

Mr. S. Steele forwarded an impression from a seal in bronze, found near Islingham Farm, Frindsbury, Kent. It bears a double-faced head, and an inscription, ✠ LEGE. TEGE. LITE.

Monsieur A. Durand, in a note to Mr. Smith, stated that the workmen, in excavating the foundations for a new lighthouse at Calais, had discovered an earthen jar with the arms of England in relief, which may probably date from the occupation of Calais by the English.

Mr. Wire forwarded for exhibition some Roman bracelets discovered at Colchester. Mr. Wire remarks: "There were about a dozen of them; only two were alike; none were found on the wrists or arms of skeletons, but generally two or three together; some were taken from the breast of a skeleton which lay upon a Roman tile, with a tile set edgeways at the feet, and one similarly disposed at the head; nails were also found, together with ridge-tiles,—appearances indicative of a wooden coffin and a tomb made of tiles, which at some former time may have been disturbed." In Mr. Wire's letter allusion is made to the circumstance of some of the Roman tiles found at Colchester, bearing the impression of dogs' or other animals' feet. The same marks on these tiles have been noticed at various places. At Castor, Mr. Artis has found the marks of dogs' and cats' feet.



Bronze armilla, one-third actual size.

A letter was received from Mr. Charles Warne, of Milbourne, St. Andrews, calling the attention of the Committee to the imminent danger in which the well-known Roman amphitheatre at Dorchester was placed, by the proposed line of the Weymouth railway, and urging the necessity of prompt intervention to secure its preservation. A letter from Mr. Barnes, of Dorchester, on the same subject, was also read. The Committee,

acting upon the suggestions contained in these communications, took immediate steps and succeeded in preserving the monument in question from the danger which threatened it. Mr. Brunel, the engineer, deserves the especial thanks of the Association for the readiness with which he entered into their views.

Mr. J. Adey Repton informed the Committee that he had recently visited the church of Pleshey, in Essex; and perceiving traces of a tablet on the wall, he had, with the permission of the rector, the Rev. James Hutchinson, cleared away a thick coat of white-wash, under which was found a beautiful slab of marble, having in outline two figures and a rich canopy, but unfortunately without the brass plate.

Mr. Smith read a portion of a note from Mr. Dennett, with a view to place upon record the fact of Roman coins being often picked up in the fields at Bowcombe, near Carisbrooke, isle of Wight.

Mr. John Newman, F.S.A., exhibited an earthen vase, (15½ inches diameter, and 11 inches high), discovered in the excavations for the New Houses of Parliament. It is of very thin substance, and stamped with a kind of net-work pattern, surmounted by a band of stars—as shewn in the cut. Mr. Smith observed that the vase was apparently either late Roman or early Saxon. Mr. Artis made some remarks on the texture of the material, the mode of manufacture, and style of ornament, which tended to confirm this opinion. He stated that vases of a similar style of workmanship had been often noticed by him during his researches in Northamptonshire, but that this specimen, in form and size, was quite new to him.

The Rev. S. Isaacson made the following communication: — "In the last number of the *Journal*, pp. 311-12, Mr. M. A. Lower asked: 'Can you inform me if there exists any old statute enjoining in churchwardens the extermination of foxes, badgers, and such-like "beastes of venerie?"' —after which he introduces an extract from the churchwardens' accounts of the parish of Chiddingley, Sussex, ranging from 1662 to 1672, wherein certain sums are paid for this exterminating process. I cannot speak positively as to the existence of a statute, but the custom generally prevailed throughout the country; and the accompanying extract from the churchwardens' book of Newington, near Hythe, which contains some other curious items, may possibly illustrate Mr. Lower's question, and also excite enquiry into other curious customs, and lead us to ask what the value of money could have been, when '20 sholgers' were relieved at the cost of one shilling!

The account of Thomas Peper, churchwarden, 1674.

	£	s.	d.
Item, paid to Steaven Rivell for on graies (?) head	0	1	0
Item, paid to Steaven Rivell for on fox head	0	1	0
Item, paid to Willym Begant for 5 fox head	0	5	0
Item, paid to David Hogben for on grayes head	0	1	0
Item, paid to Richard Marks for a dyall post	0	4	0
Item, paid to Mr. Zouch Brockman for 6 bushells of lime	0	2	6
Item, paid to John Nash for mending the bells	0	1	0
Item, paid for a communion pleat	0	4	0
Item, paid to Clement Hogben for oyle for the bells	0	0	5

(Several other foxes and graies paid for).

1675.

Paid to on woman that was caryed from oficer to oficer - 0 2 0

1681.

Paid to Richard Marks for mending the josing-blok - - 0 1 6

1683.

Item paid to William Tailor for 6 heghogs - - - - - 0 2 0

1684.

To James Nash for a poulcats head - - - 0 0 6

To John Nash for repairing the stocks - - 0 6 0

1686.

Paid to John Marshall for 2 foxes heds - - 0 5[1] 0

1688.

Item, paid Edm. Spicer and P. Marshall for a fox with 4 young - - - - - - 0 5 0

Item, for books for the P. of Orange - - - 0 1 0

1695.

Item, paid to 20 sholgers with a pass from Flanders - - - - - - - - - - - 0 1 0

Mr. Artis exhibited a slight wand in bronze, discovered by him in excavations near Castor. A similar instrument was found at Felmingham, in Norfolk, among the antiquities brought before the Association at an early period of its existence, and since engraved by the Rev. R. Hart, in his "Antiquities of Norfolk, a lecture," Norwich, 1844. It has been suggested that this wand, or sceptre, may have been in the hand of a statue of Minerva.

[1] The fox market was now clearly rising! at this place one of the most respected representatives of Mr. Brockman, mentioned above, now keeps a pack of fox-hounds, and would pay fifty times the sum for the preservation of a vixen; whilst all the family maintain their character for private worth and public spirit throughout the county.

FURTHER REPORT ON DISCOVERIES AT LEWES.

To the Central Committee of the British Archæological Association.

Sirs,—The excavations on the site of Lewes priory having been brought almost to a close, I have to submit to you a notice of the discoveries made subsequently to the 13th of January, the date of my last detailed communication.

Could any doubt have existed as to the fact of the buried foundations previously alluded to (vide *Journal*, vol. I, p. 355), being those of the priory church, that doubt has been removed by the discovery, within the enclosed area, of many graves. The interments in these present few peculiarities; the most remarkable being the occurrence, upon the breasts of several of the skeletons, of thin plates of brass, in a much corroded state. The use of these it would be difficult to conjecture, unless they were originally engraved with the "absolutions," which are known to have been deposited upon the breasts of deceased monks.[1] One of the brethren marked by this accompaniment had evidently been buried without his head, apart from the rest, in the chapel attached to the south side of the church. In another grave a leaden bull of Clement VI was discovered.

It is a matter of regret that the entire outline of the church could not be traced: the portions made out give us, however, some good data as to its form and size. The form of the choir seems exceedingly unusual; and, as all traces of it have now disappeared, and the very site "hangs in air," it is desirable that a plan of it, marking the locality of the principal relics, should be preserved in the *Journal* of the Association, which will be fully explained by the following references.

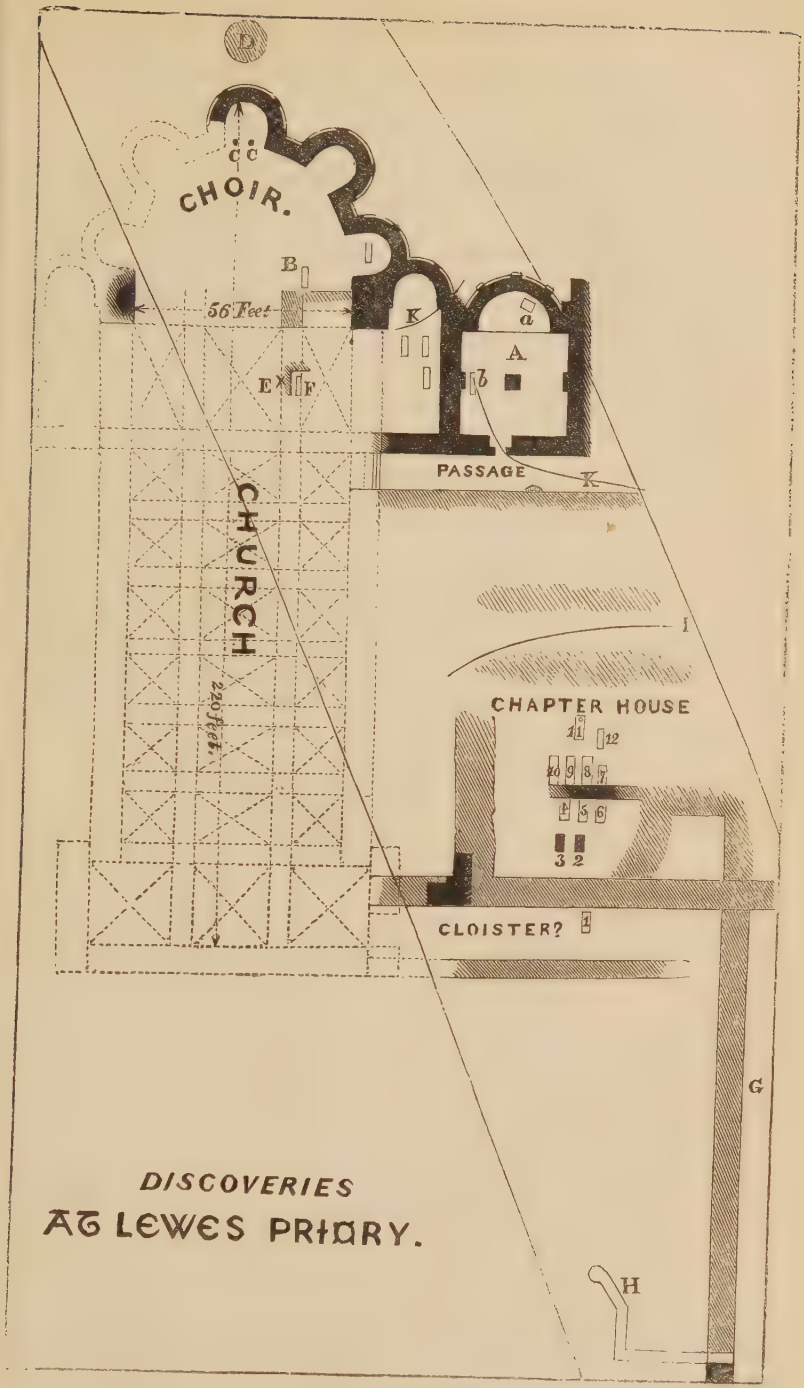
The oblique lines shew the direction and width of the cutting.
The dotted lines are conjectural.
The lightly shaded parts show foundations which were not clearly defined.

INTERMENTS IN AND NEAR THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

No. 1. Leaden coffin, with female skeleton. (The first relic discovered.)
2. Leaden coffer of William de Warenne.
3. Leaden coffer of Gundrada.
4. Ecclesiastic in sacerdotal robes.
7. Remains of a child.
11. Cylindrical vessel with viscera, at the feet of a skeleton.
12. Remains of lady and child.

A. Apartment, with apsis on the east side. It had been paved with encaustic tiles, and the wall of the apsis had been painted.
a. A well, 22 feet deep.
b. A grave, containing a headless skeleton.

[1] Fosbroke, Brit. Mon., p. 213.



The scale of the Plan is 50 feet per inch

The level of this apartment was about two feet lower than that of the nave of the church.

B. Bricked grave.

CC. Inverted urns, filled with ashes.

D. A deep pit, calculated to have contained the remains of six hundred bodies.

E. Effigy of De Braose.

F. Grave, containing papal bull.

G. Oblong apartment, originally vaulted. The floor above was level with that of the chapter-house, and is presumed to have been the refectory.

H. The "Lantern," so called from its cylindrical form. A subterraneous passage connects it with G. This was well known to exist, although the entrance had been for many years closed.

I. A covered drain.

K K. Leaden pipes.

On the 13th of February was found, near the middle of the eastern end of the nave, the mutilated effigy of a cross-legged warrior, executed in purbeck marble. The head and part of the legs are wanting; but enough remains to shew the delicacy of the workmanship, and the period to which it belongs. The armour, which is ring-mail, has been richly gilt. The right hand lies open upon the breast, and the left hand has supported a shield, which is much mutilated, as is also the sword, though in a less degree. The *guige* and sword-belt have been painted with vermeil, and ornamented with gilding. The surcoat, which falls in graceful folds over the mail, has been richly emblazoned. In a communication on the subject of this relic, with which I have been favoured by Mr. Planché, that gentleman remarks:—

"In reply to your question respecting the date, I should say, that although the excessive mutilation of the effigy has deprived us of many points most important in the way of evidence, such as the exact form of the shield, the shape of the spur, the hilt of the sword, &c., there can be little doubt of its appertaining to the thirteenth century, and the reign of Henry III. The surcoat being emblazoned would prevent my giving it an earlier date; at the same time that the character of the mail and the attitude of the arm—the hand being placed apparently on the breast of the figure—would induce me to class it among the earliest of that period."

When first exhumed, the statue exhibited in many parts great brilliancy of colouring, the ground of the surcoat being blue, and the lining red. In one of the nether folds there remains a gold cross-crosslet, or rather what armorists designate a cross-boutonnée. This trace of blazonry, minute as it is, assists us in the identification of the effigy, and thus serves a purpose similar to that of the actual surcoat of the living man, in the *melée*, or (perhaps) in the far-off plains of Palestine. On referring to the long list of benefactors of the priory of St. Pancras, the only family bear-

ing arms with this tincture and charge seems to be that of *de Braose*. The full armorials of this ancient baronial family were, "*azure crusilly or, a lion rampant, crowned of the last.*" The fractured state of the effigy, and the effect of a three centuries' contact with the soil, easily account for the disappearance of the lion and the remainder of the crosslets.

On examining the genealogy of the De Braoses, it appears that Philip, son and successor of William de B. (the founder of the family in England, under the Conqueror, and the presumed builder of Bramber Castle), gave to the monks of Lewes four of his salt-works at Bramber. The only recorded descendants of this personage coming within the period defined by Mr. Planché, seem to be—1. William de Braose, buried at the priory of Sele; 2. Reginald his brother, who was principally connected with the borders of Wales, and was buried in the church of St. John the Evangelist at Brecknock, where a cross-legged effigy in wood decorated his tomb;[1] 3. William his son, who was killed by Llewellyn, prince of Wales, for a suspected intrigue with his wife (it is not probable that he was brought to Lewes for burial); 4. Roger, Thomas, and Philip, brothers of Reginald, and of whom nothing further is known; and, 5. John de Braose, cousin-german to the last-named William, who succeeded to his Sussex possessions, and was killed, after a very brief enjoyment of them, by a fall from his horse at Bramber, in the year 1232. Of these individuals the last mentioned is in all probability the one for whom this marble effigy was sculptured.

In immediate proximity to the effigy was found a skeleton, with the nails of a coffin, and some remains of grave-clothes. Beneath the skull was a leaden bull of pope Clement VI, inscribed CLEMENS PP VI. Clement was elevated to the papal chair in 1342, and died 1352. Midway between those dates died John, the eighth and last earl of Warenne, and the bull may have been appended to some document of the church deposited in his grave.

The diminutive vase forwarded for exhibition, was dug up a few days since in the Ham Field, southward of the town. It was entire when found, at the depth of three feet in the loamy soil, but received an unfortunate blow from a spade, and the fragments thus detached could not be recovered. The neatness of the workmanship, and the beautiful tint of the clay, induce me to submit it to the committee. The accompanying fragments of a vessel of much coarser texture were found on the same spot.

I also enclose a cast of the bull's head found at the priory, and referred to in a former letter.

The fragments of tile are from the site of the Grey Friars' monastery. One of them has the fish pattern, enclosing a kind of branch, which may

[1] Vide Churchyard's "Worthies of Wales" (1590), for a poetical description of it.

be emblematical of the "rod of the stem of Jesse." I know not whether this was a usual ornament: if not, it is a curious fact that several tiles of a very similar, though not the identical, mould have been found at the priory.

The old mansion occupying the site of the convent of Grey Friars, having been purchased by the railway company, is to be destroyed. The work of demolition will commence on Monday the 9th inst. The house is probably of the time of James I, but there are vestiges of the conventual buildings remaining. I shall have my eye on these, and in the event of any discoveries, immediately notify them to the committee.—I have the honour to be, sirs, yours obediently, MARK ANTONY LOWER.

Lewes, 7th March, 1846.

British Archæological Association.

General Anniversary Meeting, held in the Theatre of the Western Literary Institution, Leicester-square, Wednesday, 4th March, 1846.—

Mr. PETTIGREW, the Treasurer, *in the Chair.*—

THE following statement of the receipts and expenditure of the British Archæological Association, from 1843 to 1846, was read:—

Receipts and Expenditure of the British Archæological Association from 1843 *to* 1846.

	£	s.	d.
To life subscriptions and donations	233	7	0
To annual subscriptions	338	6	0
To Canterbury Congress tickets	161	15	0
To Winchester ditto	72	9	0
To receipts on Journal	33	10	0
	839	7	0
	725	12	10½
Balance in favor of the Society	113	14	1½

James Copland,
J. J. Ellis, M.A.

	£	s.	d.
By printing, publishing, editing, and illustrating Journal, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	274	4	9
By miscellaneous printing, reports, &c.	50	4	6
By portfolios, boxes, and stationery	15	18	0
By rent of theatre for public meetings	12	14	6
By advertisements	49	12	11
By postage and envelopes	75	16	7
By expenses to further excavations, examination of antiquities, &c.	31	19	0
By expenses at Canterbury Congress	84	17	6
By ditto at Winchester	67	19	6
By petty expenses, attendants, carriage of antiquities, &c.	62	5	7½
	£725	12	10½

James Copland,
J. J. Ellis, M.A.

The auditors reported as follows:—

"We have met and examined the accounts of the British Archæological Association, compared them with the several vouchers and documents relating to these accounts, and we declare the balance-sheet to which our signatures are affixed, to be an accurate statement of the finances of the Society. We cannot withhold this opportunity of expressing our opinion as to the correctness of the mode in which the accounts are kept, and to the economical manner in which the affairs of the Association have been conducted.

"James Copland, M.D., F.R.S.

"March 2nd, 1846. "J. J. Ellis, M.A., F.S.A."

Votes of thanks were passed successively to the President, for his attention to the interests of the Association; to the Treasurer; to the Secretaries; to the Committee; to the Auditors; to Mr. Fairholt, for his zeal as draughtsman and engraver; to Mr. Wright, for his services in preparing the *Journal;* and to the local Committees.

Mr. Pettigrew read the following statement of the objects of the Association, and a code of laws for the future administration of the Association, which were adopted.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,

Established in 1843, for the encouragement and promotion of researches into the arts and monuments of the early and middle ages, particularly in England.

The means by which it is proposed to effect this object, are,—

1. By holding communication with correspondents throughout the kingdom, and with provincial Antiquarian Societies; as well as by direct intercourse with the *Comité des Arts et Monuments* of the Ministry of Public Instruction in France, and with other similar associations on the continent, instituted for the advancement of antiquarian science.
2. By holding frequent and regular meetings for the consideration and discussion of communications received from correspondents and other persons.
3. By promoting careful observation and preservation of antiquities discovered in the progress of public works, such as railways, sewers, foundations of buildings, &c.
4. By encouraging individuals or associations in making researches and excavations, and affording them suggestions and co-operation.
5. By opposing and preventing, as far as may be practicable, all injuries with which ancient national monuments of every description may from time to time be threatened.
6. By using every endeavour to spread abroad a correct taste for archæology, and a just appreciation of monuments of ancient art, so as ultimately to secure a general interest in their preservation.

7. By collecting accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions of ancient national monuments, and by means of correspondents preserving authentic memorials of all antiquities which may from time to time be brought to light.
8. By the publication of a *Journal* devoted exclusively to the objects of the Association, as a means of spreading antiquarian information, and maintaining a constant communication with all persons interested in such pursuits.
9. By taking every occasion which may present itself, to solicit the attention of government to the conservation of our national monuments, and to the other objects of the institution.

The British Archæological Association shall consist of patrons, associates, correspondents, and honorary foreign members.

1. The patrons—a class confined to the peers of the United Kingdom, and nobility.
2. The associates—such as shall be approved of, and elected by, the the council; and who, upon the payment of one guinea as an entrance fee,[1] and a sum of not less than one guinea annually, or ten guineas as a life subscription, shall become entitled to receive a copy of the *Quarterly Journal* published by the Association, to attend all meetings, vote in the election of officers and committee, and admit one visitor to each of the public meetings.
3. The correspondents—a class embracing all interested in the investigation and preservation of antiquities; to be qualified only for election on the recommendation of the president or a patron; or of two members of the council; or of four associates.
4. The honorary foreign members shall be confined to illustrious and learned foreigners, who may have distinguished themselves in antiquarian pursuits.

Administration.

To conduct the affairs of the Association, there shall be annually elected a President, six vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, two Secretaries, and a Secretary for foreign correspondence; who, with seventeen other associates, shall constitute the Council.

Election of Officers and Council.

1. The election of officers and Council shall be in the first week in March in each year, and be conducted by ballot, which shall continue open during one hour. Every associate balloting shall deliver his name to the President, or presiding officer, and afterwards put his list, filled up, into the balloting box. The presiding officer shall nominate two scrutators, who, with one or more of the Secretaries, shall examine the lists and report thereon to the general meeting.

[1] The entrance fee will not be demanded until 500 associates are enrolled.

Of the President and Vice-Presidents.

1. The President shall take the chair at all meetings of the Society; he shall regulate the discussions, and enforce the laws of the Society.
2. In the absence of the President, the chair shall be taken by one of the vice-Presidents, or some officer or member of the Council.
3. The President shall, in addition to his own vote, have a casting vote, when the suffrages are equal.

Of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall hold the finances of the Society, discharge all debts, previously presented to, and approved of by the Council, and having his accounts audited by two members elected at the annual general meeting, shall lay them before the annual meeting.

Of the Secretaries.

1. The Secretaries shall attend all meetings of the Association, transmit notices to the members, and read the letters and papers communicated to the Association.
2. The Secretary for foreign correspondence shall conduct all business or correspondence connected with foreign societies, or members residing abroad.

Of the Council.

1. The Council shall superintend and regulate the proceedings of the Association, and elect the members whose names are to be read over at the public meetings.
2. The Council shall meet twice in each month, or as often as the business of the Association shall require, and five shall be deemed a sufficient number to transact business.
3. An extraordinary meeting of the Council may be held at any time, by order of the President, or by a requisition signed by five of its members, stating the purpose thereof, addressed to the Secretaries, who shall issue notice of such meeting to every member.
4. The Council shall fill up any vacancy that may occur in any of the offices, or among its own members.
5. The Chairman, or his representative, of local committees established in different parts of the country, and in connexion with the Association, shall, upon election by the Council, be entitled to attend the meetings of the Council and the public meetings.
6. The Council shall submit a report of its proceedings to the annual meeting.

Proceedings of the Association.

1. The Association shall meet twice in each month, at half-past eight o'clock in the evening precisely, for the purpose of inspecting and conversing upon the various objects of antiquity transmitted to the Association, and such other business as the Council may appoint.

2. An extraordinary general meeting of the Association may at any time be convened by order of the President, or by a requisition signed by twenty members, stating the object of the proposed meeting, addressed to the Secretaries, who shall issue notices accordingly.

3. A general public meeting, or congress, shall be held annually in such town or place in the united kingdom as shall be considered most advisable by the Council; and to which associates, correspondents, and others, shall be admitted by ticket, upon the payment of one guinea, which shall entitle the bearer, and also a lady, to be present at all meetings, either for the reading of papers, the exhibition of antiquities, the holding of conversazioni, and the making of excursions to examine any objects of antiquarian interest.

It was then resolved,—

"That associates only receive the *Quarterly Journal* of the Association; and that any numbers remaining after the delivery to those who upon the payment of their subscription become entitled to copies, be bound up in a volume at the end of the year, and sold to the public in any manner, and at whatever price, the council may think most conducive to the interests of the Association."

The chairman appointed Mr. Wright and Mr. Cuming scrutators, and those gentlemen delivered in the following list, as elected officers, council, &c. for the ensuing year:

LIST OF OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

Lord Albert D. Conyngham, K.C.H., F.S.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Sir John Barrow, Bart, F.R.S.
Sir William Betham, F.S.A., Ulster
Sir William Chatterton, Bart.
Sir S. R. Meyrick, K.H., LL.D., F.S.A.
Thos. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.
Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, F.R.S.

TREASURER.

Thos. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.

SECRETARIES.

T. C. Croker, Esq., F.S.A., M.R.I.A.—C. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A.

SEC. FOR FOREIGN CORRESP.

Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

COUNCIL.

Sir James Annesley, F.R.S., F.S.A.
Joseph Arden, Esq.
John Barrow, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.
Thos. Baylis, Esq., F.S.A.
Captain Beaufort, R.N., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
William Henry Black, Esq.
William D. Bruce, Esq., F.S.A.
Hon. W. Ridley Colborne, M.P.
George R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A.
Joseph Gwilt, Esq., F.S.A.
William D. Haggard, Esq. F.S.A.
John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.
R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.
Edmund Peel, Esq.
J. Robinson Planché, Esq., F.S.A.
William Henry Rosser, Esq. F.S.A.
John Green Waller, Esq.

AUDITORS FOR 1847.

Charles Baily, Esq., F.S.A.—Albert W. Woods, Esq., *Lancaster Herald.*

Notices of New Publications.

A Display of Heraldry. By William Newton. Pickering, 1846. 8vo. pp. 420.

By all who admit the value and importance of archæological pursuits, Heraldry is acknowledged to be a very useful auxiliary in the minutely careful study of the manners and history of our ancestors. Its "silent language speaking to the eye," is often the only available evidence in matters of topographical or genealogical enquiry. Whether the practice of bearing arms originated in a laudable or a blameworthy spirit, or whether or not our ancestors over-rated its importance, are questions which very little concern the antiquary. It is sufficient for him, that he can ascertain, from the results of the almost universal practice of the middle ages, many a curious and interesting fact or association which had otherwise been buried in total oblivion.

The retrospective taste of the present age has procured for the study of heraldry a large, though not, perhaps, its due, share of attention. Within the last twenty or thirty years many publications on the subject, both antiquarian and elementary, have issued from the press; and that the demand for them continues to be pretty large is proved by the yearly production both of original works and reprints. The handsome octavo before us professes to be "an amateur production," and that it has been "a labour of love" is apparent on every page. Its title—*A Display of Heraldry*—will remind our readers of the well-known folio of Guillim, whose plan Mr. Newton avowedly follows. In our perusal of the work, we have thought that some of the worthy old pursuivant's irrelevant and mystical allusions might have been advantageously omitted in a treatise intended for the use of admirers of the "noble science" in the nineteenth century. We are also somewhat surprised to find our author speaking seriously of the armorial bearings of Anglo-Saxon monarchs and of Norman grandees under the Conqueror—periods considerably antecedent to the use of these marks of distinction, except in a manner having little or no connexion with heraldry in the proper sense of the term. With these reservations, we can conscientiously recommend the volume as a very useful introduction to the science, relieving the dull technicalities of blazon with numerous anecdotes and snatches of history. Our space will not admit of a synoptical view of the work, but it will be sufficient to state that all the more prominent points of the subject are explained with much clearness, and accompanied with very numerous and neatly executed wood-engravings,

principally of family coats. Our extracts, which, by the permission of the publisher, we are enabled to illustrate with the original cuts, will be somewhat at random.

With respect to supporters, Mr. Newton adopts the theory of Menestrier, that they originated in the masquerade habits of the attendants on combatants at tournaments, and gives several illustrations. The subjoined is from a MS. Froissart, in the British Museum. Our author observes:—

"The character of an armed centaur is seen, bearing the shield of the knight, and with his sword drawn ready to defend it. The lower parts of the man are enclosed in the form of a horse, which, like theatrical and masquerade figures dressed out for show, no doubt was made of wood or pasteboard, and painted to resemble the animal. He is dressed in a doublet, not armour, which indicates that he is a servant; and has a most extraordinarily formed helmet, with a horn extending from its top; but this must not be considered to represent a crest."

In Chapter XLVII we have an account of badges, monograms, and the arms of corporate bodies. To the curious subject of merchants' marks several pages are devoted. The semi-heraldic character of these signs points to a period antecedent to the days of "merchant-princes," and to the times when the weighty question, "whether trade extinguisheth gentry," had not yet been answered in the negative.

"From a number of ancient documents deposited in the Rolls Chapel, London, a few examples are here given, of seals bearing such monograms, or civil marks of cognizance. They have been accurately copied, and are represented below; the figures or devices being drawn of the real size.—They are considered to be, for the most part, anterior to the time of Richard III, but being taken from mutilated fragments of ancient records, it is not possible to give either the dates of the deeds, or the names of the persons, to whom the respective seals belonged."

"In some of the ancient ecclesiastical structures of the cities and ports of London, York, Bristol, Exeter, Winchester, and Hull, we have exam-

ples of the devices employed as marks of cognizance by the wealthy com moners who have been benefactors to, if not founders of, those fabrics. To some of these we are enabled to affix the names of the bearers.

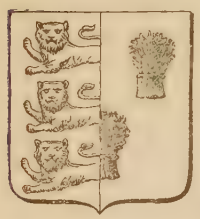
"The first of this series of monograms appertained to John Jay, merchant, of Bristol, and is placed in Redcliffe Church in that city, bearing the date of 1451. The second device is sculptured in the church of St. John the Baptist, Bristol, and is the mark of Gualter Framton, merchant, dated 1357. The third is the signet of the celebrated William Canynge, a merchant of Bristol, who lived in the reigns of Henry VI and Edward IV. He is said to have possessed immense wealth, and to have founded or restored the church of St. Mary, Redcliffe, where he lies buried. His family appear to have had armorial bearings, probably of ancient descent, which are depicted upon his tomb; the above monogram is also there represented, which is a proof that merchants in those days employed such device not only as substitutes for armorial bearings, but as marks of cognizance, independently of arms, even if they inherited such heraldic honours. The fourth device, or monogram, above represented, belonged to Walter Peck, a merchant-adventurer of Hull, and is to be seen in the old church there, with the date 1538. The fifth is in the same church, and appertained to the name of Willan, bearing the like date. These merchants were, no doubt, liberal contributors toward the rebuilding of this church, which had been nearly demolished, a short time before, during some popular commotion raised in opposition to the introduction of the reformed religion and church discipline instituted by Henry VIII."

The use of merchants' marks was not limited to England. Here we have several continental examples:

"In a church at Malines, in Belgium, several of these monograms are to be seen, among which are the three first above shown, but without any names by which their owners can be identified. The fourth represents a device of the same kind, on the wall of the ruined monastic church of St. Clement, at Tours, in France.

The curious fact that several of our old corporate towns bear *dimidiated* coats of arms seems to have been overlooked by most authors on heraldry.

" Chester bears for its armorial insignia a combination of the royal arms of Henry III, with those of its ancient earls; the half of each shield being suppressed, and the two portions impaled; that of the king on the dexter side, and that of the earls on the sinister. The device of Great Yarmouth is of the same kind, being gules, three demi-lions, in pale, or, on the dexter, from the arms of Henry III; and on the sinister, azure, the tail part of three demi-fishes, in pale, argent, representing the pursuits of the inhabitants.



To these examples we may add the arms of Sandwich, Winchelsea, and Hastings, all of which conjoin by dimidiation the anterior portions of the lions-passant of the royal arms with the sterns of three ancient ships, expressing, as plainly as emblems can do, that those places were considered royal ports. Somewhat analogous are the arms of the borough of Stanford, in which the arms of England *impale* those of the Earls of Warenne, the feudal lords of the town.

Mr. Newton justly condemns the tasteless composition of certain armorials, devised some forty or fifty years ago for naval and military heroes, in which the good old emblems of other days are laid aside for landscapes, medals, &c., with " explanatory scrolls," such as *Trafalgar* and *Gibraltar;* reminding us somewhat of the country artist, who uniformly accompanies his essays in the art pictorial with the information, " This is a cow," " This is a horse," &c.

Our author does not, that we perceive, introduce any new theories on the subject of armorial figures; but he well deserves the praise of industry and perspicuity. The numerous examples of family bearings, amounting, it would appear from the index, to upwards of seventeen hundred, should give his book a charm for numbers, and we venture to anticipate for it a ready sale. M. A. L.

An Essay, descriptive of the Abbey Church of Romsey, in Hampshire. By C. Spence. Romsey: Lordan. London: Longmans. Second edition, 8vo. Dedicated to the British Archæological Association.

There is scarcely any opportunity of diffusing a correct knowledge and chastened taste in matters of archæology so widely and effectually, as by placing good guide-books in the hands of those who visit our ancient remains of ecclesiastical architecture. With the vivid recollection of what he has just seen on his mind, impressed with the solemnity of the pile, or delighted by the imaginative taste of the architect, the stranger returns to

his home bearing with him his "guide," to which he turns at leisure as a memorial of his pilgrimage, and from which he hopes to derive a sound judgment, drawn from recorded facts, and veritable histories, of the work of art he has visited.

But what things "guides" are in general—meagre and frequently very incorrect catalogues of what is to be seen, illustrated badly, and enriched only by absurd stories of men who tried to fast the forty days of Lent, and who expired on the thirty-ninth; of ladies who died by pricking their fingers while working Polka pelisses on a Sunday, in the Berlin wool of the fourteenth century. If a baronet lies interred, straightway we are told that he murdered somebody, and was compelled to bear a bloody hand in his escutcheon, as a species of heraldic penance; and if his armorial bearings were a young ox and a garb, we are informed (as we all were a short time ago at Winchester), that his name was like that of the redoubtable soldier in Falstaff's regiment, "Bull Calf" (De Veau), and that he bore the wheat sheaf in his dexter quarter, to shew how he patronized agriculture: and, perhaps next year it will be because he opposed the anti-corn law league of Richard II's reign, and its redoubtable leader, Jack Straw.

With the remembrance of absurdities almost as bad as this, we turn with no small pleasure to Mr. Spence's little book on the magnificent abbey-church of Romsey. And whether it be in the history of its foundation, the sketch of the decline and fall of the monastic system, or the purely architectural parts of the guide, we must give it our very cordial praise. If there be a slip of the pen here and there, we can only relax our diacritic brow and say, "Non ego paucis offendar maculis."

Thus, for instance, a wooden stall, with marks of the recess that permitted the rise and fall of the "miserere," is described as part of the sedilia. Now the sedilia were three seats for the priest, deacon, and subdeacon, at the mass, to sit upon during the chanting of the *gloria* and *credo* by the quire, and during the sermon. They are almost always of stone, let into the wall. The miserere was a reclining seat for the monks, who attended the worship, but did not take part in it, and were contrived so as to throw them down with a noise if they fell asleep during the service.

Let us rather follow our author's steps in his history. It appears that Romsey abbey was founded in the year 900, by Edward the Elder, the son of the immortal Alfred. It is Mr. Spence's opinion that no part of the church is anterior to the Norman Conquest, and in this we agree, though not for the reasons he alleges. Some years ago it was the fashion to attribute every building where there was a circular arch to the Saxons: as the famous captain Clutterbuck says in the Prolegomena to *The Abbot:* "I received a magnificent cheese from a Cheshire man, to whom I had pointed out the difference between a *Saxon* and *Gothic* arch." Now, as a necessary consequence to this—for in these enlightened days we never do any-

thing in a moderate way—the popular opinion has been that there are no Saxon remains whatever to be found in the country; that all before the early English period is Norman: and it has been stated on grave authority that the cathedrals just built by Ethelwolf were pulled down by the Norman prelates for the mere pleasure of building them up again on the same site, on the same plan, and in the same style, except a few very slight differences of ornament. It would be too long to enter into all the arguments; we had rather refer our readers to the excellent paper read by Mr. Cresy on the subject at Winchester. Suffice it to say, that we ourselves have carefully examined the abbey of Romsey, and we found none of the characteristics of Saxon work; no arches with carefully worked voussoirs, square on the soffits, like those in the Thermæ of Diocletian; none of the close joints, but inferior mortar; no square abaci; no "long and short" work; no hystero-classic vestiges (and let us, *par parenthèse*, remind our readers that Bede speaks of churches built "*more Romano*"), on the contrary the characteristics are Norman, and not, as appears to our eyes, earlier than the reign of Henry II. We should weary our readers by dilating at greater length on the subject, but we believe they will be repaid by perusing the guide itself. There appears however to have been a slight slip of the pen at p. 24, where our author attributes the lowering of the pitch of the roof to the early English period. The fact is, at this epoch the gables were more acutely pointed than at any time before or since. For this cause, and also from the style of the mouldings on the ribs, we attribute the present roof, usually passed off as early English, to the latest period of the decorated style, if not to the commencement of the perpendicular.

We must now afford our commendation to the judicious remarks, and the correct view of the monastic system taken by Mr. Spence. By one party the monks are depicted as utterly ignorant, rude—nay, almost brutal; by others, as the beau-ideal of all that is holy and heavenly,—as men who never gave a thought to this sublunary world,—who never emptied a black jack of strong ale,—nor luxuriated on a tythe-pig, or venison pasty. Mr. Spence has given us at page 120, a passage written in no ordinary strain, wherein he defends the "calumniated monk" from much that has been said against him; and in the preceding part of the book he has shewn the decline and fall of the monastic system, in the catalogue of events that form the chronology of the abbey. Thus, at page 72, we find the era of super-celestial sanctity, and very uncalled for and ridiculous miracles; when persons were so holy, that they quite forgot their duty to both God and their neighbour, in a round of absurd ceremonies; and thus we read the legend of the abbess Elfleda, quoted from *The Legende of Englonde*, the rare—nay, thrice-and-four-times-rare book, imprynted by Wynkyn de Worde:—

"Seynt Elfled was borne in Englonde; and when her moder was with child with her, she saw in her slepe a thynge like a shynynge beam of lyghtenynge descend upon her hedde, and it tarried there a long tyme. And when she was borne, the more she grewe in age the more she wanted the ambycyousness of all fleshlye pleasures. And after her fader's deth, her moder, by her fader's will, gave his mansion that he dwellyd in, called Clare, to the monastery of Romecye, &c. And on a tyme her candell fell oute, and the fingers of her ryghte honde gave lyghte to all that were rounde aboute her," &c.

Now let us proceed a few pages farther, to page 89; here we find the super-sublimated abbess changed into quite another personage, a sharp woman of business and of property, who had ready and active lawyers, possessions and territorial rights, and who wished to assert one of them, and that not the most ecclesiastical, by force of law. It appears that the abbess Amicia applied to the king,—it is extant in the letters patent, 47 Henry III,—and this is her case, "that since the death of the aforesaid Matilda (a former abbess), and because no one since that event had been condemned to death in the aforesaid manor, *the aforesaid gallows had fallen down*, 'deciderunt furcæ prædictæ.'" Gentle reader, dost thou not recollect Teresa Panza's delectable letter to her husband Sancho; "a thunderbolt," says she, "has fallen upon the pillory, upon such may it always light": and then the fair abbess goes on to request that she may have permission *to put up the gibbet again*, which permission is most graciously conceded to her. But not satisfied with this, and aware "by Saint Anne," that though others "are virtuous," it shall not operate to the abolition of "cakes and ale;" this bustling lady attains at law a right to hold a fair, and glories in the envied "assisæ panis et cerevisiæ." Great as is the change between the miracle-worker Elfleda and the litigious Amicia, still greater changes are recorded in the pages of this little history. The fact is, that the evils of the monastic system had hitherto been more than counterbalanced by the good springing from the only enclosed fountains of peaceful attainment, when every other spring that was accessible to the laity was polluted by strife and by blood. But as peace, knowledge, and art flourished; as poverty, piety, and self-devotion were less valued; and as land and houses, and gold and possessions absorbed to a greater degree the thoughts and objects of men;—we see a lamentable change. During the abbacy of this lady, we find such disorderly conduct going on between a prebend of Romsey, one William Schyrlock, and the nuns, that the archbishop himself was compelled to interfere by mandate, to forbid his entering the monastery during the "probable suspicion against him"; and forbidding the nuns to hold any "colloquium" with the said William, either in the house or elsewhere. Again, during the rule of Alicia de Wyntreshull, we find the bishop of Winchester compelled to interfere with some other irregularities, and at last we read a very tragical

termination to the poor abbess's life, by, as Mr. Spence reads it, a "forced intoxication"; but in medieval Latin *intoxicare* means simply to poison; it appears that the lady abbess had been poisoned by her nuns! We do not forget the story told by Erasmus, where a friend complaining to an abbot of the irregularities of the convent, and wondering why he did not restrain them, answered, "that if he attempted it, he should most certainly be poisoned by the monks at the very first opportunity." Shortly after this, during the rule of Gundela Rona, we find a visitation of bishop Fox, when the abbess was accused of "frequent and immoderate habits of intemperance and drinking, especially at late hours of the night; and inducing the nuns to revel in her chamber every evening, to the hindrance of God's worship, and the defilement of their own souls." These things, be it remembered, are not the testimonies of an enemy, but drawn from authentic records of Romanists themselves. At last we find the whole establishment dissolved by Henry VIII; when, in spite of its wealth and importance, the hundred nuns had dwindled in number to twenty-three: and as Mr. Spence well observes, from whatever cause it might have arisen, "it is an inference to us that the English people of the 16th century witnessed without regret the utter decadence of the monastic system among them."

We cannot do better than give, as the close of our review, the *ipsissimis verbis* of Mr. Spence himself at the close of the guide; they will afford a good idea both of that gentleman's style and spirit.

"But to conclude: the abbey of Romsey, whether considered externally or with respect to its internal construction, is an object highly deserving the most minute study and attention; and within its walls may the antiquary and the meditator pass many a delightful hour, in the indulgence of those exquisite, though ideal reveries, which can only be prejudicial when not properly restrained. He who paces the sacred aisle of an ancient abbey, must think of the ages which have flown away, of the many who have trodden the solemn spot before him; and as he looks upon the transient shadows which the various projections of the building cast on the garish sunbeams on its floor, he may fancy them as marking the rapid passage of time, rushing towards eternity; and while he dwells on the existence of the stately friar or abbess, who, centuries back, have probably regarded them in the same manner, his mind, looking to futurity, may depict the contemplator yet unborn, gazing with a like emotion, and imagining the existence of similar feelings in a bosom which ages shall have consigned to oblivion and nothingness. Such are the sensations with which most regard our ancient temples: there seems to be a halo of sanctity around them, dispersing itself over all who are near. And though the days are passed when gentle blood was known by gallant deeds, and the lance of the warrior no longer glitters in the moonbeam,

neither is the bugle-horn heard sounding in the valley, yet may the pilgrim of modern times, as the bell of Romsey abbey bursts upon his ear, o'er any of those heights whence first he gets a view of its venerable tower, be forgiven, if in the romance of a moment he imagines the ancient knight, striking the gallant steed with his spurs, and, as he makes 'demi volte' in air, apostrophising the tutelary saints of the holy building towards which he approaches—'Sancta Maria! Sancta Merwenne! Sancta Elfreda! orate, orate pro nobis!'" A. A.

Ancient and Modern Architecture: Chronologically arranged. By Jules Gailhabaud. Second series. 4to. Didot, 1846.

We had the pleasure of noticing the first volume or series of this work, and recommending it to our readers, some two years ago, in the first volume of the *Archæological Journal* (then the *Journal of the Archæological Association*). The present volume is fully equal to its forerunner, and contains forty large and carefully executed plates of the architectural monuments of various periods, accompanied with historical and scientific notices, by some of the best French architects and archæologists of the day. It is got up in a manner calculated to be at once useful and attractive; on a plan which we approve, as tending to enlarge the views of the beginner in monumental archæology, by accustoming him to extensive comparison of the works of different countries and ages.

As in the preceding volume, Mr. Gailhabaud has here given us a series of select examples of different styles of architecture, arranged chronologically, under the heads Egyptian, Pelasgian, Celtic, Grecian, Roman, Early Italian, Byzantine, Arabian, Gothic, Revival, and Modern. These examples are in some measure supplementary to those of the former volume; the places of Egyptian, Pelasgian, and Celtic, being there supplied by Indian and Assyrian, and so on with some of the others; so that the one volume is to a certain degree an indispensable companion to the other. As an example of the Egyptian style, we have a comprehensive view, with two plates of restored elevations and details, of the majestic temple of Arœris at Edfou, on the left bank of the Nile. Although purely Egyptian in its style, this building is not of greater antiquity than the age of the Ptolemies.

The Pelasgian (or, as it is more usually called, Cyclopean) and Celtic styles of building belong to similar periods of the history of two different peoples. The first is illustrated by the ruins of two primeval cities of Greece, both in their glory in the days of Homer,—Mycenæ the *well-built*.

as he terms it—εὐκτιμένον πτολίεθρον—and Tiryns, which the same great poet describes as famous for its massive walls—Τίρυνθα τειχιόεσσαν. Although both were built about seventeen hundred years before Christ, and both were reduced to ruins and finally deserted in the year 468 before the Christian era, they still present the most remarkable masses of Cyclopian building in Greece. Unfortunately little is left but the bare walls of the fortifications, which are built of immense masses of stone, put together without mortar. One of the remarkable features of the acropolis of Mycenæ is the celebrated gate of the lions, to which a separate notice and plate is devoted. The external wall of the acropolis of Tiryns may justly be called herculean; it is in general 19 feet 9 inches thick, and in some parts 25 feet 3 inches. Its present height, where best preserved, is 42 feet 8 inches. "The blocks composing it seem to have been laid nearly in the same state as they were taken from the quarry; the largest are from 10 to 13 feet long, by 4 feet 4 inches thick; the general breadth is from 3 to 7 feet 6 inches. The original height of the walls was perhaps not less than 59 feet." These walls are remarkable for the vaulted galleries which appear once to have run round the citadel, but of which a portion to the south of the eastern gateway is all that is now open.

The Cyclopian monuments of western Europe belong to a totally different class of structures; and however they may be distinguished by an old school of antiquaries, under the somewhat confused names of dolmen, demi-dolmen, triliths, &c., we are inclined to think that they are nearly all, if not all, sepulchral. It is a subject that still requires profound investigation, and is well worthy the attention of archæologists. The writer of the article in the present work follows the old antiquaries, in considering many of these as altars and temples; but he has given us a very valuable collection of examples in the illustrative plates, chiefly taken from Brittany and other parts of France, but including an example or two from our own islands.

As a pure specimen of Grecian architecture, we are presented with views, plans, and details, of the beautiful and well-known temple of Jupiter Olympius, at Selinus in Sicily, and of the still more celebrated temple of the Parthenon at Athens. The style of the Roman architects of the Augustan age is illustrated by two plates of the amphitheatre of Pola. From this we pass on to Christian buildings of the earlier debased Roman style, which is illustrated by several plates of the interesting basilica of St. George in Velabro, at Rome, built in the seventh century by pope Leo II, and of the church of Grotta Ferrata near Frascati, founded at the close of the tenth century. In the latter instance, the only remains of the original building appear to be an extremely elegant and interesting door-way of white marble. Numerous plates of the church

of San Miniato near Florence, commenced in 1013, are given as an illustration of the Provençal style; while the still earlier Arabian architecture of Spain is amply illustrated in a long description, with numerous views, &c., of the beautiful mosque of Cordova. The style here included under the general term of Gothic, occupies about a quarter of the volume, and includes as examples the churches of St. Francis at Assisi, of the first half of the thirteenth century, answering in some degree to our Early English; and the cathedral of Basle. The Foscari palace is given as an example of the Venetian style of the beginning of the fifteenth century, while the churches of St. Zacharias, completed in 1515, and the library of St. Mark, built a few years later, exhibit the style which characterise the architecture of Venice in the following century. The modern buildings, with which the volume closes, are the churches of St. Gervais and St. Protais, and of St. Paul and St. Louis, and the market of St. Germain, in Paris.

We will only add, in conclusion, that the value of this book to the student is much increased by the full bibliographical lists at the end of each article. T. W.

Essays on Subjects connected with the Literature, Popular Superstitions, and History of England in the Middle Ages. By Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., &c. 2 vols. 8vo. J. Russell Smith. 1846.

We think it hardly necessary for us to do more than recommend to our readers this work by Mr. Wright, and if we did more, we should only run the risk of being accused of partiality, considering the active part its author has taken in promoting the welfare of the Association. The two volumes before us consist of a series of rather varied essays on subjects which have a close connexion together. The larger portion of them have before seen the light in one form or another, but they are here so arranged as to form, to a certain degree, a complete whole, and the popular manner in which they are written is calculated to extend the taste for antiquarian researches. The earlier essays furnish sketches of the state of literature in our island under the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Normans, with some other matters connected with this subject. Among them is a long, and rather amusing, dissertation on the origin and history of popular proverbs. These are followed by several essays on the popular mythology and superstitions of the Middle Ages. The second volume contains essays on the history of fiction, on the transmission of popular stories, and on the Robin Hood ballads, with several curious stories of medieval outlaws, a history of the conquest of Ireland by the Anglo-Normans, an essay on old

English political songs, &c. It will be seen that these essays relate rather to literary and historical, than to monumental, archæology; but we will give one extract to show how much such studies illustrate our national antiquities.

"*Irmin*, the Eormen of the Anglo-Saxons, the same name that the Romans called Arminius, has an important connexion with our own national antiquities. Like the other names of the Saxon gods and heroes, that of Eormen is very frequently used in composition in the proper names of our forefathers, as *Eormenræd*, *Eormenburgh*, *Eormenhild*, &c. As early as the time of Tacitus, a German name was *Hermunduri*. We have met with an instance where an Anglo-Saxon prince gave to all his four daughters names beginning with *Eormen*. It is also found in composition in the names of plants, &c. as *Eormen-leaf*, a name found in one of the old glosses for the *malva-erratica*. The head seat of the worship of this god was the district about Lower Saxony, where his name was in modern times preserved in nursery rhymes, as, for example, the following, which is peculiar to Saxon Hesse:

"*Hermen*, sla dermen,
Sla pipen, sla trummen,
De kaiser wil kummen
Met hamer und stangen
Will *Hermen* uphangen." (*Grimm*, p. 211.)

"*Hermen*, strike harp,
Strike pipe and strike drum,
For the emperor is coming
With hammer and staff,
Will hang *Hermen* up."

"Grimm thinks, with much probability, that this rhyme is part of some old song on the destruction of the great temple of Irmen (the Irmenseule), by the Frankish emperor Charles. What, however, is the most interesting to us, is the circumstance that the name is given to one of our great ancient roads, the *Erming-street* (which Somner very absurdly derives from *Here-man-stræt*, via strata militaris). It also seems probable that the name of another of these great ways, the *Watling-street*, has a similar derivation. And, which is particularly curious, the same name of *Watling-street* was formerly given to the milky way.

"'Chaucer (*House of Fame*, 2, 427), describing that region of the heavens, says:—

"Lo there (quod he), cast up thine eye,
Se yondir, lo, the galaxie,
The wiche men clepe the milky way,
For it is white; and some, par-fay,
Y-callin it han *Watlingestrete*,
That onis was brente with the hete,
Whan that the sunnis sonne the rede,
Which that hite Phaeton, wolde lede
Algate his fathirs carte and gie."

"'In the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 90, it is said of the comet: 'it aperis oft in the quhyt circle, callit *circulus lacteus*, the quhilk the marinalis callis *Vatlantstreit*.' In the Virgil of Gawin Douglas, p. 85:

> "Of every sterne the twynkling notis he,
> That in the still hevin move cours we se,
> Arthurys house, and Hyades, betaikning rane,
> *Watlingstrete*, the Horne, and the Charlewane,
> The feirs Orion with his golden glave."

"'Wætlinga is the gen. pl.; who the *Wætlingas* were, how they came to give their name to a street in earth and heaven, we know not. Chaucer, who could perhaps have told us, chose rather to introduce the Grecian legend of Phaeton.' (*Grimm*, p. 213, 214). We may observe that Florence of Worcester, who lived at the end of the eleventh and beginning of the twelfth centuries, interprets it as "the street of the sons of king Wætla,' who were its legendary founders.[1] Wætla was perhaps one of the Saxon mythic heroes."

From ignorance of philology and the history of the popular mythology and superstitions of our early forefathers, many names of places, &c. have been made the subject of strange misrepresentations. We feel sure that all classes of readers will find instruction and amusement in these two volumes. T. C. C.

An Analysis of Gothic Architecture. By Raphael and J. Arthur Brandon, architects. 4to. London: Pelham Richardson. Oxford: J. H. Parker. Cambridge: J. Stevenson.

Although, perhaps, this may not be considered an elegant work, yet we may safely pronounce it to be a useful one; useful, because the subjects are drawn according to actual measurement, and therefore of importance to the practical architect.

We are of opinion, however, much as it may be desired to preserve carefully measured drawings of all architectural remains (so many of which are now fast falling to decay, as well as being swept away for the sake of modern alterations), that, with regard to some of the subjects, correct perspective views, with the details carefully drawn, would have shewn them to more advantage, than the stiff and formal plans and elevations of which this work consists. The west doorway of Milton church, Kent, a valuable and curious example of the time of Edward III, given in the present number; as well as one of the subjects presented in a former number, the west doorway of Orpington church in the same county,

[1] Omnis populus qui habitabat in septentrionali plaga Weatlingastreatæ, id est strata quam filii Weatlæ regis ab orientali mare usque ad occidentale per Angliam straverunt.—"Flor. Wig. Chron." sub. an. 1013.

a fine specimen of transition from Norman to early English architecture; would certainly have told much better in good perspective views, than as the Messrs. Brandon have treated them.

We consider the chief use likely to arise from works such as the above to archæology, is the attention they are calculated to draw to the objects which they represent; and consequently their future preservation. Many subjects, however, geometrical plans and elevations suit much better than perspective views, viz., all kinds of tracery, whether in windows or otherwise; all plans and sections of mouldings and the like: this part of the subject is well treated in the present work, and the examples seem to be carefully measured, and correctly drawn,

While we strongly advise the attentive study of all students in architecture to the buildings themselves, at the same time we have great pleasure in recommending *The Analysis of Gothic Architecture*, as an addition to their libraries, where it most likely will prove valuable. One advantage we are sure it possesses, viz.—the selection of the subjects; many of which possessing great beauty, have at the same time, that simplicity which will at once recommend them for modern imitation, being within the means of the present day, and suitable to modern customs and wants. C. B.

A Chart of Anglican Church Ornament: wherein are figured the saints of the English kalendar, with their appropriate emblems, &c. By F. Bedford, jun. London: published by John Weale, 59, High-Holborn.

This chart forms an excellent supplement to those already published, more directly architectural in their character, and is intended to be a guide to the emblems of saints most frequently met with, as well as other ecclesiastical symbols. In addition to this, it also gives a general view of the styles of glass-painting, according to the different æras of execution. The examples illustrative of this latter portion are well selected for the purpose, whilst they are executed in a style which leaves nothing to desire. One taken from All-Saints' church, is a very graceful design of the coronation of the Virgin—a fine specimen of the fourteenth century. Another, from the same church, of St. John the Baptist, is hardly less worthy of notice. Of saints there are the twelve Apostles, the Evangelist, the Virgin, St. John the Baptist, St. Stephen, and St. Barnabas, all taken from authentic sources, and of a good period of art. In point of getting up, this chart must take precedence of all the others for taste and elegance of design; and contains, in a small space and convenient form, a great variety of useful information to the student of ecclesiastical art. J. G. W.

Archæologia Cambrensis : a Record of the Antiquities, Historical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Architectural, of Wales and its Marches. To be published quarterly. 8vo. Pickering. Nos. 1 & 2.

It would be impossible to do otherwise than wish well to a contemporary journal which has the same objects as our own. As its name implies, the *Archæologia Cambrensis* is restricted to Welch and Border antiquities, an interesting field, which has been but partially or carelessly explored. The work before us appears to be well conducted ; in fact the names of the persons connected with it afford a guarantee that it would not be done otherwise. It presents a good sprinkling of subjects, primeval and medieval, and we recommend it to all our readers who take an interest in the archæology of Wales. We would wish the editors especially to impress upon the antiquaries of the principality the necessity of cool and impartial criticism in their researches, instead of the somewhat exaggerated feelings of nationality, which have too often biassed the Welch antiquarianism of former days. T. W.

A Hand-Book for Lewes, Historical and Descriptive. By Mark Antony Lower. 12mo. London: J. Russell Smith.

We have had more than one occasion to remark the improved character of the local guide-books of the present day, and we cannot overlook the opportunity of pointing out to our readers this little volume, by our associate Mr. Lower, to whom we owe so many interesting reports on the recent antiquarian discoveries at the town to which it relates, one of which appears in our present number. It presents a concise but judicious and correct sketch of the history, antiquities, and present state of Lewes, peculiarly well adapted for the use of visitors ; and its author has reprinted, as an appendix, the first of the reports made to the Association on the discoveries recently made on the site of the once celebrated and magnificent priory. T. W.

The Antiquities of Norfolk: a lecture delivered at the Norfolk and Norwich Museum, March 14, 1844. By the Rev. Richard Hart, B.A., Norwich, 8vo. 1845.

The nature of this lecture is by no means explained by its modest title, which might lead those who are not acquainted with Mr. Hart or his writings to imagine it altogether of a local and restricted character. It is

valuable for the clear and well arranged manner in which the antiquities of the county are indicated and illustrated; and doubly valuable for the comprehensive and enlightened spirit which pervades the simple lesson, placing the study of antiquities on its highest and best footing, and rendering it alike attractive and useful. The essay contains an appendix, giving a detailed account of the interesting Roman antiquities discovered at Felmingham Hall, near North Walsham, and illustrated by two plates of etchings executed by Mr. R. Ninham. These remains, it will be recollected, formed the subject of communications in 1844 to the Association, by three of its members. C. R. S.

The People's Dictionary of the Bible. 8vo. Simpkin and Marshall. Parts 1 to 7.

We cannot but approve of this as an attempt, and, as far as we can judge by the portion of it before us, a very well executed one, to place within the reach of a numerous class of readers, who cannot afford the expensive works in which such matter is generally published, a mass of valuable and necessary information. It comes properly within our notice as a work, the design of which is to make archæology subservient to the elucidation of the text of the Holy Scriptures, and we take the opportunity of briefly giving it our approval. It is an industrious compilation, and appears to us to improve as it goes on both in style and in its illustrations. It is stated that it will be completed in forty parts, at the very moderate price of sixpence each. T. W.

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INTERIOR OF THE NAVE OF BATTEL CHURCH, LOOKING TOWARDS THE CHANCEL.

THE JOURNAL

OF THE

British Archaeological Association.

JULY 1846.

ON ROMAN POTTERY

DISCOVERED ON THE BANKS OF THE MEDWAY, NEAR UPCHURCH, KENT.

In 1840, I communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, notices of recent discoveries of Roman antiquities in Kent. The paper included observations on Roman pottery found on the banks of the Medway, on the sites of extensive manufactories, reaching from the Upchurch marshes to those opposite Sheerness.[1]

The recent exploration made by Messrs. Jerdan, Wright, Wickham, Fairholt, Dunkin, and myself, which formed the subject of an interesting discussion at the public meeting of the Association, on the sixth of May last, has excited so much inquiry, and elicited so many new facts, that a recapitulation of the remarks made on the occasion referred to above, will, it is presumed, be acceptable to the Association; and at the same time, afford a convenient opportunity for recording additional information; together, with illustrations which were not afforded to the paper printed in the *Archæologia*.

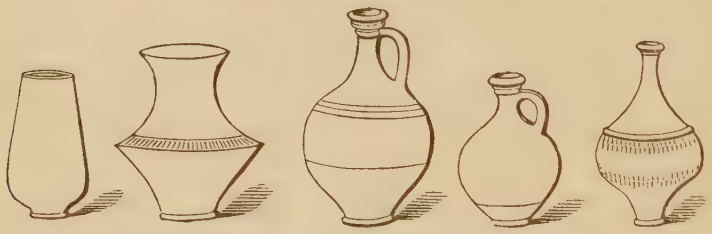
Otterham creek, to which our researches were confined on the occasion of our late visit, runs in a winding course from the Medway up to the western boundary of the village of Upchurch, and also forms the limits of the parish on the south-west side. The marsh, which this creek bounds, is about a quarter of a mile in a direct line from the church, which stands on the high ground, and is

[1] "Archæologia," vol. xxix. p. 223.

conspicuous from a considerable distance; but the marsh is so intersected by dykes and smaller creeks, branching from the main one, that the village and church can only be conveniently approached by a circuitous route of nearly a mile.

The entire tract of low land, from Otterham creek to the isle of Sheppy, is partially inundated at high tides. The sea is daily gaining ground, and within the memory of man, nearly half a mile of marsh land, by its encroaches, has been entirely swept away. This action of the tides has formed innumerable dykes, more or less extensive, throughout the marshes, and given to them, at low water mark, a kind of honeycomb appearance in places which have not yet been so entirely subjected to the inroads of the sea. Some of the banks of these dykes are perpendicular, others shelve in a slanting direction; the beds are composed of a dark clay, extremely tenacious, and of soft consistence; at the depth of a couple of feet, however, it is tolerably hard.

In these dykes, at intervals, over an extent of several miles, are to be found, at various depths, urns and vessels of burnt clay; specimens of which are presented in the cuts which accompany this paper. They are to be



obtained only at low water, by thrusting a stick or iron rod into the bed of the creeks, ascertaining thereby the position of the urns, and carefully excavating the clayey soil in which they are imbedded. It is impossible to say where in these marshes, vases, either perfect or in fragments, are not to be found. In the bank of Otterham creek there is literally, at the depth of about three feet, a

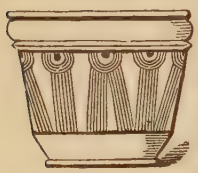
stratum of fragments a foot thick, which may be traced a long distance. These fragments are of vessels of a great variety of form and size, which must clearly have been deposited in the broken state in which we find them, as numerous varieties are to be noticed, pressed close together in such a manner as to leave no doubt of these vast masses having been the refuse of extensive potteries; the remains of those vessels which were spoiled in the baking, or from some other cause, had been broken and thrown aside. Nearly all the minor creeks in these marshes abound with similar fragments, and would doubtless also yield perfect specimens. On the banks of the Lower Halstow creek, a mile and a half or two miles distant from Otterham creek, innumerable fragments may be traced, at the depth of from two to three feet; and in the marshes on either side of the track-way to Sheerness, which is now, by reason of the encroachment of the sea, nearly impassable, I have noticed the same indications of a settlement of Roman potters. Here also, a few years since, I discovered a quantity of broken tiles, but I was not provided with the necessary means of ascertaining whether they were on the site of buildings, or had merely, like the pottery, been rejected from the potters' kilns. In a district in these marshes, known by the name of Slay Hills, the soil seems impregnated with broken pottery. At low water the fragments may be discerned in the bed of the creeks, and in the banks, in strata mixed with lumps of half-burnt clay.

There can, I think, from what has already been stated, be no doubt as to the origin of these remains, and that this tract of land was the site of Roman potteries of considerable consequence, established probably at an early period of the Roman dominion, and worked until the abandonment of Britain by the Romans. The clay of the locality is peculiarly fine and tenacious, and the situation admirably adapted for the conveyance of the manufactured ware to various parts of Britain.

The prevailing forms of the vases, which seem to

include every variety that utility and taste could suggest, will be best explained by reference to the cuts, executed by Mr. Fairholt, from specimens in the possession of the Rev. J. Woodruff of Upchurch, Mr. Walter of Rainham, Mr. H. Wickham of Strood, and myself, which have been selected to exhibit the principal varieties of form and pat-

tern. Some are ornamented with bands of half circles, made



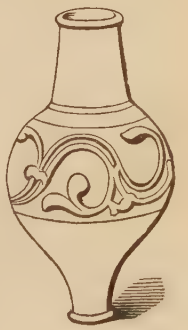
with compasses, from which lines in many instances are drawn to the bottoms of the vessels, with apparently a notched piece of wood; this instrument appears to have been used on other varieties; some exhibit wavy, intersecting, and zigzag lines; on others are raised points grouped into squares, circles, and diamond patterns.

Mr. Woodruff has a small perforated vessel of a red colour, which seems to have been intended for an incense cup. The cut exhibits it in its present condition, but originally there was another handle on the opposite side. The predominating colour of the pottery is a blue-black, which, as Mr. Artis has shewn in the paper printed in the first volume of the *Journal*, was imparted by means of suffocating the vessels with the smoke of vegetable substances, in the kiln he has termed a "smother-kiln." Mr. Artis has

2¼ in. high; 4⅝ in. diam.

examined specimens of the Upchurch pottery, and assigns them all to this particular kind of kiln; his practised eye has also enabled him to conclude that a coarse kind of sedge had been used in the manufactory. This opinion is very remarkable, and strikingly illustrates the close attention our colleague must have paid to the subject, and the readiness with which experience leads to conclusions from appearances, which to the general eye would either be unnoticed, or be incapable of being explained. It will be remembered by those who visited Otterham creek on the late occasion, that a layer of sedge peat was noticed in several places below the deposits of broken pottery. Mr. Artis had never visited the spot, and he was quite unaware of this last-mentioned fact!

We have already availed ourselves of Mr. Artis's labours in the paper referred to above; that paper will now be read with additional interest, for it is by collecting facts, by comparing and reasoning upon facts, and upon facts well authenticated, that safe and sound conclusions are deduced. Among the numerous urns discovered by him in the Roman potteries at Castor, are no specimens corresponding in leading characteristics with those from the Upchurch works; while the latter, as will be perceived, are totally distinct from the former. Mr. Walter possesses a small cup, which resembles a peculiar kind manufactured in the Castor potteries, but this was dug up with a funereal deposit[1] on the high ground above the upper extremity of Otterham creek, and therefore, does not form an exception to the general facts. The extended strata of broken pieces of ware, mixed with dross of the kiln, is indicative of a change of locality by the potters for a better supply of clay in the immediate vicinity. The numbers of perfect specimens remaining may be accounted for, upon the supposition of their having been lost or thrown aside from some defect or blemish; the sudden withdrawal of the Romans



6 in. high: 11 in. circum.

[1] With it were other urns and calcined bones, and a large brass coin of Antoninus Pius. Similar deposits are frequently found in the high lands at Upchurch, but not (as far as I can ascertain) in the marshy district.

from Britain, and the invasion of the Saxons, also naturally suggest reasons on this point. The two manufactories were undoubtedly Romano-British, and probably coeval; but each had as distinctive a character as at the present day may be noticed in the ware of our chief potteries. They supplied various parts of Britain, and the products of both may probably be recognized in urns and vases precisely similar, which are continually being discovered throughout England. In London many similar to the varieties of both localities have been found, but those resembling the Upchurch ones are by far the most numerous. It is not at all unlikely that future discoveries may enable us to appropriate other fictile vessels met with in various parts of this county to their places of parentage. Recent researches made by our colleague, Mr. James Elliott of Dymchurch, go far to shew that potteries were worked opposite to and in the vicinity of that town, and prove also, that the sea since the time of the Romans has made vast inroads on that coast. The Association will also remember the communication made by the Rev. S. Isaacson to the Canterbury Congress, and the exhibition which accompanied it, of vases discovered at Dymchurch, many of which bear a close affinity to some of the Upchurch varieties.

Besides the blue-black vases, others of red ware, as well as fragments of amphoræ, have been found in Otterham creek, and in the adjoining marshes. These are of the same kind of clay, but were subjected to a stronger degree of heat in the burning, which destroyed the black, and imparted a red colour in its stead.[1] They are usually narrow-mouthed, with handles. (See two specimens in the upper group, p. 134).

Upwards of a century since, Battley, in adducing evidence in support of an ill-founded hypothesis on the site of the Roman station Durolevum, refers thus to the Upchurch urns and vases: "Cernitis nigricantes illas

[1] The fine red ware termed Samian, is of rare occurrence in these marshes. Fragments have, however, been picked up, and a fine patera, eleven inches in diameter, with the potter's name, COCCVS·F., in the centre, is preserved at the village inn. Mr. Woodruff has also a few specimens, two of which are stamped, SENNIVS and OF·CALVI. Only two coins have been found, both in middle brass. One is of Julia Mamæa, the other is illegible.

urnas atque vasa; ea in villa Newentonæ proxima eruta sunt, in agro, ut puto, figulino, non sepulchrali; quoniam urnæ et vacuæ, et inversæ, et nullo ordine positæ, repertæ sunt; idque in solo palustri non arenoso; imo una vel altera, si recte memini, in ipso vicini fluvii alveo demersa."[1] Battley was evidently well informed as to the existence and nature of these urns, which he contrasts with those found in the adjoining village of Newington,[2] on the site of one of those burial places so frequently met with in this early populated and fertile part of the province of Britain. Hasted, in his *History of Kent*,[3] discredits Battley's statement, because, as he observes, "I can find no trace, or even probability, of their having been found in that parish" (Upchurch); he certainly could never have visited the marsh land, and as the inhabitants of districts abounding in antiquities are often the most ignorant of their existence, his scepticism is not to be wondered at.

Inquiry naturally arises out of a consideration of the subject of this notice, as to whether any vestiges of the habitations of these potters are yet extant. The reply will be, that it is very probable future researches on the high ground, bordering the marshes, may reveal their remains. In the Halstow marshes, I noticed, at a particular spot, a considerable quantity of tiles and stones, which I could not positively identify as having been used in buildings; but adjoining the church, near the creek, there are abundance of fragments of tiles of various kinds, that clearly shew the locality to have been the site of buildings, which, if we may judge from their *debris*, must have been tolerably extensive. On the sides of the church, facing the creek, an embankment has been thrown up to protect the land from the sea; this defence is filled with broken tiles and pottery, which also literally cover the shores. The church itself, probably of Saxon origin, has a large quantity of Roman masonry worked into the walls, and in a field, west of the church, in the side of a well sunk for water for purposes of brick making, I noticed a tier of Roman tiles, which appeared to be part of a

[1] "Antiquitates Rutupinæ," cap. 61.

[2] See also, "Casaubon's Translation of the Meditations of M. Aurelius.' London, 1635.

[3] Vol. ii. p. 561.

hypocaust. It is, however, on the local antiquary we must rely for assistance in investigations which must necessarily be of a protracted and desultory nature, and I trust those members of the Association who reside in the neighbourhood will direct their attention to these remains, and follow up researches, which to them would be attended with little trouble and expense.

In conclusion, I have to observe that the cuts of vases which illustrate this report, are executed on a scale of one-eighth of an inch to an inch, and that the plan annexed,

The Medway, from Gillingham to the Isle of Sheppey.

kindly prepared by Mr. Crafter, of the Royal Engineers office, Gravesend, will convey some notion of the relative position of the localities herein referred to.

C. ROACH SMITH.

OBSERVATIONS ON RECENT DISCOVERIES OF MURAL PAINTINGS IN CHURCHES,

PARTICULARLY THOSE OF BATTEL, SUSSEX.

After an oblivion of three centuries, the paintings which adorned the walls of our ancient churches, are from time to time being brought to light, by the zeal for restoration and increasing taste for ecclesiastical decoration. During the last six or seven years the instances have been many, and the discoveries of an interesting character; and the British Archæological Association has now become the channel of communicating these facts as they appear, and putting them on record.

Discoveries of mural paintings have been recently made at Godshill in the Isle of Wight, Croydon in Surrey, Lenham and East Wickham in Kent, the abbey church of St. Alban's, and Battel, near Hastings, in Sussex,—the latter forming the illustrations to this article,—besides others of minor importance.

The church of East Wickham is of the humblest character, and it proves that not even the meanest edifice for religious worship, any more than the stately cathedral, was without those embellishments which the piety of our ancestors considered indispensable for the instruction of the vulgar. In days when the majority could neither read nor write, the mind was addressed through the eye, and the church with its storied walls constituted a book, which the rudest peasant could read and understand. At the period of the discovery of printing, the same principle was continued in one of the earliest of printed books, the *Biblia Pauperum*, an illustrated Bible for the poor.

It may not be uninteresting to take a review of the nature of those paintings which recent discoveries have presented to our notice. In general we must not consider them as works of art, and expose them on that head to a criticism too severe, as it is seldom that in that sense they will afford much satisfaction; but we must look at them as illustrations of the past—living documents of ages long

departed, and of which our knowledge is comparatively slight. Their very defects as works of art may render them more interesting to the enquirer into antiquity; their anachronisms being the means of affording us much curious information.

In the Crucifixion, we find Roman soldiers habited in chain mail of the thirteenth century, or plate armour of the fifteenth, as the case may be: nay, even at the beginning of the sixteenth century, the same feeling predominates, and we find the slashed doublet, etc. of the German infantry, as in the *Decollation of St. John the Baptist*, in St. George's chapel. These are evidences that the artist considered his subject as if it happened in his own time, and had no idea of the manners or costume of other periods or countries. *The Last Supper* is frequently represented as an assembly on the *dais;* nor has Leonardo da Vinci, in his celebrated painting of that subject, departed from this mode of arrangement.

Notwithstanding all this, however, there was a recognized convention in certain subjects and figures, which preserved a kind of unity; and in some of the figures of saints and apostles this is particularly observable. In a painting of *The taking down from the Cross*, in Winchester cathedral, the figure of St. John the Evangelist is especially distinguished by its classic costume and youthful figure, whilst the other figures are in the costume of the time—viz., that of the twelfth century. Even events which took place in this country, such as the martyrdom of Thomas Becket, do not receive greater attention to proprieties, the same anachronism appearing as when the scene is laid in Palestine. Sometimes, indeed, the soldiers of Pilate appear in a kind of oriental garb, with turbans and scimitars; information, probably, derived from the crusaders or pilgrims to the Holy Land; and perhaps some pleasure was felt in clothing the enemies of Christ as the followers of Mahomet. An attention to proprieties never seems to have been cared for by any of the Flemish artists; it is not to be found in the works of Albert Durer, Hemlinck, Rembrandt, or even Rubens; nor indeed was it observed by the Venetian school of colourists: attention to these matters belongs to a later period, when the spirit of research had thrown a more extended information on the manners of antiquity.

One of the first communications made to the Association, was in reference to the discovery of the painting at Godshill; it was a mere fragment, consisting of *Christ on the Cross*, with faint indications of the branches of a tree behind it, remnants of legends, etc. This was without doubt the centre of that well-known ecclesiastical subject, *The root of Jesse*, or Genealogy of the Saviour—several fine examples of which are in existence; the east window of Winchester college chapel, is a specimen executed about the close of the fifteenth century, and a very late example occurs in the painted windows of St. George's, Hanover-square; but perhaps the most remarkable is that at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, where the sculptured figures of our Lord's ancestry, on the spreading branches, form the mullions and tracery of one of the windows, which also contain some remains of painted glass, belonging to the same composition.

Occasionally found with this subject, is one classical in its origin, but which was very popular with the medieval artists, the *Rota Fortunæ*, or wheel of fortune. About six years ago, an illustration of this allegory was found on the walls of Rochester cathedral, apparently belonging to the early part of the thirteenth century; it exhibited Fortune as a female, crowned, and holding in her right hand one of the spokes of a wheel, on the summit of which a figure was seated, whilst below were two others, one above another, who were climbing. The left portion of the composition was effaced, which would have shewn Fortune's caprice; this was exemplified by figures falling from the wheel, in the same manner as the other exhibited them rising. This subject receives illustration from the French poem of William de Deguilleville, entitled the *Pilgrimage of Human Life*, written in the early part of the fourteenth century, of which there is an English translation in a manuscript of the Cottonian collection of the fifteenth century. The Pilgrim, among a number of other allegorical personages, encounters dame Fortune, whom he interrogates as to the meaning of her wheel, and is thus answered:

> "Towchynge my whel, it is no doute,
> Whiche turnyth evere round aboute,

Ther may no man alofte abyde,
But ȝeve so be I be his guyde;
It turneth evere to and ffro,
The play thereoff is meynte with wo."

This is accompanied by an illumination, which shews Fortune similarly distinguished, as in the Rochester painting—viz., a crowned figure—her right hand directing the wheel, while in her left she holds a crooked staff; the pilgrim on her right is about to attempt the ascent, on the left he is represented as having fallen, and he firmly grasps his *bourdon* or staff for protection: the ocean forms the base of the design.

It is out of the compass or intention of this article to enter into a lengthened dissertation on the various subjects brought into notice; but it may be observed, that the wheel, by the idea it conveys of change, was always an apt type of the instability of life and worldly grandeur:—thus it was that Fortune's wheel, in the unbounded love for allegory and symbolizing which prevailed in the middle ages, became introduced into church decoration, as an exponent of the moral of human life.

The painting in Croydon church was unfortunately very much defaced: it represented the popular figure of St. Christopher, and from what could be traced, strongly resembled in design the well-known wood-engraving (until lately considered the earliest extant), a fac-simile of which is given by Ottley in his *History of Engraving*. In addition, however, to the accessories to that design, the painting at Croydon shewed indications of an angelic choir, with trumpets, tabor, and other musical instruments.

Two legends on scrolls at the upper part of the composition, appear, from the fragments deciphered, to have formed the two first lines of the following Latin hymn in honour of the saint:

"O sancte Christophore,
Qui portasti Jesum Christum
Per mare rubrum,
Nec franxisti crurum,
Et hoc non est mirum,
Quia fuisti magnum virum."

It is extremely probable, that the painting originally contained the whole of the above, which, in its defaced

state, did not admit of being discovered. Probably, no figure was of more common application than that of St. Christopher—perhaps few churches were entirely without it—which, the benefit it was supposed to confer on the beholder, of renewed vigour, the preservation from sudden misfortune or death, would sufficiently account for. Thus it was, the figure was generally of gigantic size, to be seen distinctly at a distance. The following distich, frequently found written beneath, conveys the popular belief:

> "Christophori sancti specimen quicunque tuetur,
> Isto nempe die non morte male morietur."

The examples, both in painted glass and on the walls of churches, are so numerous, that it is quite unnecessary to mention any particular instances.

Another very frequent allegory,—for such we must certainly consider the legend of St. Christopher,—is that of *soul-weighing*, a myth which has in some shape or other found its way into nearly every religious system. The idea arises from a very common and natural metaphor: thus we find in Scripture, in respect to Belshazzar, that the prophet Daniel interprets *Tekel*, "Thou art weighed in the *balances*, and art found wanting." In the middle ages this took a more material shape, and we find St. Michael the archangel constituted as the weigher of souls.[1] The painting of Lenham church affords an excellent example of this allegorical representation, apparently executed at the commencement of the fourteenth century. (See our *Journal*, vol. i. p. 60.) Here St. Michael holds the scales, on one side of which is placed the soul with the good actions, in the other the bad; two demons are clinging to the latter, endeavouring to weigh it down, and another is seated on the beam above, blowing a horn as in triumph. At the opposite side is a graceful figure of the virgin crowned, who is casting a rosary on the opposite end of the beam, by which the balance declines in favour of the soul. There is a legend, which directly illustrates this painting, of an Italian usurer, who had no other merit during his life than that of telling his beads daily. At

[1] There is a curious English legend of a countryman, who at the beginning of the thirteenth century was indulged with a vision of St. Michael weighing souls. See Wright's "St. Patrick's Purgatory," p. 42.

the point of death, he had a vision of St. Michael weighing his soul, when it appeared that the bad actions heaped up by the devil against him, exceeded very greatly; however, the virgin appeared, and casting the rosary in with the good actions, decided the eternal welfare of the usurer. Islip church, in Oxfordshire, contains another instance of this subject.

The little church of East Wickham, in the parish of Plumstead, to which it is a chapel of ease, had its chancel decorated with a series of paintings of Scriptural subjects, which were disclosed on the occasion of erecting a mural tablet in 1844. As this edifice is exceedingly small, it proves, as before stated, how universal the practice must have been, since it could be extended to so humble a structure. The abbey church of St. Alban's retains much polychromatic decoration on its roof and vaulting; but the disclosure of a composition from the New Testament, *The Incredulity of St. Thomas*, was made during the last autumn on the walls of the north transept, beneath successive accumulations of white-wash, at least half an inch in substance. The work was not earlier than the fifteenth century, and was treated in a conventional style of but little merit.

But the most considerable remains which have yet been brought to light, are those of Battel church, Sussex, and we owe all the knowledge we possess of them to the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Brooke of Hastings, who very readily availed himself of his locality, to furnish the Association with drawings from them, previous to their being again covered with whitewash. Unfortunately, although the indications were considerable, but little was sufficiently distinct; and it is to be regretted, that more care was not adopted in order to develope them; since enough has been preserved to shew that they were of no ordinary interest.

It is to be observed, that in this instance we have a complete example of the plan of decorating a parish church; but in order to convey a general idea of their arrangement, we must first give a brief description of the church itself, with which we have been furnished by Mr. Brooke.

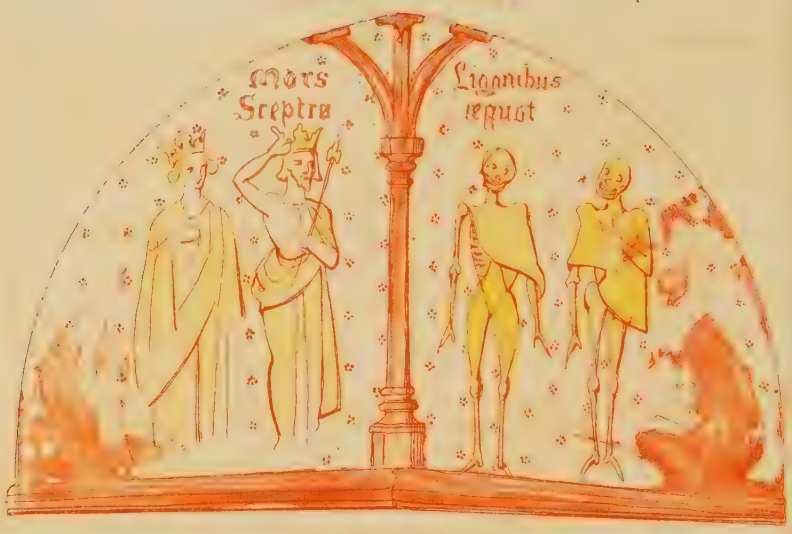
"The church of Battel, dedicated to St. Martin, was founded by Ralph, abbot of the adjoining abbey of Battel,

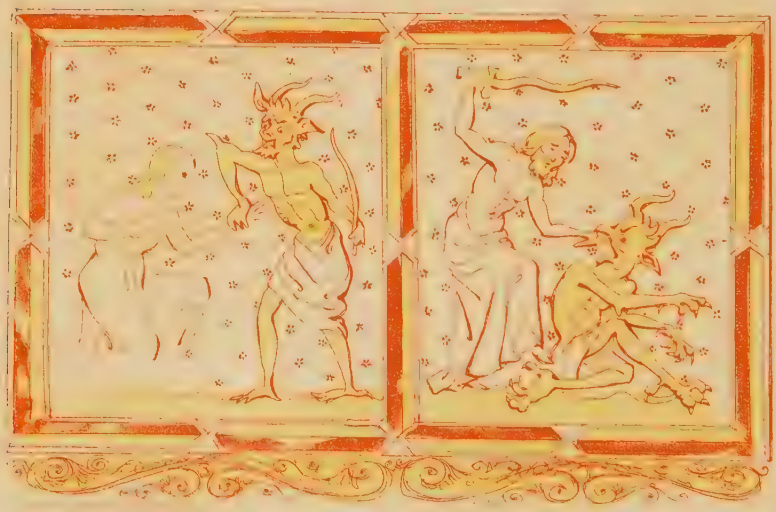
circa 1107-1124. It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, to which, on the north side, is an aisle continuing the whole length, forming a chapel, dedicated to St. Katherine, part of which now constitutes a vestry-room: at the west end of the nave is an embattled tower 70 feet high. The nave is 80 feet long, 30 feet in width, and 40 feet in height, and opens into the aisles by five pointed arches on each side, springing from massive columns, alternately circular and octagonal, having ornamented capitals, varying in design from each other, and exhibiting the transition style of the latter part of the twelfth century. These support a clerestory, pierced with eight lancet windows, four on each side, with deeply splayed jambs; a wide arch opens into the chancel, and one of a similar nature into the vestibule of the tower.

"The north aisle, 17 feet in width, is supposed to contain the site of Battel chantry, founded by Robert de Bello, 1364: the windows retain many remains of painted glass, consisting of figures of saints, etc. In one, a lancet, obliquely splayed, is a diapered shield, with a pall-shaped cross on steps, and the initials 'R. B.' The south aisle, only 9 feet in width, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and the east end of it is called St. Mary's chapel. The chancel is 51 feet long by 20 wide, the south side has long lancet lights, but the east window is of later date, an alteration of the perpendicular period, probably displacing an original triplet. On the north side is the chapel of St. Katherine, before spoken of, 50 feet long by 20 wide; in the west wall of which, separating it from the north aisle of the nave, are the remains of a stone staircase, which afforded access to the rood-loft, through an aperture in the wall of the nave." This brief description will assist us in comprehending the arrangement of the paintings, which were chiefly confined to the north side of the nave, and consisted of a series of tablets, four in number, occupying the spaces between the windows of the clerestory; whilst the whole of the east wall over the chancel arch was entirely covered with ranges of figures, even up to the roof. The tablets were nearly square, and each divided into six compartments, by plain imitation of frame-work; and each of the lancet windows before noticed, had its jambs painted with single figures on either side. This will pro-

bably convey a general idea of the position the paintings occupied, in relation to the architectural members of the structure. We will now begin to describe them in the order in which they stand, commencing from the west end:

"The first tablet is situated over the centre of the first arch on the north side, between the west wall of the nave and first lancet window of the clerestory." The first four subjects are altogether indistinct, the frame which surrounds each design only remaining; but the fifth is partially visible: it represents a demoniacal figure with horned head and claws, holding in its left hand a palm branch (?), the other leading a partially draped figure, which is either kneeling, or what is more likely, in the act of ascending. The next subject, the last on this tablet, and best preserved of the whole series, seems to be a continuation of the same story: here a figure, naked to the waist, with long hair and beard, is seizing the demon by the tongue, the figure of which is seated in a contorted position on the ground; whilst in his right hand he is brandishing a waving object, probably intended for a flaming sword. (Pl. II.) These subjects are doubtless allegorical, perhaps illustrative of the temptation of man by the evil one, and the overthrow of the latter. Mr. Brooke's suggestion of the last referring to the myth of St. Michael cannot be received, as there are none of those conventional attributes of the archangel which always accompany its representation. The second tablet has all its designs, although defaced, sufficiently visible to exhibit the nature of their several compositions, which in simplicity of arrangement would not discredit Flaxman. It is unfortunate that in this case again we must consider the correct appropriation of the subject a matter of great doubt, for we cannot trace any connexion with those in the other tablet, which has just been described, which doubtless ought to exist. Here, however, they have certainly reference to the life of some saint or holy person. Mr. Brooke suggests the several subjects relating to our Saviour's passion, and the idea is at least a plausible one; but if he is correct in his appropriation, it must not thence be inferred that the whole series were Scriptural, as we shall presently show. The subjects, as suggested by Mr. Brooke, are as follows:—1. Annas the high priest refusing to condemn Christ. 2.


Mors
Sceptra
Ligonibus
aequat



Caiphas delivering Christ to be scourged. 3. Pilate desirous to release Jesus. 4. Christ arrayed in gorgeous robes and smitten before Herod. 5. Christ crowned with thorns. 6. Pilate finally delivers Christ to be crucified. (Pl. III.)

The objection to this appropriation is, that we do not see in either of the designs the presumed high-priest in ecclesiastical costume; a departure from the conventional proprieties, perhaps without precedent. It is very evident, however, that the six compartments are intended to be consecutive passages in the life of a saint or martyr, if not of the Saviour: the same figures appearing in each, and the same number, excepting in the fourth and fifth. In the first, the nimbed figure is being brought by two attendants before one in royal attire, who is seated: the third is a similar subject, but here the royal figure is represented as standing, and holds a sword in his right hand; the hands of the sacred personage are conjoined as in prayer. In the second compartment, the martyr is about to be scourged: in the fourth, a soldier in a hawberk of mail is about to strike with a sword which he elevates with his right hand whilst he holds the holy person by his left: the latter has the hands conjoined, and also appears so represented in the next subject. This, the fifth of the series, is very obscure: here two figures, perhaps soldiers, as one apparently has an oblong shield, are placing a chaplet, or something of that description, on the head of the saint, who is standing beneath what has the semblance of a gallows; this Mr. Brooke appropriates to Christ crowned with thorns. The last resembles also the first and third, with the exception of the faint indications of a cross in the background.

The compartments of the third tablet were so stained with dirt and whitewash as to be altogether undefinable, nothing being left but faint traces of the surrounding frame, and indistinct portions of colour.

The fourth tablet had its first four and sixth subjects very much defaced and indistinct, and a portion only of the fifth could be deciphered: it appeared to give the representation of a figure on a white horse, the head and neck of which were spirited and well drawn; a fallen figure lying prostrate beneath, and one apparently floating above. It is suggested by Mr. Brooke, that it may have reference

to the visions of the Apocalypse, the opening of the fourth seal, viz. "Death on the pale horse."

Each of the four windows of the clerestory, dividing the tablets from each other, had paintings on the splaying of the jambs, consisting of figures of saints, &c. The first had a male figure, apparently in Oriental costume; the head bearded and wearing a large turban, on which the crescent was very visible; a close sleeved dress of a green colour reaches down to the feet, and over it is partially thrown a crimson mantle; the vest bright yellow, and the sash, like the turban, parti-coloured; in the right hand a wand, and in the left a coffer or tabernacle. This figure may perhaps, as Mr. Brooke suggests, be intended for Moses; and the intwined serpent on the top of the rod, he remarks, closely resembles those that occur in Egyptian monuments. On the opposite side was the figure of a female with nimbus round the head; one hand appears placed on the bosom, the other holding a long narrow scroll, which however contained no legend of any kind. These figures, which appeared to be of later execution, were all of the size of life, but, like all the rest, much defaced.

Continuing in order our description of the decorations, we now arrive at the space over the last arch of the nave, that abutting upon the chancel. This is painted with two rows one above the other, containing figures of saints, &c.: the upper one divided into seven niches, each occupied by a figure the size of life, too indistinct to decipher any further than to indicate their character. The lower portion consisted of about sixteen female saints, painted in various colours on a red background, distinguished by crown, nimbs, palm branches, missals, &c.; part of the drapery of those figures occupying the centre of the group being carried down, apparently from want of space, on to the voussoirs of the arch. This same arrangement is continued round, by the space over the chancel arch, to the south side of the nave, over the opposite corresponding arch, where indications of painting cease, but there can be no doubt of the original arrangement completing this side in a similar manner to that of the north. The upper row of saints extended quite across from wall to wall, but had had five or six of its central figures obliterated and painted over, apparently to make way for the royal arms. The

continuation of the lower row was interrupted by the arch of the chancel, and is shewn on each side. A few traces of legends occur under these figures, here and there only to be deciphered; they appear to have formed portions of invocations to different saints, a few of whose names were distinct. The upper portion, however, of the south side, did not continue the figures of saints as on the north; but it exhibited a mitred figure seated on an elevation of four steps, holding a pastoral staff in the left hand—the right uplifted, giving the benediction to a figure kneeling at his feet; on either side stand two youths, probably the acolytes: the whole of this subject was very indistinct.

But perhaps the most interesting portion of the painting is that occupying the upper part of the wall over the chancel arch, the space usually assigned to the "Doom," or Last Judgment, and like it, one intended to teach an impressive moral. It consists of two divisions; in the one are the figures of a king and queen, and traces of a third figure, apparently seated; the opposite side, two skeletons partially draped, and indications of a corresponding seated figure, no doubt, of a similar character. The king holds a sceptre in his left hand, his right pointing significantly to his crown; the queen, a graceful figure, turns towards the skeleton, who appears to be holding discourse with them. Above the whole was the moral epitaph of Lucan, "Mors sceptra ligonibus equat,"— Death levels sceptres with mattocks. This is evidently an illustration of an allegory or *morality* which, known by the title, "*Le dit des trois morts et des trois vifs*," was very popular in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It is in French verse, and many copies are extant in MS. annexed to books of prayer, or part of the offices of the church; some extending to a considerable length, but others, as in an instance given below, consisting of a few verses only. The example referred to occurs in a very elaborate MS. of the Arundel Collection, No. 83, which, among many fine illuminations, contains one of the subject in question. This shews the figures of three kings, one of whom carries a falcon, and on the opposite side are three skeletons or emaciated corpses; the following lines are placed over the two divisions of the design :—

Over the kings.

Ich am afert,
Lo whet ich se,
Me thinketh hit beth develes thre.

Over the skeletons.

Ich wes wel fair,
Such scheltou be;
For Godes love, be wer by me.

A dialogue is then continued in French verse, the tendency of which is to reflect on the vanity of earthly things; but as it is very brief, and tends to illustrate the subject, we shall give it at full:

DE VIVIS REGIBUS.

Primus rex vivus.

Compaynouns, veez ceo ke jeo voy,
A poy ke jeo ne me devoy!
De grant pour le quoer me tremble.
Veez là treis mors ensemble,
Cum il sunt hidous et divers,
Purriz et mangez des vers.

Secundus rex vivus.

Le secunde dist, Jeo ay envie,
Compaynoun, de amender ma vie.
Trop ay fet de mes voluntez,
Et mon quoer est entalentez
De fere tant ke m'alme accorde
A Dieu, rei de misericorde.

Tertius rex vivus.

Le tierz vif, ki destreint ses meins,
Dist, Purquei fut fet homme humeins?
Pur ky deit receivere tiele perte?
Ceo fust folie trop aperte.
Ceste folie ne fist unkes Dieux,
Si courte joye et si graintz deduitz.

DE MORTUIS REGIBUS.

Primus rex mortuus.

Ly premer mort dist, Damoysel,
Ne ubliez pas, par sel oysel,
Ne pur vos robes à orfreis,
Qe vous ne tiegnez bien les leys,
Qe Jhesu Crist ad ordiné
De sa seinte volunté.

Secundus rex mortuus.

Seignours, dist le secund mort,
Verité est ke la mort
Nous ad fel tiels cum nous sumus,
Et vous puritez come nous sumus,
Tut seez jà si pur ne si fin.

Tertius mortuus.

Le tierz mort dist, Sachez,
Jeo fu de mon lynage chief,
Princes, reys, et conustables,
Beals et riches, joyaux mes tables;
Ore su si hidous et si nuz,
Ke moy ver ne deigne nuls.

The designs are frequently much varied; sometimes it is three young men, one of whom generally carries a hawk; sometimes females, and sometimes, as in the example under consideration, a king, queen, &c.: there is also an example in which three young men on horseback, enjoying the pleasures of hunting, meet the three dead in a wood. It is very common to express a variety of sentiment, both in the designs and poetical compositions. Thus in the above, the first king merely expresses his horror and disgust at the loathsome objects presented to his eye, in other respects he is indifferent; the second, however, is touched with compunction, and makes a vow of amendment of life; whilst the third, in the extreme of despair, asks, Why man was made to come to such an end? The dead answer in a moral strain, calling them to mind of their forgetfulness of the laws that Christ had ordained, in their pursuit of earthly

pleasure; and that such as they are now, who were formerly princes and kings, so will those living become.

In this we cannot help observing some knowledge of human nature and character, and the different perception of sentiments are not forgotten by Andrea Orcagna, in his great work, *The Triumph of Death*, in the Campo Santo at Pisa. This composition is one of great poetic power; Death is not the fleshless skeleton, but a female armed with claws, with bat's wings, who with a scythe mows down indiscriminately all ranks, in the midst of their joys and pleasures. In one portion of the composition, he has introduced the legend of the three dead and three living; but he has given the subject a more natural appearance, by the introduction of a monk, St. Macarius, who, pointing to three dead princes in coffins, is moralizing to a party returning from the chase, attended by dogs and falcons. Some appear indifferent, but one lady, royally attired, her head resting on her hand, has a countenance full of the expression of sorrow.

The *Dance of Death* probably grew out of this morality; it certainly belongs to a later period, being extremely popular from the middle of the fifteenth century to that of the sixteenth century; indeed, up to the period of the reformation. There is a spirit of satire in this composition approaching to levity, which is perhaps not so well calculated to produce a religious as a political spirit in its demonstration of the levelling power of death. It seems usually to have been painted round the cloisters of cathedral and monastic churches; but fragments were not many years since to be seen, worked up into the panneling of some pews in Yoxford church, Suffolk, which appeared to be of German or Flemish execution, and were painted in oil: date, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Stow, speaking of Old St. Paul's, says, "about this cloyster was artificially and richly painted the *Dance of Machabray*, or *Dance of Death*, commonly called the *Dance of Paul's;* the like whereof was painted about St. Innocent's cloyster at Paris: the meters or poesie of the dance were translated out of French into English, by John Lydgate, monke of Bury, the picture of Death leading all estates; at the dispence of Jenkin Carpenter, in the reyne of Henry the Sixt."

The conventional arrangement of the *Dance of Death*, commences with a representation of the fall of man, through partaking of the forbidden fruit; then follows the figure of death, as a skeleton or emaciated corpse, leading all ranks, beginning with the pope; accompanied also by poetical dialogues, between death and the various personages, in a moral strain suitable to the gravity of the subject. Hungerford chapel, which formerly adjoined Salisbury cathedral, had some remains of what appeared to be part of this subject; the most distinct portion of which represented a young man, attired in the extreme of the foppery of the reign of Edward IV, in discourse with death; two scrolls, with the following legends, were above the figures:

Alasse, Dethe, alasse, a blessful thyng yo were,
Yf thou woldyst spare us in our lustynesse,
And cum to wretches that bethe of hevy chere,
When they the clepe to slake there dystresse.
But oute, alasse! thyne owne sely sefwyldnesse
Crewelly werieth them that seyghe, wayle, and wepe,
To close there yen that after ye doth clepe.

Grasles galante, in all thy luste and pryde,
Remembyr that thou ones shalte dye;
Dethe shold fro thy body thy sowle devyde,
Thou mayst him not ascape certeynly.
To the dede bodys cast down thyne ye,
Behold thaym well, consyder and see,
For such as they are, such shall you be.

These lines give a very good example of the character of the poetry accompanying this subject. The word Macabre has exercised a good deal of ingenuity; it would seem by the manner of its application, that it bore some analogy to that of death, and we may therefore look upon its derivation by Mons. A. de Longperier, from the Arabic *Macabra*, signifying *cemetery*, as far more satisfactory than that which derives it from St. Macarius.[1]

But to return from this somewhat lengthened digression, to take note of the last portion of the painting as yet undescribed. This, which occupies a space on the south wall of the chancel, immediately adjoining the arch leading into St. Mary's chapel, consists of a venerable figure in loose drapery, resembling a surplice, holding the hand towards

[1] "Revue Archéologique." 1845. P. 248.

an approaching female; a child is standing between them, and another to the left is kneeling down in attitude of prayer, whilst a third enters on the right. The subject from its defaced condition is not intelligible, and it is useless to hazard conjecture where so little exists on which to form an opinion: no other painting was disclosed in this part of the church.

The mode in which these designs were executed, seems to have been in outline with red-ochre, and flat tints of yellow and red, a process very common in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries: to the early part of the latter period probably these belong. The subjects are evidently of a mixed character, consisting of allegory and history, and it would have been very interesting if in the present instance we could have had the power of discriminating them with greater certainty, so as to have formed some idea of their connexion one with another, to constitute an harmonious whole.

In reviewing the ideas thus represented on the walls of our churches, and with the knowledge of the doctrinal views of the church on the subject, which prevailed in the middle ages, we arrive at one of the means adopted for the instruction of the people, in the representation of Scriptural and legendary subjects, the manner of impressing the mind with an historic view of the religious doctrines, illustrations of Christian life, the biographies of the saints, and lastly, the moral teaching by allegory, as far as that could be made intelligible by material forms. Without doubt, we here perceive the adoption of a system fitted for the age, when no other effective mode of instruction for the mass could be resorted to than that which appealed to the eye; and if sometimes, as must be confessed, the practice degenerated into superstition, it must yet be acknowledged, that the principle was one which arose out of benevolence and purity of intention. J. G. WALLER.

ON THE ANTIQUITY OF DATES EXPRESSED IN ARABIC NUMERALS.

In the paper on the Abacus, in the last number of our *Journal*, I observed, that the use of the so-called Arabic numerals in manuscripts was not general, except in books of science, till late in the fourteenth century, and that they had not been found in inscriptions, in this country, before the fifteenth century. It will be useful as well as interesting to trace the history of such inscriptions, and to give a few examples of the forms of the figures, which will serve as a point of comparison for the researches of those who may have discovered such inscriptions, of which the age or reading is doubtful.

Dates in manuscripts, written in these numerals, are of great rarity, until so late as the end of the fifteenth century. David Castley, in the plates to his catalogue of the Royal Library, has given two or three examples, among a great number of dates expressed in Roman numerals. The earliest he had met with, is found in a Cottonian manuscript (Vespas. A. II), and it is necessary to observe that this is in a work of astronomical science: the words are, *Anno Domini* 1292, *factus ad meridiem civitatis Tholeti.* The manuscript, moreover, appears on reference to have been written at a later period than this date. In a manuscript in the Royal Library (2 C. V), we we find the date 1334, written by a scholar and, probably, a man of science. The next known date in these numerals, in a manuscript in the same collection (2 B. VIII), is attached to a calendar compiled by an astronomer of Oxford, in the year 1380. These are all connected with men of science. The *next* date known to Castley, also occurs in one of the royal manuscripts (6 D. II), and is of the year 1467. Castley gives after this the dates 1488 (in MS. Reg. 14 C. VII), 1497 (in MS. Reg. 6 A. VIII), and 1508 (in MS. Reg. 2 B. XIII).

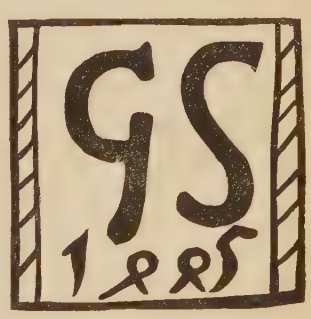
It is evident, therefore, that until the fifteenth century the knowledge of these numerals was confined almost entirely to mathematicians, or arithmeticians, and that even at the end of the fourteenth century they were not in general use. This is confirmed by a curious passage

of Chaucer's poem, commonly called in the old editions *The Dream of Chaucer*, but of which the more correct title appears to be *The Boke of the Duchess:* the poet, describing his dream, says,—

> " Shortly, it was so full of beasts,
> That though Argus, the noble countour,
> Sate to reckon in his countour,
> And recken *with his figures ten*,
> For by *tho figures newe* all ken,
> If they be craftie, recken and number,
> Yet should he faile to recken even
> The wonders me met in my sweven."

The " new figures" are here distinctly mentioned as being used only by the " countour," or arithmetician: and the second *countour* is perhaps merely the popular name for the abacus, or table on which the arithmetician worked. I think none of Chaucer's commentators knew who this *Argus* was: Algus, or Argus, by some called a philosopher, by others a king of Castile, was the legendary inventor of arithmetic, which it was pretended took from him the name of algorismus.[1]

The earliest authentic date that has, as far as I can learn, been yet discovered in England, carries us no farther back than the year 1445. It was kindly communicated to me by Mr. M. A. Lower, of Lewes, from whose rubbing the accompanying cut is carefully reduced. This date, as Mr. Lower informs me, appears on a stone in the interior of the tower of Heathfield church, Sussex; the surface of the stone is much corroded by natural causes, and it has suffered still further from the vandalism of a blacksmith, who, while employed in repairing the bells, defaced it in part with a pick-axe; but it is still sufficiently distinct to



No 1.

[1] Hanc igitur scientiam...edidit philosophus nomine Algus, unde Algorismus nuncupatur.—*Jo. de Sacro-Bosco, de Arte Numerandi.* Ab Algore rege quondam Castelliæ suo in Algorismo.—*Johannes Norfolk, in Artem Progressionis summula.* *L* and *r* were constantly interchanged in the languages of the middle ages, especially in French and English. In the Image du Monde we have,—

" En *argorisme* devon prendre," &c.

leave no doubt of the date. G. S. are probably the initials of a person who built or repaired the tower in 1445. Until lately the people of the neighbourhood imagined that this date was 1004!

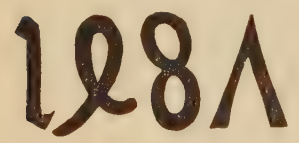
Gough, in his *Funeral Monuments*, has given a plate of early dates in arithmetical figures, which contains a number of very good examples. The oldest with which he was acquainted was that of 1454, found on a brass in Ware church.

Our next cut, the drawing of which was given me by Mr. Waller, represents part of a date on a brass in Thornton church, Bucks, of the year 1472. It affords a curious instance of a date expressed partly in words and partly in arithmetical figures: the whole inscription on the brass being—

No. 2.

Armiger ecce pius jacet hic tellure Robertus
Engylton, dominus de Thorneton jure patronus,
In quinto decimo moriens Octobris ab orbe
Ad celos transit, mille C quater hac 72 simul adde.
Sit sibi propicia celi regina Maria et
Salvet eum Christus matris amore deus.

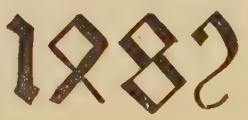
The 7 is a good example of the ordinary form of that figure in the fifteenth century. It occurs again (No. 3) in the date 1487, in an inscription, for a rubbing of which I am indebted to Mr. Goddard Johnson, of Norwich. It is carved on a wooden door at Arminghall, the interesting remains of an ancient building about four miles from Norwich, an engraving of which is given in Cotman's *Antiquities*. This house is considered to be one of the *hospitia*, or houses for the gratuitous entertainment of travellers, said to have been common in every county in England before the Reformation. The inscription, which runs across the door and is not very legible, appears to be,



No. 3.

Orate pro anima Magri. Willi . . . qui fecit fieri hoc ostium, A° x^{i} 1487.

The cut No. 4, for the drawing of which I am also indebted to Mr. Waller, represents the date 1489, on a brass in the church of Alhallows Barking, near the Tower, London, and is somewhat remarkable



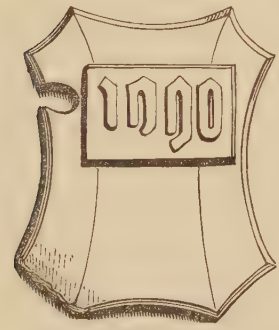
No. 4.

for the angular forms of the figures. The inscription on the brass is,—

Hic iacent Thomas Gilbert, quondam civis et pannarius London. ac mercator stapule ville Calisie, et Agnes uxor eius nuper uxor Johannis Saunders civis et pannarii civitatis predicte et mercatoris Stapule ville Calisie, qui quidam Thomas obiit xxvij° die Aprilis anno Domini M cccc° lxxxiij.°, et predicta Agnes obiit xiij° die ffebruarii a° d. 1489

The same date is found in arithmetical figures in an inscription in bishop King's chapel, Windsor, which is engraved in Gough's *Funeral Monuments*.

Our next example (No. 5) is the celebrated Colchester inscription, of the date 1490, which has been the object of so much discussion, and has by some been very absurdly taken for a genuine inscription of the date 1090. The shape of the shield, which is that common at the end of the fifteenth century, ought to have deterred any one from forming such an opinion. Our cut is taken from a very faithful drawing, communicated by Mr. Sprague of Colchester, who observes, "upon examination, I found the shield had from time to time been repaired and patched, particularly at the base and dexter side; the *bouche* was entirely filled with putty, which I have removed, and which accounts for its not appearing in the engraving given in Cromwell's *Colchester*." It is carved on the sill of a window. The lower part of the 4 has been long defaced; but the general form of the figures is that of the large formal writing in the church service books of the latter part of the fifteenth century.



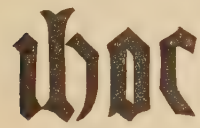
No. 5.

The next example that has occurred to me is represented in the cut No. 6. It is carved on a stone in the tower of Hadley church, Middlesex, and represents the date 1494. In a pane of glass in one of the windows of the hospital of St. Cross, we have the date

No. 6.

1499 in arithmetical figures, of a rather interesting form; they are engraved in Gough.

The reduced fac-simile of a date on a brass in St. Mary's Coslany church, Norwich (No. 7), was kindly sent me by the very rev. F. C. Husenbeth, of Cossey, who believes it to be 1507. Others have supposed it to be 1502. I am inclined to think the last figure has been a 4, or a 0, now defaced in part. The form of the letters bears a general resemblance to those of the Colchester date. The 5 is the usual form of that figure in manuscripts of this period. In the entire inscription on this brass we have again an instance of the curious mixture of the usage of Roman numerals and arithmetical figures, which shows how slowly the latter came into general use:—



No. 7.

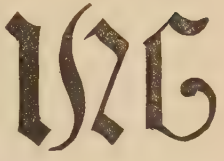
Orate pro anima domini Roberti Mayo, quondam hujus ecclesie capellani paroch. qui obiit xxvij die Aug^ti a° x^i 150—.

It is curious to observe how, even at this late period, the original forms of the figures are traditionally preserved in the inscriptions, amid the changes which had followed the progress of the art of printing. In manuscripts of the beginning of the sixteenth century, as in the date 1508 given by Castley in his plate XVI, the cipher has a line drawn across it, which appears to have been its original form, although partially lost during many years. In making some repairs at London Bridge, in the year 1758, a stone was found with an inscription of which the cut in the margin (No. 8) is a *fac-simile*, with the date *Anno Domini* 1509. The cipher has here similarly a line drawn across. The form of the 5, in this inscription, is also very curious, though I believe that other examples of it are found.

No. 8.

During the whole of the sixteenth century, in inscriptions, the 5 took different forms, resembling more or less the same figure as commonly written in France at the present day, and in many instances it is easily mistaken for a 1, particularly in inscriptions of the middle and

latter half of the century. Our cut, No. 9, taken from a drawing given me by Mr. Waller, represents the date 1526, on a painted glass window in South Mimms church, Middlesex. The next example (No. 10), also furnished me by Mr. Waller, is the date 1537,



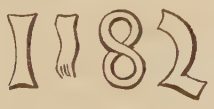
No. 9.

No. 10.

carved on a wooden seat in Aldham church, Suffolk. The forms of the figures in both these examples are rather unusual; in the last, the 7, compared with the same figure, in our dates, Nos. 2 and 3, shewing distinctly the manner in which the modern form originated from the old one. A 7, written nearly like this, is found in the date 1497, in the manuscript cited by Castley (MS. Reg. 6 A. VIII).

The peculiar forms of the 5 in the sixteenth century were the source of most of the disputed interpretations of dates in arithmetical numerals, supposed to be older than the fifteenth century. The old form of the 4, sometimes mutilated, taken for a cipher, gave rise to the belief in such inscriptions being of the eleventh century. The 5, interpreted, sometimes as a 1, made dates of the twelfth century; sometimes, interpreted as a 2, it made dates of the thirteenth century; and lastly, taken for a 3, it furnished dates supposed to be of the fourteenth century. We begin with an example of the date 1552 (No. 11), carved on a wooden beam at the Half-moon inn, near Magdalen college, Cambridge, the true interpretation of which cannot admit of a doubt; yet few dates have been the object of more discussion, and several learned men have persisted in reading it as 1332, and giving that erroneous date to the timber-house in which it was found. The next (No. 12), of the date of 1582, is from Walling, near Aldermaston, in Berkshire: the 5, here, is not very easy to be distinguished from a 1. The third example (No. 13), is of the date 1592, cut on a beam in Ashford church; it also has been the

No. 11.

12. 

13.

subject of some discussion, one party asserting that it represents 1292. It may be well to observe, that I have copied the three last examples from the plate in Gough. Instances of these dates of the fifteenth century being taken for the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, are not uncommon in different parts of England. Mr. Lower has pointed out to me three in Sussex alone,—"there are dates," he says, "at Mayfield palace, and at Selmeston church, which have been stated to be of the fourteenth century, in consequence of the 5 having been mistaken for a 3; and at Dalehurst there is another, which is doubtless of the sixteenth century, but which from the peculiar form of the five has been assigned to the twelfth." In Kent there are several examples of dates similarly mistaken. One of these has been the subject of much discussion—the ancient date formerly on the Oast House, and still on the Barn, at Preston Hall in Aylesford. In a note from the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, of Ryarsh, I am informed that "It stands most clearly and decidedly '$11^{0}2$'—(*sic*). Hasted enters fully into the discussion, but leaves the question just where it was, and, after all, I can do little more. The fact is as he represents it to be. The figures are clearly meant to represent $11^{0}2$, and nothing else, and it is equally clear that they were cut in the sixteenth century. The very forms of the letters declare it—the whole work is indisputably work of Elizabeth's time—of this there cannot be a doubt. A false date, then, was put up, whether intentionally or by mistake must remain matter of conjecture. It has always struck me that the whole was a blunder of the stone-cutter. In manuscripts of the sixteenth century, you well know how difficult it often is to distinguish between 5 and 1, especially when they are hastily written, as the correspondence of that day abundantly proves. In France, to this day, the same resemblance continues, and I should desire no better illustration of our argument than the first hotel bill which the traveller meets with on his arrival. When first put into his hand, he flatters himself that he has been feasting cheaply, but on payment of his bill, he finds all his units turned into 5's, and there ends his dream. My own early practical experience of this inconvenience, led me, many years ago, to account for this disputed date by supposing that Mr.

Colepeper had written the order for his stonemason to cut the inscription 1502, and he, misreading it, cut '1102.' This was always from the first my interpretation of it; and a few years ago I was gratified at finding somewhat of a confirmation of my view among the muniments of the Colepeper family. It appears by the purchase-deed, 1505, that Edward Culpeper purchased the manor of Preston in that year. The first contract for purchase may have been made in 1502, and so fixed the date to that year. The Colepepers were evidently seated at Aylesford, and had considerable station and influence there, long before 1502, as I have abundant evidence from very early rolls; so that the purchase appearing to be comparatively much more modern than the Conqueror's days (to which the family have been in the habit of ascribing the date of their planting themselves at Preston), need not at all deteriorate from their antiquarian glories—it merely refers to the possession of *Preston*—not to their other and probably larger possessions at Aylesford—for Preston in itself is a very small thing. Your paper on numerals in the last Journal has so strongly suggested the ease with which blunders may be made in reading dates, that I have taken a fresh start in this inquiry, and, quitting some of my old positions, I am led to ask whether the order was not to cut 1582. If it had been '1502,' the initials accompanying the date, in strict correctness, should have been E.C., as proved by the charter cited above. But in 1582 the estate was owned by Thomas Colepeper, and T. C. are the initials which *do* accompany the date on the buildings. He came into possession in 1571, and I find no Colepepper in the pedigree (at all events from Henry IV downwards) who bore T for his initial." There is another date, of the 16th century, over the door of Ightham Court Lodge, the ancient seat of the James family, with a palpable 5 *unmistakeable*, but which has been taken for a 1.[1] THOMAS WRIGHT.

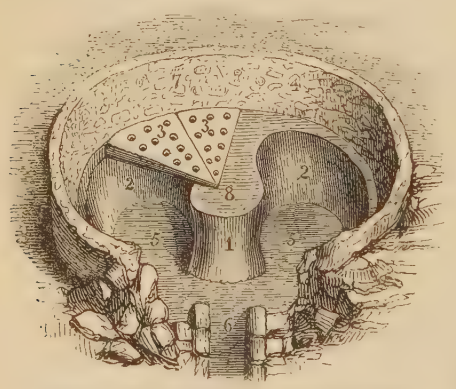
[1] Mr. T. C. Croker has pointed out to me a curious instance of a mistake in a date inscribed in the Roman numerals. In Smith's "History of Cork" (Ireland), it is stated that, "In throwing down some of the old walls of Castle-lehan (now called Castle Lyons), a chimney-piece was discovered with this inscription, LEHAN O-CULLANE HOC FECIT MCIIII. which," adds Dr. Smith, "shews that stone buildings were much earlier in Ireland than our modern antiquaries allow them to have been." Mr. Croker observes: "This antiquarian blunder has been repeated over and over again as an argument. I went, in consequence, some twenty years ago, to look at the place, and however the mistake may have originated, made up my mind that 1504, or even 64, must have been

REPORT ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS MADE AT SIBSON,

NEAR WANDSFORD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, ON THE ESTATE OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

Although the excavations I am about to describe were commenced under disadvantageous circumstances, they have been attended with discoveries which, I make no doubt, will be gratifying to the noble owner of the property upon which my labours have in past times been so amply compensated, and to the antiquarian public.

On the 13th of May I resumed my long suspended researches at Sibson, near Wansford, in a field called Woodgate-way, upon the only piece of land free from crops, and of the extent of from four to five acres. With thirteen men, kindly supplied me by his grace the duke of Bedford, I examined this field in two days. The result was the discovery of two of the most extraordinary potter's kilns which I have ever met with. I had reasons to expect their



Roman Potter's Kiln, discovered at Sibson, June 1846.

1 Front of the pedestal supporting the floor of the kiln.

2 2 Slopes probably intended to facilitate a more uniform heat.

3 3 Part of the kiln-floor.

4 Portions of bricks which had been in use before.

5 5 The area of the furnace.

6 Furnace-mouth.

7 Wall of the kiln.

8 The top of the pedestal upon which the kiln floor rests.

Above 6 was an arch which has been broken down to show the interior and substructure of the furnace.

existence in this field, but the nature of the soil was unfavourable to excavations, and the work was consequently tedious and troublesome. The potters, in sinking the shaft for the substructure of the furnace had, it appeared, been

the date of the chimney-piece. It was probably given in Roman numerals, the D being reversed, and of the four IIII, one being most probably the down-stroke of the C, as the Irish philomaths term such forms; so that the real reading would be 1503. But, alas for Irish dates! all this is conjecture, as the chimney-piece in question has been broken up to make a road."

obstructed by a rock which they broke through. They then apparently set to work with a plastic material, but not in the usual way indicated by the remains of a similar kind formerly discovered by me. Instead of modelling or moulding bricks for the kiln, they (after forming a tolerable round shaft) commenced plastering it three inches thick with clay prepared for the purpose, leaving a flange twenty inches above the furnace floor to receive the floor of the kiln, a mode of construction unnoticed by me before in these kilns. In the centre was placed an oval pedestal for the double purpose of dividing the fire, and of giving support to the centre of the floor ; to attach the pedestal to the back of the kiln, and to shut out the cold air which would lodge in the angle formed by the pedestal being so placed, the angle was filled with coarse materials which were stopped up with clay so as to draw the flame more towards the centre and induce a union with the flame and heat entering the front part of the kiln. The more usual plan with the potters of this district in packing their kilns, was, when the contents had reached the surface of the earth, to form a dome by covering the urns and vases lightly with dry grass, sedge, or the like, and plastering it over with patches of prepared clay, divided by strewing a small quantity of hay between each portion to facilitate removal.

In place of this usual process, in the kiln newly-discovered, bricks were used of an oblong shape, 4 in. by 2½ in., wedge-shape at one end, with a sufficient curve to traverse the circumference of the kiln when set edgeways with the wedge-ends lapt over each other. The sides would be thus raised for three or four courses, or more, as circumstances might require, and probably be afterwards backed up with loose earth. These bricks were modelled and kneaded with chaff and grain.

The other kiln was built, if I may use the term, in an obtuse oval-formed shaft. The wall is composed of pottery of every description, forming one entire pottery-concrete cylinder, confirming an opinion I had long formed of the perfect knowledge the Romano-British potters possessed in the various departments of their art. In this instance, as in many others I have noted, their object was to obviate by every possible means the evil of contraction in the burnt vessels.

On the 22nd of May I commenced excavating in a field at Stibbington, called the "Coney-graves," also the property of the duke of Bedford. Here we discovered two more potter's kilns, one for firing mixed ware, and the other a smother-kiln[1] of much larger dimensions than the two former. The variety of pottery found in these kilns was quite astonishing. Specimens of the broad shallow basins termed "mortaria" were obtained, different from any I had previously seen, one of the most remarkable of which was of a drab-pink or fawn colour. There were also smother-kiln mortaria, quite new, in the Durobrivian district; also mixed and natural bodies of white stone-ware of mortaria, Anglo-Samian coloured ware, a great variety of bottles of various colours, ornamented with white slip scrolls and running devices of various kinds; a vast number of saucers of various colours, very like those used by us for flower-pots. My researches were brought to a premature conclusion for the present in consequence of the workmen being required for other purposes, but I hope shortly to resume operations, and shall with much pleasure from time to time report progress.

The fictile vessels to which the name of *mortaria* has been applied, appear to have been used with mullers or pestles; most of them are of undoubted Romano-British workmanship, approximating each other in form and make so closely, that their being made for one common purpose cannot be doubted; they are bason-shaped in the bottom, and demi-panshion shaped on the sides, approaching that of a shallow bowl; they vary in size, from a pint to a gallon in measure. This description of manufacture is not alone confined to the mixture of our clays with one another, or the introduction of foreign bodies with them; we find the same means carried out in vessels of artificial and well-manufactured *Samian* ware, of presumed foreign work. I have met with it in most of the collections of any note that I have seen, and have in my own a true specimen of that ware, $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. high, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. deep; it is impressed with angular fragments of opaque quartz; the vessel has never been used, nor has any attempt been made to grind the rough surface down; the coral colour of the glaze is still

[1] See "Journal," vol. i. p. 3.

upon the fragments of quartz; it has neither spout nor lip; hence the bead which acts as a conductor in such vessels is wanting: it is bason-shaped in the bottom, with a wall-sided collar $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep, terminating in an undercut lip, by which it could be carried. The Samian vessels thus impressed are found in the excavation of the Durobrivian potteries of various sizes, and bason-shaped; some of them bear the appearance of long use; their never being found with rivets would rather indicate their use as connected with liquids. The white stone-ware *mortaria* are by far the most numerous of the various kinds of vessels so called; some of them are natural bodies, others mixed, and others made from clay which has been better prepared; they are impressed both with fragments of iron ore and with scoria of that metal. Another variety which comes under this head is a very superior article, much more expensively prepared, and no doubt would find a first-rate place in the market.

On looking over Mr. C. Roach Smith's collection of Roman antiquities discovered in London, my eye was attracted by the appearance of quite a new feature in this peculiar ware—one that will tend materially to strengthen the position that I first set out with, as to part of the use for which those vessels were originally intended: the body is that which was used for the white *mortaria* of this manufactory, and probably those of other places, as it is not a scoria clay; it had been kneaded with one-third of Roman tile, broken small, cleared from the dust only, and a limited quantity of white silicious particles, which, after the vessel was made and baked, would appear on the interior of the body about the same in proportion as the scoria of iron is observed to be pressed into the surface of other vessels known by that name. The tile spoken of above is a red body, and would grind very much easier than that of the white stone ware which it makes a part of, and is by far better calculated to counteract contraction than to facilitate trituration: the experiments which I made on the clays of this part of the country (and they are not a few) twenty years ago, and

Roman mortarium, in the possession of Mr. C. R. Smith.

the various materials which I collected, calculated to assist in the discovery of a better material than that in use for the formation of segars and crucibles, thoroughly convince me that the mortarium in Mr. Smith's museum was got up as a fire vessel; that it was equally adapted for muller grinding, I admit. Another article of the kind was discovered at Stibbington upon the estate of the duke of Bedford. The ware is fawn-coloured, which would have been very little inferior to the true Samian, had it been manufactured after the manner that the Samian most probably was, but the clay had undergone very little preparation. A sufficient quantity of the ware was discovered to show that it was got up by the potters of that place. The same clay had been employed in erecting the kilns and in covering the ware down after packing the kilns for firing. These vessels were impressed with scoria of iron in the same way that the white stone mortaria are; they had also both been turned, and their good fabric indicates a period when the art was in a flourishing condition. We now proceed to notice quite a novel variety of the mortaria. My latter researches have enabled me to add to the varieties before named two specimens which have been subjected to the smother-kiln process in firing. The bodies of these are of two kinds: one of them, if otherwise fired, I should have classed under the head of white stone-ware; the other is a body that would be produced by mixing one-third of the fawn-coloured clay body with a stone-ware body. Of course, if these vessels had been fired in any kiln but a smother-kiln, they would have been produced of two different colours and texture, but being subject to the smother-kiln process, would both come out the same. The quantity discovered in the ash-pit of that kiln was sufficient to show that the mortaria were purposely so fired, and not accidentally; they are got up in the very same way that all the others are, differing only in their colour, which is that of slate or lead, produced by carbonaceous matter, the result, as observed before, of being fired in a smother-kiln.

In the early part of my researches in the Durobrivian potteries, I discovered a portion of micaceous Samian-like mortarium, impressed or studded with small transparent pink and fawn-coloured quartz, in the same way and proportion as the true Samian is sprinkled with the opaque

quartz; but I have never met with any quantity of them. Still they might have been manufactured here, as for instance, I have not failed to excavate either in spring or autumn for these last twenty-four years, during which time I have discovered kilns and works connected with the potters, which I have computed must have employed upwards of two thousand hands; and until now, I never either discovered a kiln or a fragment of mortaria baked in them. The four specimens that I met with are very shallow, and, were it not for the wall-sided collar, peculiar to some of the true as well as the Romano-British Samian mortaria. They have more the shape of a skimming dish, and hold from half a pint to a pint, the smaller being a quarter of an inch thick only. They could have been fired with the other mortaria in the Sibson kilns, as they were not subject to the heat necessary in firing the white stone ware.

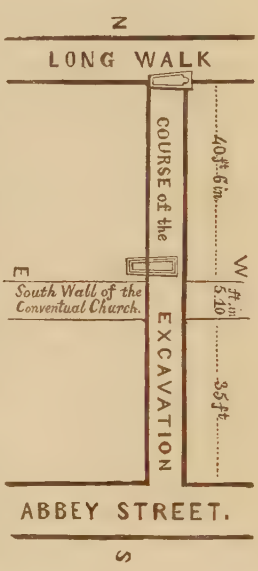
This ware may be noticed as peculiarly differing from all others, shewing also that it was got up for some express purpose. The clay was committed to the wheel and thrown into the usual form; a short time would then be allowed for a requisite firmness, after which it would be subjected to the process of the lathe, and to appropriate tools for removing the superfluous parts, for forming the lip, and for rendering the form more graceful; a quantity of scoria of iron, broken small, would then be pressed into the inner surface of the vessel: care must have been taken that the vessel only acquired sufficient firmness to bear the tool, or else the scoria could not afterwards have been pressed into it; this has evidently been done by placing one hand on the outside of the vessel, to resist the pressure of the other upon the scoria or quartz scattered on the inside. The drying was then carried to the extent required for the kiln, and after the ware being fired, it may be inferred that it was ready for use, as shewn by the true Samian specimen in my collection, which was broken previous to being used, as shewn by the colour and glaze still remaining on the quartz, with which the inside was impressed.

E. T. ARTIS.

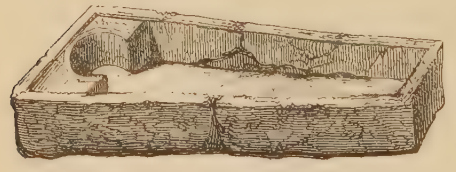
DISCOVERIES AT BERMONDSEY.

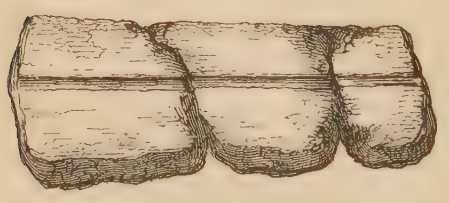
The accompanying cuts represent a stone coffin and chalk grave, discovered about three weeks ago during an excavation for sewerage in Long Walk, Bermondsey.

Long Walk is a narrow street running between and parallel with Abbey-street and Grange Walk, a locality which, I need scarcely remind the reader, was anciently the site of the once splendid and extensive abbey of Bermondsey; some few remains of which are yet traceable in the massive chalk walls of the vaults of the Horns Tavern, and also in a wretched group of houses in the immediate vicinity; the heavy stone window-frames of which, now crumbling with age, bespeak a date anterior to the dissolution of the abbey.



The coffin (which is now deposited in the vault of St. Mary Magdalen Church) is of a rough sand-stone, and was discovered at a depth of about six feet from the surface, immediately in front of the White Bear Tavern, but was unfortunately broken in its removal, and its contents scattered. The lid possesses no ornament or peculiarity in the way of sculpture worthy of note, excepting that it is of the coped form (which is, I believe, the most ancient) and has a raised beading passing down the centre. At a distance of about forty feet from this spot the progress of the excavation was impeded by a massive wall





of 5 ft. 10 inches in thickness, and which, from its position, appears to have been the south wall of the abbey church. At a distance of 18 inches from the south side of this wall, and at a depth of 7 ft. 9 in. from the surface, was found a grave formed of blocks of carefully hewn chalk. This grave (the flooring of which was a bed of concrete composed of a finely screened gravel mixed with lime, three inches thick) was a foot in depth, and contained a human skeleton, which was completely imbedded in a mass of brown loam. No lid or other covering was found. Near this spot was another stone coffin, but in a very broken condition.

The chalk graves of the Anglo-Saxons are mentioned among the discoveries of Sir Christopher Wren when excavating for the foundation of St. Paul's cathedral. One was also discovered in July 1841, during an excavation for a sewer on the north side of St. Paul's Church-yard, near the entrance of Canon-alley (vide *Gentleman's Magazine*). We may therefore perhaps be justified in referring the one[1] now recorded (although of later date) to at least a very early period in the history of the abbey of Bermondsey, which was founded about the middle of the eleventh century E. B. PRICE.

ACCOUNT OF SOME ANCIENT BRITISH ANTIQUITIES,

DISCOVERED A FEW YEARS AGO IN KENT'S CAVERN, NEAR TORQUAY, DEVON.

During a recent visit to Torquay, I had the pleasure of hearing a very interesting lecture delivered to the Natural History Society of that town, by — Vivian, Esq., on Kent's cavern, which is well known and celebrated as one

[1] I have to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Phillips, architect, of Bermondsey-square, under whose superintendence the operations were carried on, for having furnished me with a drawing and particulars of these discoveries, together with a plan showing their relative positions. But for the interest and promptitude manifested by this gentleman, these memorials of an establishment which once occupied so prominent a station among the monastic edifices of England, would have passed away unheeded.

of those remarkable repositories of the fossil bones of extinct species of animals, or bone-caves, so ably described by Dr. Buckland, in his *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*.

But it appears that this primeval charnel-house, so rich in remains of the animal kingdom, contained also other remains as distinctly referable to that remote period when the shores of Britain were peopled by their earliest inhabitants. Yet these ancient treasures lay there unnoticed and unknown, until Mr. Northmore, F.S.A., in the year 1824, conceiving the idea that this cavern had been appropriated by the Druids for the solemnization of their mystical rites, or, as he termed it, "a Mithratic cavern where the solar god, Deus Genitor, was worshipped by various nations, under the names of Mithras, Bel, Belinus, Tyrian Hercules, Ogenius, Osiris, Orus, Thoth, Buddha, Chrishna, Seva, etc."[1] was induced to explore it more narrowly, and discovered several British flint instruments, and bits of charcoal, which seem to have had the effect of establishing in his mind the truth of the hypothesis he had formed. But the subsequent and more extensive researches of the Rev. Mr. McEnery, brought to light not only a vast and still inexhausted store of animal remains, which are so interesting to the geologist, and are now so well understood; but, incidental to that discovery, and possessing an equal interest for the scientific antiquary, were developed equally indubitable traces of man in his barbarous state, in a series of relics, which it is the object of this paper to communicate.

The upper surface of the floor of the cavern was found to be composed of a black earth that contained fragments of half-burned pottery, plain and unornamented; a quantity of shells of fish, such as are common on the neighbouring beach; pieces of charcoal; and a multitude of the remains of animals, blackened by contact with the charcoal, as bones of the ox, deer, fox, etc., some two or three of which were curiously fashioned by art, and pointed at one extremity. This stratum was *covered by a crust of stalagmite two feet in thickness, underneath which*, to the great surprise of the discoverer, who appears from the circumstance to have been inclined to assign an antedi-

[1] Panorama of Torquay, 1832. Letter from Mr. Northmore, F.S.A.

luvian date to these human relics, were found fragments of pottery, charcoal, human teeth, copper ornaments, a lump of virgin copper ore, copper weapons tipped with tin, a flint knife, and other weapons, placed on a large flat stone; two sepulchral urns, the one of coarse sun-baked pottery; the other of black ware, and highly ornamented, similar to the drinking-cups described by Sir R. Colt Hoare, two black flint spear-heads, and a skeleton with its head to the east. The teeth were perfectly sound, and the *incisors were flat like the double teeth.*[1] Underneath the stone, where the soil was dark red, its natural colour, were arrow and spear heads, and stone axes (celts), all of white flint, but no pottery. In a little cell, near the entrance of the cave, the mouth of which was found closed with black mould, a circular cavity (cyst) was seen in the stalagmitic floor, in which large limpet shells were placed with their cups upwards; bones of the badger, dog, etc.; and a barbed spear-head of iron, pieces of charcoal, and black pottery, highly glazed and ornamented.

A few of these relics I had the opportunity of examining, viz., some fragments of pottery, which were of a light red colour, rude, coarse, and unbaked, some of the pieces ornamented with a small chevron pattern. Amongst them was one fragment much resembling modern brown ware, having several small patches of glaze, reminding me of pottery of a similar character, which was found near Weymouth; and although of a decidedly ancient date, differed materially from the ordinary British and Roman ware. The glazing I ascertained by analysis to be composed of lead. Besides these fragments, there were two or three pieces of agate or calcedony, and a round piece of granite, containing a fine black crystal, and several rudely chipped flint knives.

It is greatly to be regretted that at Mr. M'Enery's death, which occurred several years ago, the whole of his valuable collection was sold and dispersed abroad; the British Museum, however, was a purchaser to some extent. This lamented event precluded the publication of his researches

[1] This is an interesting fact in illustration of a statement made by Dr. Allnatt, in a letter published in the "Medical Gazette," respecting a similar structure of the teeth in an ancient scull found in Berkshire. It is a deviation from the usual structure, occasionally noticed in individuals of the present day, but cannot be deemed characteristic of races of a remote æra.

in a work, the prospectus of which had been given to the world. His manuscripts have been recently found, in an unexpected manner, amongst a lot of old papers purchased at the sale, and to them we are indebted for the details of the discovery which I have now reported.

It has been well remarked by Dr. Buckland, that "the accidental circumstance that many caverns contained the bones of extinct species of animals, dispersed through the same soil in which human bodies may at any subsequent period have been buried, affords no proof of the time when these remains of men were introduced. Many of these caverns have been inhabited by savage tribes, who for convenience of occupation have frequently disturbed portions of soil in which their predecessors may have been buried."[1] The circumstance in this instance, of a portion of the relics being covered by a crust of stalagmite two feet thick, points to a very high antiquity, but may undoubtedly be explained by the agency of natural causes, in operation since the period ordinarily assigned to the first settlement of the Celtic population of this island. Their antiquity is unquestionably very remote, but nevertheless incomparable with the superior antiquity of the bones of those extinct species of animals with which they were associated. No "homo diluvii testis" has existed, save in the German professor's prolific brain.

The evidence, then, derived from the discovery of these curious relics, indicates that Kent's Cavern was used by the ancient people or tribe who inhabited this locality, as a place of sepulture, the interments being of a character very similar to such as are found in tumuli in other places. The coarse unornamented urn and flint instruments, on the one hand, and the less rude and highly ornamented urn, with the metallic weapons, on the other, respectively denote an early and a later date in the developments of art and social intercourse, such as are exhibited by the era of the savage Celt and that of the more civilized Romano-Briton. With these races I identify these ancient remains, and it appears that they have preferred availing themselves of the dark recesses of this rocky vault for the purpose of depositing their dead, to the more laborious work of raising the sepulchral mound over the ashes of their departed chieftains.

T. WAKE SMART.

[1] Bridgewater Treatise, vol. i. p. 105.

NOTES ILLUSTRATIVE OF SOME ANCIENT DEEDS CONNECTED WITH THE TOWN OF HASTINGS.

TEMP. EDW. II., RICH. II., HEN. VI., AND EDW. IV.

ON the 19th December last, Mr. A. H. Burkitt, by permission of John Phillips, Esq., of Hastings, exhibited to the Association nine ancient documents relating to the town and neighbourhood of Hastings. With the concurrence of those gentlemen I have drawn up a brief abstract of these relics of byegone days, and have appended a few illustrative notes, which, although perhaps possessing more of a local than a general interest, I yet venture to hope may be deemed worthy the attention of the Association.

The earliest of these documents (No. 1) is a grant from Stephen le Bakere[1] (the baker) and Alice his wife to William de Lambgh. and Isabel his wife, of a piece of land (*pecia t're*) in the parish of St. Margaret,[2] in the town of Hastings, between certain land, "*vocatam Pinyeland*,"[3]

[1] *Stephen le Bakere.*—The Battle Abbey deeds of about this period abound with designations of this description, such as Alanus *le Cheesmonge* (whom we find also termed Alan Cheesman), Reginald *le Braseur*, Robert *le Plasterer*, Robert *le Mazun*, Henry *le Milkere*, John *le Forester*, Stephen *le Glovere*, Robert *le Gardiner*, Daniel *le Tailleur*, Clement *le Turnour*, Henry *le Tanner*, Richard *le Bacheler*, &c. &c. Vide Thorpe's Catalogue, *passim*.

[2] *St. Margaret's Parish.*—This is one of the Hastings parishes now lost in oblivion. There appears, however, but little doubt that it was near Gensing, and a little to the east of St. Leonard's. Mr. Phillips, by whose permission these deeds were exhibited to the Association, is of opinion, from writings in his possession, that St. Margaret's parish is what is now termed St. Mary's, and in which the Magdalen Charity is situated. This opinion is confirmed by Horsfield ("History of Sussex"), who states the following as a communication from the Rev. G. G. Stonestreet:—

"I know of no authority for considering St. Mary Magdalen, *eo nomine*, as a parish. St. Mary Magdalen's was an hospital or almshouse of decayed brothers and sisters. In deeds of the date of Henry VI. it is termed "*priore*," but older records assign the right of government and visitation, and indeed of nomination to its benefits, to the bailiff of Hastings. Its original foundation is at present undiscovered, but I have seen a confirmation of a part of the endowment, dated 23 Ed. I. in a grant from Petronella de Cham or Chams [De Cham—probably De Camera, a family of frequent mention in the more ancient deeds of Battle Abbey], of five acres to William de Walderne, the bailiff of Hastings, and the brothers and sisters of the hospital. This document describes the boundaries of the land, and determines it as *in the parish of St. Margaret, and adjoining Gensing*, the scite of the present estate. Now, although St. Margaret's parish is recognised in the "Taxatio Register," "Subsidies," &c. and other public records, yet it is wholly unknown by that name, except to the curious. Probably it was a very poor benefice, and, like St. Peter's, early in decay."

[3] Of the name *Pinyland* or Pennyland there now appears no trace.

of the east part, the land of Simon le Bakere and William le Bakere of the west, and the king's highway of the north and south. Witnesses Bartho. de Marthm.[1] then bailiff (*tunc ballivo*)[2] of Hastinges, William de Walderne,[3] John Roger, Gilbert Roger, Robert Thomas, Robert Browning, William Goldwyne, William Sergant, Robert Marlepas, Richard de Marthm, *et multis aliis*. Dated Sunday next after the feast of the Epiphany, in the 10th year of the reign of king Edward, son of king Edward (Edw. II., 1317).

[A portion of one of the two seals is remaining. It is of green wax, with apparently a star in the centre. Three letters only are traceable, BRV.]

No. 2 is a grant from Robert Boldere[4] to Robert Pcok[5] (Peacock ?) and Juliana his (R. B.'s) daughter in free marriage (*in liberum maritagium*) of a certain messuage with curtilage or adjacent garden (*curtilagium*) in the parish of St. Clement of Hastinges, between the land of Robert Culonde on the south, that of the heirs of Richard de Marthm. on the west, the tenement of Robert Marlepas on the north, and the king's highway on the east. Dated on the Sunday next after the feast of the Invention of the Cross in 17th year of king Edward, son of king Edward (Edw. II, 1324), in the presence of William Sergant,[6] then bailiff of Hastings, John Roger, Robert Browning, Robert Marlepas, John de Marthm., John Mayn, Thomas de Grafhst.,[7] Robert Sart, John de Melles,[8] Thomas le Rede *et multis aliis*.

[Originally one seal, no portion of which remains.]

[1] *Martham* or *Marthame*.—A Winchelsea family of this name occurs in the Battle Deeds, temp. Ed. IV.—vide Thorpe, p. 120. Marchame of Hastings, in a feofment of 1397 (p. 91), is perhaps a misreading of the *c* for a *t*, which are scarcely distinguishable in some cases.

[2] *Bailiff of Hastings*.—This title appears to have given place to that of mayor in 1560. A list of these officers, commencing with the year 1500, is preserved in the Town Hall.

[3] *William de Walderne*, according to the above quotation from Horsfield, was bailiff of Hastings in 1295. His name also occurs among the witnesses in a deed of covenant with Battle Abbey in 1310 (Thorpe, 60). Waldorne, Waldron, or Walderne, lies a little to the west of Warbulton, about six miles from Uckfield.

[4] *Boldere*.—Probably Robert le Bordere, of Battle, of frequent mention about this period in the Battle Abbey deeds (Thorpe. 57, 60, 61, &c.)

[5] *Peacock*, or *Pocock*.—The latter surname occurs in the same reign, in one of the Battle Abbey deeds (Thorpe, 61).

[6] A *William Serjant* is mentioned as "Bedel of Battle" (under-bailiff), in a roll of accounts and disbursements in the year 1345 (Thorpe, 73). The name also occurs in the preceding document.

[7] *Grafherst* and *Gravehurst* occur in the Battle Abbey deeds of this and the preceding reign. The place is described in a deed of Release and Quitclaim of

No. 3 is a feofment from Gilbert ate Clive[1] of Neffleshm., in the parish of Ffarnlegh[2], to his son Walter and Matilda his wife and their lawful issue, of four acres of "my land" lying in the parish of Ffarnlegh, in length towards the east adjoining "my own land" (*terram meam p'p'am*) on the west the land of James ate Clive. In breadth towards the south the land of "my said son" Walter, and on the north[3] that of Henry de Walderne, at the yearly rent of sixteen pence, payable in two equal sums, viz. at the feast of Easter and the feast of St. Michael. He gives the fee-simple of the land to his son Robert and his heirs, with remainder to his son John and his heirs. Dated at Ffarnlegh on the feast of St. Mark, 18 Regis Edw. fil. Regis Edw. (Edw. II, 1325). Witnesses Walter ate Clive, Walter de Neffleshm., William de Crowherst,[4] Gilbert and John Martyn, John de Bromham,[5] John Moris, and many others.

[The seal gone.]

John de Grafherst and Margaret his wife to Battle Abbey, and also in a grant from Alanus de Grafherst, cited by Horsfield as being in the parish of Icklesham, and in another document as near Guestling (Thorpe, 19, 23, 27). We can therefore form some idea of its locality (which must have been near Fairlight). Although the name is now lost, the church of St. Margaret, Horsemonden, contains a sepulchral brass of "John de Grofherst, priest, circa 1320," published by the Cambridge Camden Society. This is doubtless the person mentioned in Thorpe.

[8] *John a Melle* and John Meller are names occurring in the reign of Ed. IV. (Thorpe, 118, 119).

[1] *At Clive* or *Cliff*.—Designations of this kind are of frequent occurrence in the Sussex documents of this period; as, Robert atte Parke, Reginald atte Fielde, Thomas atte Welle, Lucas atte Gate, Thomas atte Wood (Thorpe's Catalogue, *passim*). Gilbert de Clivesende (or Clivesend, as it is also written) appears as a witness in one of the ancient feofments to Battle Abbey (without date), from Martin de Cliveshende, of three acres of Brook in the parish of Gestlinge, apparently of this or the preceding reign (Thorpe, 11).

[2] *Farnlegh, Fairlegh, Farlegh, Farleye, Fairley*, and *Feyrleigh*, are so many various denominations of the well-known and romantic suburb of Hastings,—Fairlight, and which by the Hastings mariners is still called Fairlee. The manor of Fairlight is stated by Horsfield to lie in the parishes of Guestling, Fairlight, and Icklesham. It is written "Farnley" in a deed of 6 Henry VI. Of *Neffleshm* there appears to be no record. The name is quite unknown in the neighbourhood.

[3] *North*—"aquilone."—It is worthy of remark, that in Thorpe's Catalogue this word has in several cases been evidently supposed to be the name of a place instead of a point of the compass. Thus, in the description of the property of Martin de Cliveshende (p. 11), it is stated to be near the possessions "of Adam le Hayes, on the South, and the rivulet towards Aquilonem; on the East, upon the Brook that was Peter de Lidehams, and to the West, upon the Brook that was Alexander de Farleye's, in the parish of Gestlinge." And again (in p. 53), in a deed of Gift, 1293, we read of land lying towards Wynchelse, Newenden, and Aquilonem.

[4] *Crowherst*, four miles from Hastings, was one of the lordships possessed by the ill-fated Harold in the reign of Edward the Confessor, as appears by an extract from "Doomsday" cited by Horsfield.

[5] *De Bromham*.—This family occurs frequently in the early deeds of Battle

No. 4 is a feofment from Agnes Thurbarn of Hastyngs, Symon Salerne,[1] and Alice his wife of Winchelsea, John Salerne,[1] and Agnes his wife of Rye (*Rya*), to John Hallere, baker (*pistori*), of a certain messuage and buildings in the parish of All Saints, in the town of Hastyngs, between the land and messuage of Peter atte Fen on the east and south, and the land of said Agnes Thurbarn on the north, and a certain running water, "*vocata la Bowrne*,"[2] on the west, at the yearly rent of two shillings, payable at Easter and Michaelmas. Testators: William Haylman, then bailiff of Hastyngs, John Cleve, Richd. Bannok, Symon Adekyn, Edward Martham, and many others. Dated Sunday the feast of All Saints, seventh year of the reign of king Richard (Rich. II, 1384).

[Originally two seals appended; both gone.]

No. 5 is a grant from John Gautron,[3] rector of the church of St. Clement, Hastynggs, to William Courthope,[4] then

Abbey, temp. Ed. I. & II. A feofment of William de Hastings, of lands, &c. in Bromham, had from William de Bromham, dated 1309, describes said property as being in the parish of Cattesfield (Thorpe, 59). Bromham is about four miles from Hastings. The estate, which is in the parish of Guestling, is now occupied by the Dowager Lady Ashburnham. The front of the present building stands upon a portion of the moat which formerly surrounded it.

[1] *Salerne.*—The Salernes were eminent Cinque Port merchants. One of them founded a chantry at Hastings (ex inf. Mr. M. A. Lower). At the surrender to Henry VIII. this chantry was valued at £9. 18*s.* 6*d.* and a pension of £6. was granted to the incumbent, Thomas Skott, aged 50 (Horsfield). Among the Battle Abbey deeds is a feofment from William Haylman of the town of Hastings, to John Wodeland and others, of land in Mankseye. Attested by John Salerne, Richard Bannok de Hastings, &c. 1384 (Thorpe, 85).

[2] *The Bourne* (which gives name to a street in Hastings) was within memory an open stream dividing the old town. It has its rise nearly at the top of Fairlight Down, about 500 feet above the sea, and empties itself by a spot called Mercers' Bank. Horses and carts were accustomed to come up its stream as far as the Creek, where a bridge of a single stone was placed across. The pavement on either side of that part now called Bourne Street was seven or eight feet above the stream. There were two other bridges above, and which crossed that portion of the stream flowing between the gardens of All Saints Street and High Street, which ran down to it on either side (ex inf. of Mr. Thomas Ross of Hastings, whose kind and valuable assistance on local matters I have much pleasure in thankfully acknowledging.)

[3] *Gautron.*—This person, or another of the same family, founded a chantry in Hastings called Gawthren's Chauntrey, in the "Valor" (M. A. L.) At the surrender to Henry VIII. this chantry was valued at £9 8*s.* and a pension of £6 was granted to the incumbent, Thomas Laicke, aged sixty (Horsfield). Among the lands and tenements enumerated in a deed of gift to Battle Abbey by Thomas Hoo, Esq. 1480, is mentioned "Land called Gawtron, purchased of John Gawtron" (Thorpe, 123).

[4] *William Courthope* was bailiff to the Archbishop of Canterbury for his manor of Malling, co. Sussex (ex inf. W. Courthope, Esq. Coll. Arm. (M. A. L.)

bailiff, John Lyvet, sen.,[1] Richard Huntyngdone, John Edward, and John Martham, of all that reversion after the death of Richard Lyteman, which he lately held by grant of Dom. Thomas Wybard, Ad. Ffrenssh,[2] Nicholas Piers, late feofees of Petronilla[3] Lyteman. Witnesses: Henry Mordant, Clement Notekyn, John Parker,[4] Thomas Jelyan, John Hokere, Thomas Hog, sen., William Vyne, and others. Dated Hastynggs, 14th April, 4 Hen. VI (1428).

[The seal of this document, which is of red wax, Mr. M. A. Lower supposes to represent St. Bartholomew holding in the left hand a knife (the instrument of his passion), the legend surrounding the figure SAUNC. BERTOLOM.]

No. 6 is also from John Gautron, or John Gawtron, rector of the church of St. Clement, Hastyng, to William Courthope, bailiff of Hastyng, Richard Hunthyngdon, John Levet, sen.,[5] John Edward, and John Martham, of all those lands and tenements within the liberty of the town of Hastyng. Witnesses: Henry Mardunt, John Hoker, William Halle, Thomas Stonlynge, Richard Mechynge,[6] Thomas Julyane, William Vyne, and many others. Dated at Hastyng, 9th Oct., 4 Hen. VI (1428).

[Seal of red wax, representing two rudely-executed figures

[1] *Levet.*—(See note to No. 6).

[2] *Frensh.*—A Winchelsea family, of frequent mention about this period (Thorpe, 101, 102).

[3] *Petronilla.*—This name, now scarcely known, appears from the Battle Abbey deeds to have been very frequent among the Sussex ladies in these districts during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. The Lytemans were doubtless the ancestors of the family of Luteman or Lutman, of St. Clements, Hastings.

[4] *Parker.*—This family afterwards settled at Railton, co. Sussex (M. A. L.) A feofment by Stephen Parker, of Essex, of land near Battle, in 1402, is among the Battle Abbey list (Thorpe, 93). A Thomas Parker occurs as one of the commissioners of the county of Sussex (including the abbot of Battle and prior of Lewes), certifying to the number of able-bodied men in the county, addressed to Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, temp. Henry VIII. (Thorpe, 140). A Rev. William Parker, in the year 1619, bequeathed to the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of Hastings, 100 acres of land towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster to instruct the youths of the inhabitants of the town (vide Horsfield).

[5] *Levet.*—A Sussex name, of frequent occurrence in the Battle Abbey and other Sussex deeds. A Thomas Levett was one of the fifteen monks who received pensions at the dissolution of Battle Abbey. The land upon which St. Leonards now stands was formerly the property of the Levetts (vide Horsfield).

[6] *Mechynge.*—No. 8 of these documents is the will of Richard Mechynge.

face to face, and apparently holding each other's hand. Legend too imperfect to decipher.]

No. 7, which, it will be seen, refers to the same property, is from William Courthope, Richard Huntyndon, and John Edward of Hastyng, to Dom. John Gawtron, late rector of the church of St. Clement of Hastyng, all those lands and tenements lately holden by feofment of said Dom. John Gawtron, within the liberty of the town of Hastyng, with reversion at the death of Richard Lyteman, in the same town. Witnesses: John Parker,[1] then bailiff, Henry Mardant, Clement Nutkyn, William Goldyn, Ada. Ffrenssh, and many others. Dated at Hastyng, 20th Sept., 8 Hen. VI (1430)

[The three seals gone.]

No. 8 is the probate of the will of Richard Mechynge, of Hastings, as follows:—In the name of God Amen. In the twenty-fourth day of the month of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand and four hundred and thirty-six, I, Richard Mechynge,[2] of sound mind and good memory, make my will in this manner. First, I bequeath my soul to the omnipotent God, and the blessed Mary his mother and all the saints; my body to be buried in the new church of All Saints[3] of Hastinges. Also I leave to the shrine of St. Richard of Chichester[4] sixpence. Also I bequeath for

[1] *Parker.*—(See note to No. 5.)

[2] *Mechynge.*—This name, Mr. Lower states, is derived from the village of Meeching, now called Newhaven, near Lewes.

[3] *All Saints' Church.*—Mechyne's expression, "*New Church*" of All Saints, is valuable to us, as throwing some light upon the disputed question as to the antiquity of the present edifice, and which appears to have been much exaggerated. Indeed the general style of the architecture of the greater portion of it would not warrant us in assuming a date much earlier than the above document. There is a traditionary account that the original church was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt about the fourteenth century. It is most probable that it was about the beginning of the fifteenth, or Meechynge's expression would scarcely be warranted. The friable character of the stone, together with the exposed situation of this edifice, give perhaps an appearance of greater antiquity than it possesses. The oldest memorial in the church (if we except an ancient stone coffin-lid bearing an incised "cross fleuri," and which was discovered on re-paving the church a short time since) is a large incised blue slab, representing a male and female figure, temp. Henry VI. Of the inscription which was in relief, only the letters ARM (armigeri ?) are now discernible. The costume is evidently of the period of the above Will, as evinced by comparison with the "brass" of Nics Carew at Beddington, ano 1432; thus rendering it at least possible that this stone may cover the remains of Richd Mechynge, although history and local records are alike silent in the matter.

[4] *Shrine of Richard of Chichester (fferet sci Rici. cic.)*—This appears, from Mr. Lower's information, to have been a common bequest in Sussex wills.

the construction of a certain window, situated in the south side (*fabrice cujusd' fenestre existent'*) of the said church of All Saints, twenty-six shillings and eightpence. Also I leave to the sacristan, and others my trumpeters,[1] twelvepence (*aliis pulsant' classicum meū duodecem denar'*). Also I leave (to the clerk)[2] to the parish of All Saints twelve pence. Also I leave to William White, to pray for me and my benefactors, twenty shillings. Also I leave to Thomas Vere thirteen shillings and fourpence. Also I leave to each of my children twelve pence. Of this will I appoint my executors, Joan my wife, Robert Woller, and Thomas Vere, that they, having God before their eyes, shall well

St. Richard, or Ricardus de la Wich, is thus eulogized by Godwin ("De Præsulibus Angliæ"):—"Sic vitam instituit ut tam sanctissimus quam doctissimus habitus fuerit vivens et mortuus, sanctorum catalogo inscriberetur." He died 1253, and was interred in Chichester cathedral, "*in theca pretiosa.*" St. Richard, who appears, on the authority of Camden, to have died in the neighbouring town of Bexhill, was held in as much veneration in Sussex, as St. Thomas was in Kent. Anciently the barons of Hastings furnished the canopy cloth to the church of St. Richard of Chichester (Chichester cathedral), and the barons of the other Cinque Ports gave them to St. Thomas Becket at Canterbury. Dallaway cites the following letter from Henry the Eight's "vicar general" to the commissioners for taking down the celebrated shrine, which evinces the degree of sanctity and veneration in which it had been held.

"Wee having been informed that in our cathedral church of St. Peter at Chichester, there hath been used long heretofore, and yet at this day is used much superstition and a certain kind of idolatry about the shrine and bones of a certain byshop of the same, whom they call St. Richard, and a certain resorte there of com'en people *which being men of simplicity are seduced by th' instigacion of some of the clergy who take advantage of their credulity* to ascribe miracles of healing and other virtues to the said shrine: wee, willing, &c. &c., have assigned you to repayr unto the seid cathedral church, and to *take away the shrine and bones of that byshop*, called St. Richard, within the same, with all ornaments to the seid shrine belonging, and all other relics, &c., sylver, gold, and all jewels belonging to the seid shrine: and that ye shall see them safely conveyed unto our Tower of London; and yee shall see that both the shrine and the place where it was kept be destroyed even to the ground. Yeven at Hampton Court,

"Thomas Crumwell."

[30 H. VIII. 1538.]

Dallaway observes, that a part only of this mandate was executed (as it respected the ornaments and jewels), and it excites some surprise, that orders so peremptorily given could have been disobeyed.

[1] *Trumpeters.*—Mr. Lower, to whom I am indebted for much valuable information, thinks this passage should be rendered, "I give to the sacristan and the other musicians, my trumpet [of] or [and] twelvepence," and supposes the testator had probably been a lover of music and a member of the local band, over which the sacristan presided. Although questionable, I have ventured to retain my own reading, not thinking we are sufficiently warranted in rendering the word "pulsantibus" *musicians*, except when followed by some word denoting the instrument played upon. I can throw no light upon this singular bequest, but presume it to be connected with some local custom of the period, and that the testator was a military man.

[2] *Clerk.*—The word "cl'ico" is an interlineation.

and faithfully execute and fulfil effectually this present will. The residue of all my moveable goods not above bequeathed I give and bequeath to Joan my wife, that she may so order and dispose of, in such manner for the health of my soul and the souls of all my benefactors, as it shall seem most expedient to her. In testimony of which I have affixed my seal to this my present will. Dated the day and year above written.

This present will was proved before us, Richard Chart, clerk to the rev. Father in Christ, the lord Simon,[1] by the grace of God, bishop of Chichester, attorney (*sequestro*) and commissary general for the archdeaconry of Lewes, in the church of St. Clement of Hastings, the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord above written ;[2] and for this will pronounced that administration was granted of all the goods in anywise this will concerning unto the executors above named in form of law; which said executors, from proceedings hereafter before us in this behalf to be rendered, so far as concerns our office, we have dismissed and absolved, and by these presents sealed with our seal[3] of office, saving the right of any other. Dated the day and year last above mentioned.

No. 9 is an indenture from the bailiff jurats and commonalty (*co'itas*) of Hasting to John Ffloure of Hastyng, of a vault or cellar under the courthouse (*unam opellam subtus le courthous*) of said town, near the door of the same (*p'pe ostium ejusdem*), on the south side, from the feast of the purification of St. Mary last past, for twenty years, at an annual rent of twenty pence, in two equal payments, at the feast of the —— of St. Peter, and the feast of the purification of the blessed Mary. If it shall happen that the said annual payment of twenty pence shall be in arrear (*esse a retro*), in part or in whole, eight days following either feast, it shall be lawful for said bailiff, &c. to distrain upon the goods in said vault (*opella*[4]), to seize, take, carry away, and detain them until full satisfaction be rendered.

[1] *Simon* Sidenham, dean of Salisbury, consecrated bishop of Chichester, 12 Feb. 1430; died, 1437.—Godwin.

[2] 10 *Feb. year above written.*—i. e. $143\frac{6}{7}$. Prior to the alteration in the style, in 1752, the legal year commenced 25th March, the month alluded to by Chaucer as

—— the moneth in which the world began,
That hight March, tho God first made man.

[3] A fragment of which remains, merely sufficient to describe its oval shape.

[4] *Opella.*—I presume this word to mean *a small workshop.* It occurs in

And if said payment shall be in arrear, in part or in whole, one month, and there shall not be sufficient goods to distrain upon, it shall be lawful for said bailiff, &c., to enter the said vault and forcibly expel the said John Ffloure. In testimony, &c., the said bailiff, &c., have affixed the common seal of Hasting to one part of said indenture in the hands of said John Ffloure, and the said John Ffloure has affixed his seal to the other part, in the hands of the bailiff, &c. Dated at Hasting eighth day of August, 19 Edw. IV. (1480).

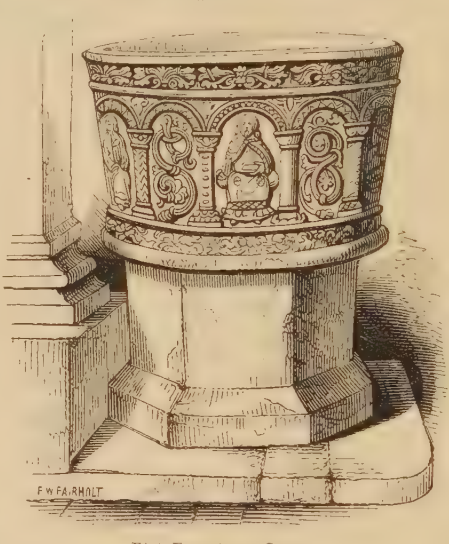
[Seal, red wax, representing the monogram, or "merchant-mark" of Ffloure.] E. B. PRICE.

the Latin poefs in the sense of "little labour" or "application," and is evidently the diminutive of *opus*. The present Court-house or Town-hall of Hastings was erected in 1823, on or near the site of the old fabric, which was built in 1700, previous to which the corporation transacted their business in a room over the gaol. This building has, however, long since disappeared, and if in existence, would perhaps afford us but little assistance in tracing the locality of John Floure's "workshop" in 1480. A John Flower was bailiff of Hastings in 1500, 1502, and 1503.

Proceedings of the Association.

March 11.

Mr. J. W. Hugall of Cheltenham forwarded drawings of a curious leaden font of the twelfth century, in the church of Frampton-on-Severn, Gloucestershire. "This lead font," Mr. Hugall observes, "stands against the north-west pillar in the church, and is in tolerable preservation, but covered with coats of blue and yellow paint. The bowl is half an inch in thickness, and two feet three inches in diameter, by one foot three inches in depth. There have been staples to fasten the cover, which have been removed, and consequently the sides are a little broken. It has a water-drain. The ornaments consist of a band of foliage at the top and bottom, and the arcade which surrounds the bowl contains alternately a figure and a scroll. There are two figures and two scrolls only employed, which are repeated alternately. The whole work is in low relief. It may be noticed that in neither of the figures is there any appearance of a right arm."



Font, Frampton-on-Severn.

Mr. Hugall having stated that there was a wish to have this curious font cleaned of its covering of paint, and requested the opinion of the council as to the best method of doing this without injury to the lead, Mr. Smith recommended for that purpose a pound of quick lime and half a pound of caustic potash, mixed together in a gallon of boiling water; let them stand two hours, then decant the liquor, which may be applied to the painted object as circumstances may suggest.

Mr. Wright observed that, by an accidental omission, it had not been stated in the last number of the *Journal*, that the Association was indebted for the plan of the excavations at Lewes to Mr. John L. Parsons of that town. It may be added, that the eastern end of the church, in this plan, should have been semicircular, and not polygonal.

The Rev. A. B. Hutchins exhibited drawings of a little bell used in the services of the church in the sixteenth century. Mr. Hutchins observes:—

" The original bell of which the enclosed drawing is a faithful representation, was discovered last July by a mason, while repairing the back part of the wall of the old rectory stable, at Penton Mewsey, Hants. It lay concealed within a yard of the floor. Doubtless the former little sanctus bell had been removed in the reign of Edward the Sixth. It was therefore necessary, when the Romish worship was restored, to provide a new bell, which satisfactorily accounts for the date on it. It was then used for the short period of Mary's reign, after which it was removed, which accounts for the perfect state in which the bell was found. The attention of the archæologist is to be particularly directed to the mode in which the clapper is suspended. Instead of a ring being cast in the head on which the clapper is hung, you find that the bell is cast without any consideration of the clapper—that when so cast, a hole is drilled on either side of the head, and a wire is fixed on one side—the clapper being on it, and the wire left so that it may draw in tighter or be left at full play, that the sound of the bell may be made louder or lower as may be required in service. The inscription is—

SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM.

A° X^{i} 1555.

Adam and Eve are represented in the lower part of the bell. The former, as well as the latter, bespeak the condition they were in, after they were deprived of Paradise. Adam is characterized by a suppliant humble posture, lamenting the heinous sin of the fall of himself and his posterity for eating of the forbidden fruit. Eve is pictured as standing upon a rock, the sure foundation of Christ, ' the Rock of Ages.' Her left hand rests on one of the arms of the cross: this of course is the indication of the promised Saviour; and her left hand holds the head of the Redeemer of all the human race, ' the seed of the woman' which was to ' bruise the serpent's head.' From the head of Eve protrude two small horns, which may be considered as indicative of satanic influence over the mother of mankind, in that she did not resist temptation and the evil spirit, but plucked the forbidden fruit. Over the head of Eve a ministering angel appears as protecting her. The angel with the ' flaming sword which turned every way to keep the way of the tree of life,' is represented with the head of a mortal in his left hand. On the left side of the angel, and at the basis of the bell, appears a goat, with its head turning inwards, and feet in a kneeling posture, ready to be sacrificed. On the right side is a scape goat with his nose snuffing the air, and prancing off into the wilderness. On the left side of the bell a figure is represented as one of the wise men of the east. In his left hand he holds the bag of gold, as part of the offering to the infant Saviour; in his right hand he holds a leathern bottle containing frankincense and myrrh. The bell is surmounted with a wreathen foliage, with the dove, the emblem of the Holy Spirit, resting on the leaves over

Adam's head. Below the dove, suspended from the leaves, is a pomegranate. At the end of the Latin word *benedictum*, and round the basis of the bell, is pourtrayed the figure of a dog. The original beautiful antique bell is in the possession of my friend the Rev. Christopher Dodson, rector of Penton Mewsey, Hants."

Mr. W. A. Nicholson, architect, of Lincoln, communicated the following description of a Roman tessellated pavement discovered in that city:— "This tessellated pavement evidently belonged to a bath, as the hypocaust discovered beneath it testifies. Moreover, the platform which it covers inclines uniformly towards a corner of it where an earthen pipe is placed to convey the water away. The dimensions of the pavement, including its border of coarse red tesseræ, is thirteen feet six inches in length, and eleven feet six inches in breadth. The pattern is of two designs. First a square, containing a broad circular band, which is covered with the rich interlacing pattern often met with in these pavements. This pattern is composed of three bands striped with four colours: first, slate blue; secondly, white; thirdly, brownish yellow; fourthly, brick red; fifthly, another stripe of slate blue borders the band. Within the circular band two square bands are placed diagonally over each other, and are covered with an interlaced pattern of two bands of three colours; the pattern of one square being striped with blue, white, red, and blue; the pattern of the other with blue, white, yellow, and blue. This part of the pavement is ornamented in the spandrils with vases, the outline of which is but rudely formed by the tesseræ. The central part is filled with ornaments in the shape of hearts. Besides this square panel, the pavement is filled with an additional oblong compartment, designed with a semicircle in the centre, and two quarters of a circle at the ends, the whole filled up with heart-shaped ornaments. The pavement is much damaged, and many parts are totally destroyed, but from its regular design enough remains to make out the pattern. The coarse border averages two feet. The remains of the wall which surrounded the apartment are two feet in thickness. There are appearances of the building which covered the pavement having been destroyed by fire, as the centre was much discoloured, and the earth that covered that spot was black as with the remains of burnt wood."

Mr. Rolfe exhibited the following objects, lately purchased by him of a general dealer at Ashford, Kent, and believed to have been discovered in the neighbourhood of that town, having from time to time been brought to him by the country people, and sold as old metal:—

Celtic.—Two bronze celts.

Roman.—Two Roman fibulæ. Leg (bronze) of a tripod. Four keys.

Medieval.—Bronze animal, probably part of a candlestick. Portions of gypseres; one has the remains of an inlaid inscription common to these articles—ADOMINV.....GRACIAPLE. Seal, with the blacksmith's arms.

Bronze spout. An enamelled and gilt three-quarter figure of the Virgin, which has probably belonged to the ornamented part of a reliquary. A somewhat similar figure, found at Easting in Kent, was exhibited last year by Mr. Rolfe. Other articles in bronze, the use of which is not apparent.

Mr. Smith exhibited impressions of three coins lately picked up by the sea-side at Eastbourne, Sussex, and now in the possession of Mr. Harvey of Lewes. One is a gold British coin, of a very common type; the others are two Cufic or early Saracenic coins. One of these latter was shewn to Professor H. H. Wilson, who communicated the following remarks upon them in a letter to Mr. Smith:—"The margins are so much worn that nothing can be decyphered, but the inscription on both areas is clear enough, and leaves no doubt that it is the same as No. VIII. of Marsden—a dinar of Hesham ben abd-al Malek, the eleventh Omiya khalif of the house of Omar, who reigned A.D. 724-743. On one side we have—

'Lā ăllāh ilā allāh wahid lā sharik lā hoo.'

"*There is no God but God the only one—without an equal.*"

And on the other—

'Allāh āhad allah samĕd la ȳaldā lam youladoo.'

'*God is one and eternal, neither begetting nor begotten.*'

These legends were of course levelled against the Christians. The latter is considered as peculiar to the Omiya khalifs. It is curious that so early a Mohammedan coin should be found in England; but commerce or the crusades probably rendered the Syrian coinage no stranger in this country in the middle ages."

Mr. Smith observed that a few Cufic coins had been noticed among the Saxon and other coins discovered at Cuerdale, and published by the Numismatic Society.[1] Mr. Croker added that Cufic coins had been found in the north of Ireland, and that Mr. Sainthill is occupied in investigating the circumstances of the discovery.

Mr. Waller exhibited a drawing from a cross-legged effigy in Dorchester Church, Oxfordshire, shewing the mode of lacing the hood of mail on the head by a cord passing through the rings of which it is composed: the effigy belongs to the early part of the thirteenth century. He also remarked, that a few years ago he copied some remains of verse in English, written on the walls of a small chapel belonging to the Clopton family at Long Melford, Suffolk, which he had since found to be the "Testament of Lydgate," monk of Bury St. Edmunds, and edited, among his minor poems, by Mr. Halliwell for the Percy Society.

[1] Numismatic Chronicle, vol. v. p. 94.

The verses from Lydgate were inscribed on a scroll, wound round vine branches forming a cornice on which the beams of the roof rested. As many as twenty stanzas still remain decipherable, and the walls appear to have been covered with them. On the beam of the roof was written on labels, "Jesu mercy gramercy." The following are a few of the most perfect lines:—

"Now in the name of our Lord Jhesus,
Of right hool herte and in our best entent,
Our lyf remembryng froward and vicious,
Ay contrarye to the comaundement
Of Crist Jhesu, now with avisement
The Lord beseching of mercy and peté,
Our youth and age that we have mispent,
With this woord mèrcy knelyng on our kne.

"O Jhesu, mercy, wyth support of thy grace,
For thy meke passion remembre our compleynt,
During our lyf with many gret trespace,
By many wrong path wher we have myswent,
We now purpose, by grace influent,
Call to remembraunce of surfeits don to the,
* * * * *
Wyth thee mercy knelyng on our kne.

"And under suport, Jhesus, of thyn favour,
Or we pass hens this is hooly our entent,
To make the, Jhesu, to be chef surviour
In our last wyll, set in our testament,
Weche of oureself be insufficient,
* * * but mercy and pité
Be referred, or thou do jugement
To us that calle to the, Jhesu, on our kne.

"Our wrechid lif to amende and correcte
We us propose, with support of thy grace;
Thy deth, thy passion, thy cros shal us directe,
Which suffredist deth, Jhesus, for our trespace,
* * * unworthy to loke on thy face,
Thy feet embrasyng to, which we shall not twynne
Wyll we have here leiser tyme and space,
Thy requysting thus wole begynne.

"O myghty Lord, of power myghtyest,
Wythoute whom al faye is febylnesse,
Bounteous Jhesus, of good goodlyest,
Mercy to graunte or thou thy domys dresse,
Delayest righ— mynishe our wikkedness,
* * * * *
O blessed Jhesu, of thy hygh goodnesse,
Graunte or we dey shrifte, hosyl, and repentance."

This church was completed about 148—, as appears by several dates to be seen in the inscriptions round the outside.

Mr. Smith exhibited an impression of a leaden seal found in the garden of the episcopal palace at Winchester, in August 1845, and now in the possession of J. Newington Hughes, Esq., of that city. The legend is, *Sigillum Pernile filie Alfre Parve.*

March 25.

Mr. Charles Baily exhibited and described a large collection of antiquities in bronze, which from time to time had been forwarded to the Messrs. Warner, wholesale ironmongers, of Jewin-street, City, as old metal, and had been selected and preserved by Mr. Charles Warner, of that firm. The collection consisted of a number of celts, a figure of Jupiter, lamps, and miscellaneous articles of the medieval period. Among the latter were, a very curious weight of the fourteenth century; a small mortar, much ornamented, also of the fourteenth century; a larger mortar, of the same form, but of a later date; a beautiful buckle of the time of Henry VII; two fine specimens of small metal bells, ornamented with figures; a large Winchester measure, bearing the inscription *Henricus Septimus*, with the badges of the rose, portcullis, and greyhound; early keys, several gypseres, &c. One of the gypseres is inscribed as follows, in somewhat curiously formed letters: LAVS DEO PAS VIVIS REQVIES DEFVNTIS.

Mr. Puttock exhibited a fine manuscript of the statutes of the reign of Edward I, the property of Thomas Hart, Esq.

Mr. Sprague, of Colchester, exhibited two beautiful illuminations of the Pater Noster and Credo, executed by him.

Mr. Clark, of Easton, Suffolk, forwarded a carving, representing the martyrdom of St. Stephen, and some monastic seals from Saxmundham.

Mr. H. S. Richardson exhibited rubbings of the fine brasses of Sir William Bagott and Margaret his wife.

The Rev. C. Smyth, of Alfriston, forwarded an impression of a British gold coin, found at Burwell Fen, Cambridgeshire. Obverse: a head, with large curls. Reverse: a horseman. It differs from any specimen given in Ruding or in Lelewel.

Mr. Bateman exhibited casts of two early Saxon coins, found at York. One of these was a rare *sceatta;* the other, an unpublished gold coin,

copied from a Byzantine type. The original was stated to be in gold, a remarkable circumstance, for until recent discoveries have favoured the supposition that the early Anglo-Saxons struck gold coins as well as silver, it was believed that no authenticated Saxon coins in gold had been discovered. Some of those found a few years since in Hampshire, and published by Mr. Akerman,[1] are believed by that gentleman to have been struck in this country, and the present specimen seems still more strikingly to bespeak a Saxon origin.

Mr. Smith exhibited an impression of an unpublished British coin, in brass, found at Colchester, and given him by Mr. Wire. The letters VE assign this coin to Verulamium.

Mr. Hartley Knight forwarded through Mr. Planché, a collection of personal and monastic seals of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Mr. Fitch informed the Council of a recent discovery of a crypt and chapel, in the parish of St. Lawrence, Ipswich, which he has ascertained from old documents to have been the residence of the chantry-priest. The remains have been destroyed, but Mr. Fitch succeeded in making a plan and drawings.

Mr. Fairholt stated, that during some recent repairs in Feering church, Essex, remains of mural paintings had been discovered. They are in bad preservation, and represent the well-known subject of St. Christopher carrying Christ, with escucheons, and diaper work.

Mr. Croker read a letter from Captain Smithett, of Dover, inclosing a communication (with a sketch) from the commandant of the artillery at Calais, respecting a cannon recently found there. It appeared to be not older than the time of Louis XIV.

Mr. Holehouse called the attention of the Council to the plan proposed for tunnelling for a rail-road through Greenwich Park, which, he feared, if carried into effect, would produce such a tremulous motion as to render accurate observation in the observatory very uncertain. The letter was ordered to be referred to the Admiralty and to the Royal and Astronomical Societies.

A letter from Mr. John Purdue, jun., was read, accompanied by a cast in lead from an original ticket, worn in the seventeenth century by the persons who received alms from the parish of Romsey.

Mr. Croker exhibited a seal from his own collection, said to be the seal of the masons of Glastonbury abbey, and the seal, in silver, of

[1] Numismatic Chronicle, vol. vi. p. 161.

Concanagh O'Ragillie (O'Reilly), presented to him by the archdeacon of Cork. Also a presumed "cramp ring," found at Clonmel, in Ireland, on the finger of a skeleton, supposed of one of Cromwell's soldiers, bearing the inscription, NOT VALVE BUT VERTV.

The President addressed the Council on the loss it had sustained by the sudden death of one of its most zealous members, the hon. Ridley Colborne.

April 8.

Sir Thomas Marrable presented an interesting collection of rubbings of monumental brasses.

Mr. Popham Lethbridge exhibited an enamelled stud of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, being a representation of the *Agnus Dei.*

Mr. Charles Baily exhibited a richly ornamented helmet of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Smith exhibited a drawing, and gave an account, of a leaden coffin recently discovered at Colchester. It is five feet three inches long, the lower part consisting of one piece, bent up to form the sides, and the lid bent down a little at the edges; it is ornamented with scallop-shells, beaded pattern, and circles. Mr. Smith ascribed this coffin to the later Roman period. A coffin, similar in many respects, was found last year at Bow, near a Roman cemetery. Leaden coffins of the Roman period have also been found in various parts of England and in France. Morant mentions a similar coffin found at Colchester about a century since, and Mr. Smith stated that he had been informed some were discovered in the same town of late years, and had been sold for their value as old lead.

Mr. Bateman communicated an account of discoveries made near York. "In the course of cutting for the York and Scarborough railway, about half a mile south-east of the former town, in the summer of 1845, many sepulchral remains of the Roman period were discovered, principally consisting of urns, containing calcined human bones. Of these there were many varieties; but the usual globular shape was most prevalent. In the same place, in June 1845, three leaden coffins were found, none of which were of large size, two of them seemed to have been intended for the reception of females, whilst the third was evidently too small for any but an infant; with this diminutive coffin a discovery was made which fixes the period of the inhumation of these relics. This was a bottle, or lachrymatory, of the characteristic form, and the equally well-known green glass, manufactured by the Roman colonists in this island. It was at the head of the coffin, as I believe is usually the case in Roman interments. The coffins were of uniform width throughout, and were made each out of one piece of lead, by the corners being cut out, and the sides and ends being turned up, and then soldered in the angles. The lids

were made in a similar manner, and fitted upon the coffins, to which they were unattached in any other way. It is, perhaps, well to notice that the lead had in every instance been cast into the form of the sheet, and not solid, as is the case at the present day. Were any other proof of the Roman origin of these remains needed, I would adduce the discovery of a tomb, formed of tiles, having the impress of one of the Roman legions, stationed at York, which was found within a few yards of the place where the lead coffins lay. Also, the discovery of a number (about eighty) of third brass coins, of Valens, Valentinian, and Gratian, upon the same spot, which is doubtless an outskirt of the cemetery of the ancient Eboracum, which seems to have extended outside the walls, from the mount, a considerable distance in the direction of the river Ouse."

Mr. J. B. Bodman of Castor, Peterborough, forwarded drawings of a Roman consular silver coin, ploughed up in a field at Stibbington, Huntingdonshire, and of a Gaulish coin in silver, resembling fig. 28, pl. iv. of Lelewel's *Type Gaulois*, found at Castor, in making the Peterborough and Northampton railway.

Mr. Humphrey Wickham of Strood, Kent, exhibited a spear-head, a long and a short knife, in iron, recently discovered between Strood and the Temple Farm. Mr. Wickham described the circumstances under which the discovery had been made, as follows:—"On Wednesday, as some workmen were employed on a portion of the Temple farm at Strood, in digging earth for making bricks, they discovered, at the depth of about seven feet from the surface, a human skeleton, lying on its back, with the hands folded on the chest; a spear-head was lying on the lower part of the chest, and weapons, which appear to have been a long knife and a short one, on the left-hand side of the skeleton. The spear-head is six inches and a half in length, and has a socket in which to insert the handle, but no trace of which, or of the handle of the dagger, was discovered. The longer knife is eight inches and a quarter long, the shorter, four inches. Portions of Roman flue and common tiles had been used to fill up the grave, from which we conclude that the interment took place during the latter period of the occupation of Britain by the Romans. On Saturday, another skeleton was discovered, but had not been completely exhumed. The legs of this one are bent to nearly a right angle at the knee joints. It was found lying on its right side, as if little ceremony had been used at its interment."

Mr. Smith observed, that a few years ago a Roman burial-place had been discovered in the adjoining ground,[1] near the town of Strood, and

[1] Particulars will be found in the "Archæologia," vol. xxix. p. 217; "Collectanea Antiqua," p. 17, and a complete list of coins discovered, in the "Numismatic Chronicle," vol. ii. p. 112.

opposite Rochester castle. The remains just discovered are unquestionably early Saxon. No weapons were found in the Roman cemetery, and almost all the deposits were accompanied with urns, coins, and other objects, such as are usually found in Roman and Romano-British burial-places.

Miss Warne of Yeovil, forwarded an interesting account of the ancient tapestries at Ford abbey, which, it is understood, are likely to be brought to the hammer. It was stated that some years ago £10,000 had been offered for these tapestries and refused, and that now they will probably not sell for £1,000.

Mr. Croker submitted for inspection four rare specimens of silver ring-money, from the south of Ireland.

The Rev. S. Isaacson exhibited a beautiful gold ring, turned up by the plough, at Ifield, Sussex, a few days ago; the outer rim was engraved with figures of St. Catherine, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Bartholomew; in the inside was the inscription NVL AVLTERS. The ring is in the possession of Mr. F. Lewin.

A communication was read from Mr. Keats, calling the attention of the Association to the neglected state of the Roman and other ancient remains in the city of Chester; it was accompanied by sketches made by Mr. George Keats, of a Roman hypocaust, and of buildings remarkable as illustrating the domestic architecture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Mr Smith exhibited a middle-age table-book, of wood, belonging to Mr. John Henry Hearn of Newport, Isle of Wight, and containing entries relating to Mr. Hearn's family, from the middle of the sixteenth century to 1812; and read the following note in illustration, which he had just received from Mr. Fairholt:—"The old table-book you showed me last night appears to me to possess much interest as an illustration of our old dramatists, and even of Shakespeare himself. In *Hamlet*, that prince exclaims:

> 'My tables—meet it is I set it down!'

And in *Henry IV*, act IV. sc. 1 (2 part), the archbishop of York says:

> 'And therefore will he wipe his tables clean,
> And keep no tell-tale of his memory.'

"Douce, in his *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, says, that these table-books were provided with leaves of ivory in the middle ages, and he is inclined to consider the practice as originating from that of the Romans, who wrote on wax tablets with a stile. He refers to Montfaucon's *Antiquities*, pl. 194, for a table-book of the middle ages; and he quotes Chaucer's *Sompnours Tale* for their use at that period. The friar is provided with

'A pair of tables all of ivory,
And a pointel polished fetisly,
And wrote alway the names as he stood
Of all folk that gave them any good.'

"Of the antiquity of table-books of wood, Hone has said something at the commencement of his periodical called *The Table-Book*; and he instances the late use of such articles in the lines of Swift:

'Nature's fair table-book, our tender souls,
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale memorandums of the schools.'

"Douce says they were sometimes made of slate in the form of a small portable book, with leaves and clasps; and he engraves one from a treatise by Gesner, 1565, which he says is *fortunately* preserved there; adding, 'it is remarkable that neither public nor private museums should furnish any specimens of these table-books, which seem to have been very common in the time of Shakespeare, nor does any attempt appear to have been made towards ascertaining the materials of which they were composed.'

"Now, as your table-book contains entries as early as the time when our immortal bard lived, I think (although it be despoiled of its cover and clasps), it is an interesting illustration of a few passages in his works."

Mr. Smith then made some remarks on the more ancient table-books, and exhibited from his collection part of a Roman *tabula*, discovered during late excavations in London, with a specimen of the steel *stylus*, found at the same time and place. These *tabulæ* were waxen tablets of ivory or wood more commonly, with a raised margin to protect the wax. Several of these tablets were usually strung together, and according to their number were called *diptycha*, *triptycha*, etc. They were commonly used among the Romans for purposes of writing where great length was not required, as for letters; thus, in Plautus, where a letter is to be written: "Effer cito stylum, ceram, et tabellas, et linum."

Two ancient waxen tablets were discovered in 1841, in a gold mine, near the village of Abrudbànyá, in Transylvania, an account of which has been published by Massman, in a work called *Libellus Aurarius*. They are *triptics*, one of fir, the other of beech-wood, and are about the size of a small 8vo.; the outer pieces of wood have the wax on one side only, the inner, on both sides, with raised margins. The wax, now black with age, is not thick; in one place it has been cut through by the style of the writer. The writing is in Latin, and relates to the business of a *collegium*; it begins at the bottom of the fourth page and reads from right to left. From the names of the consuls being recorded, the date of these tablets is fixed at A.D. 169.

Sir William Betham informed the Council, that a book, consisting of twelve or thirteen tables, of box-wood, covered with wax, had been dug up

in a bog in Ireland, and that the tables were inscribed with logical discussions in Latin.

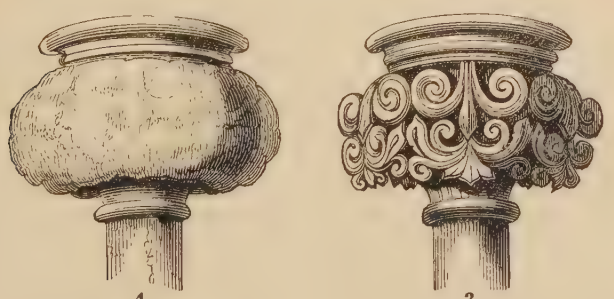
Mr. Gomonde communicated drawings and descriptions of supposed British and Roman pottery, excavated on Henington Downs, near Campden, Gloucestershire.

Monsieur De Gerville, Hon. F.S.A., communicated a letter relating to mistakes which had been made by confounding Cape la Hogue, near Barfleur, with Cape la Hague, the northern extremity of the coast of the Cotentin, in Normandy. This blunder still remained in our modern maps of the French coast, and had been allowed to enter into most of our histories. M. de Gerville showed the distinction between the two capes, by a variety of documents from the earlier times of the establishment of the Normans to the present day. This paper was given by order of the council to Capt. Becher, R.N., and a translation has been published in the fifteenth volume, No. 6, of the *Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle*, June 1846.

April 22.

Mr. Smith read the following communication from Mr. Repton:—"The attention of the public has been of late awakened to the barbarous custom of using whitewash in our churches, disfiguring some of our finest specimens of ancient stone sculpture; but there are still many beauties thus hidden from the eye of taste in our old churches, and perhaps the accompanying little sketches may do more towards arousing the wish to bring them to light, than any dry verbal argument. More than thirty years ago my late father visited Worcester cathedral; he found many capitals of the columns presenting the appearance I have shown in sketch (No. 1); he re-

Capitals from Worcester Cathedral.



1. Covered with whitewash. 2. After its removal.

commended the man who showed the cathedral to scrape away the white wash, and the beautiful enriched capital (No. 2) was discovered. The man

was so pleased with his performance, that, I am told, he afterwards cleaned the others, which were equally beautiful.

"In visiting the church of Burgh, near Aylsham, Norfolk, I cleared a mass of white-wash, when a very fine antelope's head was discovered. The chancel contains several beautiful capitals of columns about the date of king John, but much concealed by a crust of white-wash, from half an inch to three quarters of an inch thick. Such thoughtless desecration cannot be too often pointed out by the society. Many years ago I made a sketch of one of the *painted pannels* in a rich groined ceiling in a room over the north door of Sall church, Norfolk. These paintings have since been destroyed. I enclose a sketch of one of the pannels. The pannels are painted black. In a visit to Great Braxsted church, near Witham, a few years ago, I discovered in the chancel nine lancet windows, i. e., three at the east end, three at the north, and three at the south. They are now concealed by plaster, but the two modern Grecian windows still remained unaltered."

Mr. Chaffers gave the following account of a visit to Waltham Abbey, for the purpose of examining mural paintings reported to have been discovered in the abbey church:—"We first proceeded to two old houses which once stood by the side of the river; one had disappeared, and the other will in a few days be demolished to make room for a more substantial building; the materials are already sold. The one which is left is at present in possession of a baker. His wife very politely allowed us to roam over it. It is in a very dilapidated state. The building is, I should think, of the beginning of the sixteenth century; in some of the rooms are remains of the carved oak panneling. The upper story of the house projects considerably beyond the lower rooms, with the gable towards the river front, and is supported by oak pillars and arches; it is of a very picturesque character. The oaken door was sold at the sale for five pounds; it is very ancient.

"We also here learned that some carved work was to be seen in the house of a neighbour, and we directed our steps towards it. The room into which we were shown agreeably surprised us. It was surrounded by splendid specimens of carvings in oak, of that style called Francis First, and they were, I should say, executed in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. There are upwards of one hundred pannels, no two of which are alike. They consist of grotesque animals supporting coats of arms, and in the centre are heads or busts in every variety of costume. They are well worthy of being drawn and preserved, and Mr. Keats, jun., a young and enterprising artist, will, I trust, shortly favour the Association with drawings of them. These carvings have been in possession of the present proprietor's family for nearly a century, and were removed from the abbey, which was pulled down in 1770, and of which all that now remains is an arched gateway over the bridge. They were probably executed at the time

when (after the dissolution) the site of the abbey, with all its extensive possessions, was granted to Sir Anthony Denny, gentleman of the privy chamber to king Henry VIII.

"We next repaired to the abbey church, the nave of which only remains. The accidental removal of a portion of whitewash on the north side shows that the walls have been decorated by mural paintings; all that can at present be made out is some drapery fastened by a cord and tassel. The churchwardens have given strict orders that no more whitewash be removed, the reason doubtless being, they would incur the expense of redaubing it; if, however, these scruples could be got over, some very interesting paintings would no doubt be discovered. It is really lamentable to see the shameful state into which this interesting Norman edifice has fallen through neglect and injudicious reparation. The rector, Mr. Capper, is, I understand, a gentleman who takes considerable interest in archæological matters, and probably by communicating with him some good might be effected by using his influence with the churchwardens, to induce them to remove the whitewash, not only from that side of the church on which the paintings are, but also from the Norman pillars, capitals, and ornaments, which are now choked up with it. The beautiful arched crypt of which Fuller speaks thus: 'It is the fairest that ever I saw,' is now inaccessible, being, as I understand, filled up with faggots and rubbish. The chapel of 'our Lady,' which stood above this, is, I believe, converted into a school-room. The stocks, still standing in the market-place, are very curious; they are handsomely carved in the Elizabethan style, and bear the date 1598."

Mr. Dennett exhibited a drawing of a steel prick-spur embossed with silver, dug up near Deadman's-lane, Newport, Isle of Wight, on the supposed site of the battle fought in August 1377, between the inhabitants of Newport and the French and Spaniards, who invaded the island and burnt Yarmouth, Fraunchville (now Newtown), Newport, and several other places.

Mr. Dennett at the same time forwarded a copy of a record in the Remembrancer's Office of the Exchequer, of the fifth year of the reign of king Richard II, in which John Sampson, at that time receiver of the king's farms and profits in the Isle of Wight, prays to be discharged of certain moneys of the farm of the town of Newport, alleging that since its destruction by French and Spanish invaders, it had remained without tenants, and therefore no profits had arisen from it. This demand was allowed, as well as similar demands for other places in the Isle of Wight, and an inquisition is returned thereon, which, *inter alia*, states that the aforesaid John was not able to recover the several fee farms, &c. mentioned in his account; nor the £65 13s. 4d. for the ancient farm of the town of Newport, above the £6 6s. 8d. with which he willingly charged himself in his said account for the same farm from the aforesaid 24th day of October

in the first year, unto the feast of the nativity of our Lord in the aforesaid fourth year. And this also, because that all the houses and buildings of the aforesaid town of Newport were totally burned, wasted, and destroyed before the 24th day of October aforesaid, by the king's enemies aforesaid. And upon view of these premises, and deliberation had thereupon by the barons, it was adjudged that the aforesaid John Sampson should be discharged from, &c. and (*inter alia*) from the aforesaid £65 13*s.* 4*d.* for which for the ancient farm of the said *town of Newport*, he should be discharged and acquitted by pretext of these premises, saving the king's claim, if elsewhere thereof he wish to implead. And respite for various other sums is then granted.

Mr. Smith exhibited casts of twelve Roman gold coins, found some years since at Cakeham, West Wittering, Sussex, and now in the possession of Mr. Gorham of that place. Mr. Smith read from a private note the following account of the circumstances of this discovery:—"Mr. Gorham having determined to enlarge a field called the Green Duer, by taking in a piece of uninclosed marshy ground, he did so by making a bank and hedge. After the new bank and hedge were made, the old one was levelled; and in the earth on which the hedge was planted, seven gold coins were found loose in the ground. About ten years before we found the coins, a former occupier of this farm also enlarged the field; he made the bank alluded to, but he made it by levelling another bank at a short distance, and carried the earth to it, and in the earth which he moved the first seven coins were found. In this district of Sussex fences are made by digging a ditch, the earth from which makes the bank on which the hedge is planted. In the autumn of the year in which we first found the coins, Mr. Gorham dug down to the bottom of the old ditch, and at the very bottom a gold coin of Valentinian was found, and then the search was given up, because the earth did not appear ever to have been disturbed. This place was once the residence of the bishops of Chichester: there are writings extant dated from this house in the reign of Henry IV. In the reign of Henry VII bishop Sherborne built a brick tower, which is still standing. In the reign of Charles I. the place is described as a great and ancient mansion house, in a very dilapidated state. The remains of antiquity spared by time and modern improvements are few; but there is still remaining a vaulted room said to be of the age of Henry III. It is called a chapel, but has more the appearance of a crypt. From this room tradition says a subterraneous road went to the sea, and through this very field in which the coins were found; the very place, too, is pointed out from the hollowness of the sound when waggons pass over it. At the spot where it was said the subterraneous road terminated, a coin of Domitian was found. The Romans, I conclude, had a station or a villa in the Green Duer; and under the hollow sounding spot are some remains of it. The situation is too low for

a subterraneous road. In taking down an old wainscotting in this house we found a coin of Henry VIII, in the garden one of Edward IV, and one of Elizabeth. A perfect urn was dug up by some of our labourers a few years ago, in making a ditch a mile from the Green Duer, which the men knocked to pieces with their spades; inside was another of darker and finer ware, which they also broke, and found only ashes. In the course of making that ditch great quantities of broken Roman pottery were found, and a shilling of Elizabeth."

The coins of which the casts were exhibited were: four of Constantius II, with the reverses of *Gloria Reipublicæ* and *Victoria Augustorum*, exergual letters, TR. TRS. SMANZ. SMNC.; one of Magnentius, rev. *Victoria Aug. Lib. Romanor.*, exergual letters, TR.; one of Julian II, rev. *Gloriæ Reipublicæ*, exergual letters, KONST.; five of Valentinian, rev. *Restitutor. Reipublicæ*, exergual letters, RP. KONST. ANT. MED.; one of Magnus Maximus, rev. *Restitutor. Reipublicæ;* exergue, SMTR.

A letter was read from M. Poncin Casaquy, of Seraing, near Liege, foreign member of the Association, stating that he was engaged in preparing for the press a work on the Roman monuments of Luxemburg and of the district of Treves, and especially on the singularly interesting obelisk of Igel,[1] which he proposes to forward to the Association when completed.

Mr. Chaffers exhibited a massive gold ring, found in the river Thames when the old London Bridge was pulled down. The stone is an intaglio, representing Jupiter seated, holding in his left hand a spear, and in the right a patera; an eagle is by his side; the shank, which is of pure gold, weighs 12 dwt. 11 grs. and is ornamented with a scroll pattern; the stone is fastened by projecting pieces of gold or claws. It was formerly in the possession of Mr. Thomas, and purchased at his sale. It may probably be of Roman workmanship; it is evidently very ancient.

May 13.

A communication was read from Mr. Artis, of Castor, on the Roman pottery procured from the Upchurch marshes.

Mr. Edmund Peel exhibited a gold ring set with a ruby, found in a bog in the county of Roscommon, Ireland. It appeared to be medieval.

Mr. Lindsay, of Cork, communicated a drawing of a bell, found at Bristol, with a rubbing of its inscription, which appears to be, O TU MARIA IOHIS ANIMA HORNE TVE CONSERVA.

Mr. H. Moody, of Winchester, forwarded for exhibition a few small brass Roman coins, discovered in Mitcheldever wood, about six miles from Winchester, among some foundations extending a considerable way, about

[1] This monument is figured and described in the "Recherches sur les Antiquités Romaines dans la Vallée de la Moselle de Trèves." By Wyttenbach, and in Mr. Dawson Turner's translation of the same work.

two feet below the surface, on or near the site of the Roman road from Winchester to Silchester. Mr. Moody observes: "I have by me some of the tile and stone used in the building, and have seen a knife which very much resembles one of those you shewed me when in town. I intend, as soon as I have heard from you relative to the age of the coins, to apply for the loan of the knife, some pieces of pottery, and other things brought to light. What led to the discovery, was the burrowing of rabbits bringing to the surface, from time to time, coins. In digging, the parties came to a layer of flints, and under it a layer of tiles. The woodman has the greater portion of the coins in his possession, and those which I have sent you belong to him. As yet the ground opened does not exceed eight feet by eight, but traces of a continuation of the building have been discovered at a considerable distance from the spot. It is in the middle of the wood and beneath a quantity of thickly-growing underwood, hazel, &c." The coins forwarded were of Valentinian, Gratian, Theodosius, Arcadius, and Honorius, with others which come under the class termed *minimi*. A communication was made from the Council to Sir Thomas Baring, bart. on whose estate this discovery was made, suggesting further and more careful excavations. A very polite answer was received, in which Sir Thomas announced his intention of acting upon the suggestion contained in the letter from the Council.

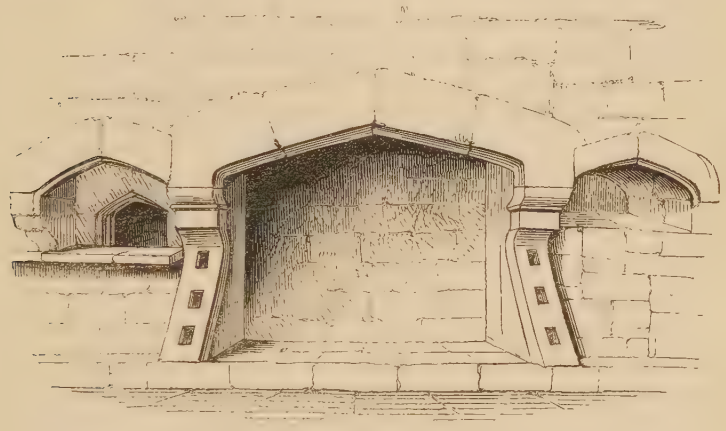
Mr. Dunthorne communicated a drawing of a silver ring, weighing forty-three grains, found in a field at Brundish, in Suffolk. Round the edge on both sides was the following inscription, which, by the form of the letters, would appear to be the end of the thirteenth, or the beginning of the fourteenth century:

✠ Me eylet, me eylet, me eylet,
That hope behotet and failet.

Mr. Popham Lethbridge exhibited a highly interesting specimen of what is termed a "palimpsest brass," from Cobham church, Surrey, which, he observes, "from the fact of its very recent discovery as being palimpsest, I imagine has never before been made public. By the information which I derived from the parish clerk, it appears that the brass itself has for some time been detached from the slab in which it was originally inlaid, and the interesting discovery of an engraved effigy of a priest, bearing the chalice and wafer, was fortunately arrived at, by his endeavouring to detach the mass of pitch, in which it had, before its removal from the stone, been originally embedded, for the purpose of cleaning it, It will be seen, that the wafer has the monogram I. H. S. upon it, which is of rare occurrence, and the chalice bears the words "*Esto in Ihs.*" The figure of the knight, to commemorate whose memory this fine ecclesiastical specimen was, probably for the purpose of economy,

used, I believe to be, from the armour, of Henry the Seventh's time, and is supposed to have been one of the Sutton family, to whose memory there are many other monuments in the chancel."

Mr. John Adkins Barton, of Barton Village, Newport, Isle of Wight, communicated the following notes on the building of Chale, commonly known as Chale Abbey Farm, accompanied with drawings, from which we select that of a very curious fire-place represented in our cut. "It has been



Fire-place in the hall, Chale, Isle of Wight.

considered doubtful whether the buildings at Chale, which have for a long period been applied to farming purposes, constituted originally a grange to the abbey of Quarr, or a manorial residence; but as we have no authority for the former opinion, and frequent mention of ancient families of consequence connected with Chale, give a strong confirmation to the latter, I am inclined to adopt it, and consider this as the residence of the De Esturs, and after them of the De Langfords, who both possessed the manor, and are spoken of in old documents as being 'of Chale.' The remains of the old house are considerable in extent, but have been so dilapidated and altered at various periods, as to preserve but few of its original features. The barn (if it were originally such?) is in a more perfect state than any other portion, and has its buttressed walls still standing, of most solid construction, and venerable in their strength. The dwelling-house has but little externally to recommend it, with the exception of the north end of the hall, where a large window of simple and chaste design gives it an ecclesiastical character, and has doubtless had something to do with its designation of late years—Chale abbey. This hall is by far the most curious part of the edifice, and demands some notice. It appears, by the two smaller windows, beneath the larger one, now closed up, to have been originally divided into two floors or stories, the lower of

which has apparently been used as a kitchen, it being upon the same level, and at its southern extremity the fire-place and oven (of which a sketch is given) were discovered. The upper floor, originally a hall, has been divided into two stories, but in its former state, must have been a fine apartment, of considerable length and height, with a massive roof of oak, which remained until the alterations in the building two years since, and was much admired for its workmanship. At that period its decayed state necessitated a removal. Externally, on the east, are traces of an arched door, built up, and at the summit of the wall are several corbels, which indicate that the building was more extended in that direction formerly, than it now is. The fire-place, whose existence was unknown, was brought to light accidentally, by the removal of some panneling which had been placed before it, and was found to be in an excellent state of preservation. The sketch which accompanies this was taken at the time of its discovery, and will give a better idea of its construction than any mere description could do. It is of Caen stone, excellently wrought, and the dimensions of the main opening are as follows (the others I did not take):—Between the jambs seven feet six inches; from the hearth to the crown of the arch five feet, and the extreme depth four feet eight inches. Furthermore, it will be necessary to state that the oven on the left, and the supplementary fire-place on the right, which had been partially filled up, when taken in connexion with the main or centre part, extended the entire breadth of the building, between the side walls, and it would have required no great stretch of the imagination, at the time when it was first brought to light, to have pictured it in its olden state, when the bright blaze of its ample fire shed a glow upon the generations of men who have long since mouldered into the dust,—as they enjoyed or ministered to the warm-hearted hospitality of its masters. The door-way, which I also sketched, as peculiar in its style, is formed of neatly-cut Caen stone, and is situated at the north-west corner of the same building. Since my last visit to Chale, I have been informed that a secret stair-case has been discovered; but in what part of the building I do not know. It may not be amiss here to inform you that the discoveries which have been made during the alterations and improvements (?) have been carefully preserved by the orders of Sir Willoughby Gordon (who has recently purchased the estate), so that they may be transmitted to another age as venerable monuments of the skill and of the manners of our forefathers: a most worthy example, and, inasmuch as it is but too seldom acted upon, entitling that gentleman to the commendation of every true lover of archæology."

Mr. Smith read an account by the Rev. Abner W. Brown, vicar of Pytchley, Northamptonshire, of sepulchral remains found in an ancient cemetery in that place. "Pytchley," Mr. Brown observes, "is a small retired village, about six miles northward from the river Nen or Nene, and between

the market-towns of Kettering and Wellingborough. Its name is only known as the origin of the celebrated 'Pytchley Hunt' (now removed to Northampton) in which connexion, however, it has several points of archæological interest. One of the three ancient manors of Pytchley is stated in Domesday-book (vol. i. p. 229) to have been held in the time of Edward the Confessor by 'Alwin Venator,' the hunter or huntsman. In early Norman times it was held by the serjeanty of hunting the wolf; and subsequently, when wolves were less prominently numerous, by that of providing dogs to hunt wolves, foxes, martens, and other vermin in the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Oxford, Bucks, Huntingdon, and Essex; a tenure still existing in queen Elizabeth's reign, except that Bucks was no longer one of the counties. Nor is the subject wholly immaterial, for it shows the importance of Pytchley in very early days, as a central point whence the wild beasts of the ancient Coritanian forests might be conveniently hunted; and in later times it marks the line of midland country over which still lingered the relics of the ancient forest where vermin haunted, and possibly as distinct from the deer forests. The parish of Pytchley occupies a ridge about three miles east and west, between two parallel brooks (subtributaries of the Nen), which are about a mile north and south from each other. On the crown of the undulation is the village. Domesday-book shows that it had then a church and a mill belonging to the abbey of Peterborough or Medeshamsted, and three principal lords or proprietors.

"At the village of Pytchley two ancient burial places have been discovered quite distinct from each other; the one some feet under the present church-yard, and the other in a field about three hundred and fifty yards north of the church-yard and village."

After stating that the vicinity abounds in remains of primeval fortifications, Mr. Brown adds, "I have some spear heads of rude flint and stone-work, which were picked up in the fosse outside of the agger of the Roman fort at Irchester; a Druid glass bead found at 'the Dun' immediately north of the river; and another found (but evidently not in a locality of its own) at Harrowden, half-way between Pytchley and the river Nene, made of a peculiar greenish stone, not known in this neighbourhood, but identical in material with the best finished of the stone spear-heads alluded to."

Mr. Brown then proceeds to describe the circumstances connected with the discovery of one of the ancient cemeteries:—

"The slope northwards from the village of Pytchley has borne the name of *Tanbury* or *Tambury Hill*. The part of it nearest the village seems to have been early brought into tillage, and to have got the name of the 'Corn-fields,' while the original name of Tanbury is now restricted to the pasturage fields beyond. In these 'Corn fields' there is a valuable though shallow bed of limestone near the surface, and in digging for the lime

during the last twenty years, skeletons have been constantly found at about three or four feet from the surface. The bones are much decayed, no trace of coffin-wood dust being visible, and they are generally lying east and west and at full length. One, however, and that the only one which I myself happened to *see* opened, showed the body crushed into a space not four feet long. One of the workmen observed, 'They've tucked this one in here the next way to hide him; he has'na had fair play I doubt.' The bones of this skeleton appeared to be almost fossilized by the lime, (which so impregnates many springs in the parish, as to make them quickly encrust extraneous matters presented to them.) What may have been the state of the surface before it was cultivated I know not: but at present there is only a single barrow traceable in connexion with this cemetery: it is circular, of about sixty or seventy feet diameter, with a fosse about twenty feet wide; the mound being about five feet above the field, and the fosse about three feet below the field. The skeletons do not seem to occur in any regular order; at least so far as I can discover: for it was long before the work-people thought of mentioning the skeletons to me, merely sending the bones into the churchyard as 'Christians' bones.' All that I have heard of or seen were adults, except one, which was accompanied (I was told) by the bones of a child. No grave, except one in 1837, has produced any remains beyond bones, and I have not seen fragments of pottery from any. In that one grave the skeleton appears to have had a rude silver necklace, an anklet of blue beads, and in its right hand a singular vitreous amulet or ornament. These points I learned two days after its discovery: and on repairing to the spot, I saw the heaps of crumbling bones, and received from the work-people the vitreous amulet, two blue beads, and parts of the rings of the necklace; the rest of the necklace had crumbled into minute fragments on being moved, and the other beads had been lost in the mud and rubbish of the excavation. My own further search was fruitless beyond recovering a fragment or two of the oxydized silver necklace. The amulet, if it be such, is unlike anything I have seen before: it is perforated lengthways, by a hole a quarter of an inch in diameter; a contorted ornament has been rudely worked in the mould in which the whole was made. The vitrification has been at twice, the black mass itself has been imperfectly vitrified by strong heat, subsequently rolled in some sand or very coarse glaze, and again subjected to heat, which has vitrified portions of the glaze, in some of the deeper workings white, making the whole appear as if it had been thrown into whitish mud, and then partially washed clean. It is neither glass nor earthenware. I possess numerous coins found in the fields of the parish. The earliest (found near Tanbury Hill) is a beautiful small silver medal, exquisitely perfect on one side, with a plain head and crowned bust, encircled by the legend NERONI CLAVDIO DRVSO GERM COS

DESIGNATI; there is but one S to COS. The head being without laurel, suggests whether this might not be a medal of the Drusus who earned the title Germanicus, and was designated Consul, and also killed A.C. 9. Copper coins of Faustina, and down to the latest Roman dates, have also been found about the parish; and I have one of Allectus, and another of Tacitus, found in the neighbourhood."

Mr. Brown suggests that the name of the village, spelt in various early records, Pihteslea, Pictslei, Piteslea, etc., was derived from the circumstance of its having been at some period occupied by the warlike Picts from the northern part of the island, and concludes:—"If this be correct, and I confess I do not perceive where the argument fails, this village has probably received its name from one of the conflicts between the Romanized Britons and the Picts; and the cemetery in question may possibly be the burial-place of the one party, the pagans; while that Christian cemetery under the church-yard may possibly be that of the other party, the Christians."

It was observed in the council, upon this paper, that, although it was not impossible that Mr. Brown's derivation of the name is correct (though it is perhaps more probable that it is derived from the name of some early possessor), yet the notion that the cemeteries are the burying places of rival armies is inadmissible. They are, no doubt, the peaceful depositories of some tribe, or of some station or village in the neighbourhood, and no circumstances pointed out by Mr. Brown are of a kind to justify the presumption that either was a Christian cemetery. The position of the bodies in the Romano-British and unconverted Saxon burial-places appears to be regulated by no system; they are found lying east and west, north and south, and in various other directions. In the cemetery discovered under the modern churchyard, the bodies were found deposited in a kind of chests, formed of rough slabs of stone, and covered with similar slabs. From the kind of pottery mentioned, and the occurrence of Roman coins in the churchyard, they seem to have been very late Romano-British, and those of the other cemetery were perhaps of the same period, or early Saxon; but it would require further observations and comparison before this point can be decided.

Mr. Dunthorne presented a drawing of the brass of William de Brews and his wife (1489), in Tressingfield church, Suffolk, chiefly remarkable for the head-dress of the lady.

Mr. Baylis exhibited a very remarkable and profusely carved wooden tankard, of the kind known as peg tankards. It was stated to have come originally from Gloucester, and is an article of some rarity in England.

Mr. Smith announced that partial excavations had been made in Finch-lane, near Cornhill, and in Birchin-lane, near Lombard-street, which had brought to light various Roman remains, among which was a sculptured

head, in freestone. These excavations, Mr. Smith observed, confirmed the evidence already furnished by discoveries in other parts, that the general disposition of the streets in modern London had nothing whatever to do with that of the Roman city. In the excavations referred to, the walls of houses were noticed running across Finch-lane and Birchin-lane, and into Cornhill and Lombard-street, together with remains of tessellated pavements. On the right of Finch-lane, in going from Threadneedle-street to Cornhill, about midway, at the depth of thirteen feet, traces of a very extensive tessellated pavement were disclosed; the only portion preserved was a double guilloche or mat pattern, in black, red, yellow, and white tesseræ, inclosing a square

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It is intended to publish, in 12mo. price 5s. Ten Sermons, delivered in the Cathedral of Christ, Canterbury, by Thomas Bartlett, M.A., Rector of Kingston, and one of the six Preachers of the Cathedral.—The parishioners of Kingston having resolved to repew and repair the Parish Church, the object of this Publication will be, to effect the restoration of the Chancel, with the east and other windows by which it is lighted. Kingston, which is four miles and a half from Canterbury, is supposed to have been, in the Anglo-Saxon periods, the King's "Toon" or Town, or country residence of the king. There are distinct traces of a burial-ground, consisting of numerous tumuli, still visible in the parish. Many of these tumuli were opened, in the last century, by the Reverend Bryan Faussett, of Heppington, and a considerable portion of the most beautiful Roman and Saxon remains, which form the museum of that diligent antiquary, were found in them.—The names of Subscribers will be thankfully received at Kingston Rectory, near Canterbury.

Notices of New Publications.

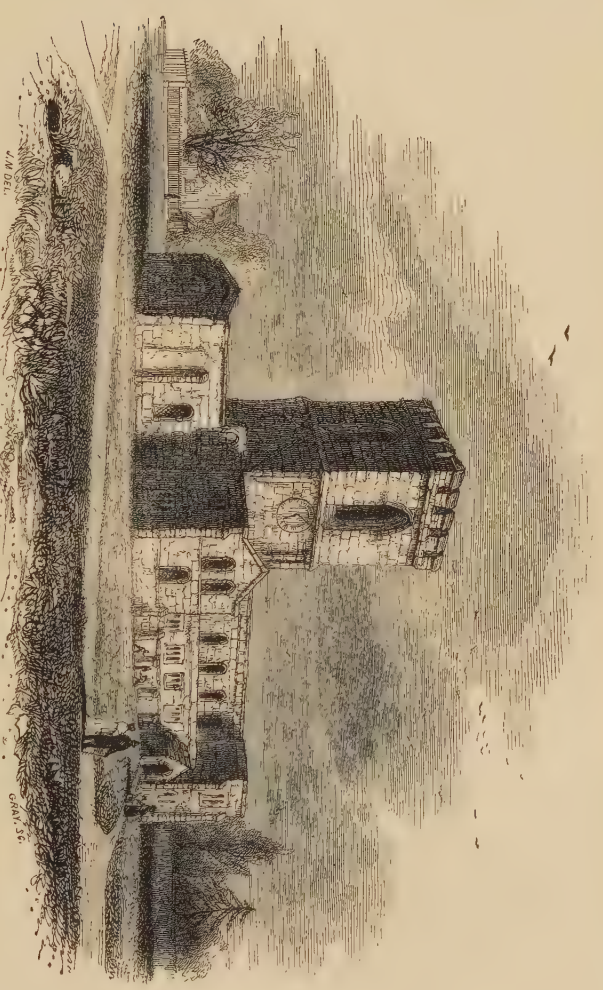
Melbourne Church. By the Rev. Joseph Deans, M.A., Vicar of Melbourne, &c. 8vo. London: Cleaver. 1843.

This is a nice little book, very carefully and well got up, but not very extensively known. We wish that every incumbent in England would take the same interest in the architectural antiquities of his church as that shown by Mr. Deans. The church of Melbourne, in Derbyshire, appears to be in every respect a most interesting specimen of transition-Norman architecture, mixed with Early English. Its origin appears to be a matter of some doubt, though there can be no question that its site was occupied by a church in Anglo-Saxon times. Tradition carries back the foundation to an early period, and connects it with a remarkable historical event.

"The date of Melbourne church has been the subject of much discussion; some writers have asserted it to be as early as the seventh century, while others have supposed it not to have been erected before the conquest. There is a tradition, that soon after Ethelred came to the throne of Mercia, his queen was murdered; and that he himself was in some way implicated in the crime; and in order to quiet his conscience, began to build churches as an atonement,—this church at Melbourne being the first which he erected. But that part of the tradition which states that the murder of the queen was soon after Ethelred came to the throne is clearly an error. When he began his reign he was not more than twenty years of age; and it is not till some years afterwards that any mention is made of his being married. We find, however, that after he had reigned twenty-two years, his queen Osthrid, sister of Egfrid king of Northumberland, was murdered by her own people, the Mercian nobles: and in seven years from that time, Ethelred vacated the throne, and retired into the monastery of Bardney, where he continued to reside till his death. This does not necessarily fasten upon him the guilt of any participation in the murder; his conduct may be explained by the circumstances in which he was placed; for the sudden death of his queen by the hands of powerful persons who surrounded him, would naturally engender in his mind a feeling of insecurity; and those acts of affectionate remembrance, which might be prompted by a deep regret for the loss of a loved companion, might appear to others the effect of remorse and penitence. But whether Ethelred was, or was not, implicated in the murder of his queen, one part of the tradition already noticed may have some foundation. A church may have been erected at that early period at Melbourne, in consequence of Queen Osthrid's death."

In this church, as in so many others, the removal of the white-wash has brought to light remains of distemper paintings, and these were found even

N. E. View of Melbourne Church, Restored.



N. E. View of Melbourne Church in its present state, 1842.

on the pillars. We believe that remains of paintings may in like manner be traced on the pillars of the church of Islip, Oxfordshire.

"During the autumn of the past year, 1842, the workmen, while cleaning the church, removed the whitewash from one of the pillars, which was found to be covered with figures rudely painted, but in such an imperfect state, that the subject could not be clearly ascertained. They seemed, however, to have reference to some occurrence similar to queen Osthrid's death, and the subsequent provision made for prayers for her soul. In the centre was represented a crucifix; and in the compartments by which it was surrounded, were various figures, the chief of which was that of a male, holding in one hand a large club, and, with the other grasping the wrist of a female, whose head is here represented. There had been another painting on the same pillar previous to this, of which there could be distinguished only the figure of a knight in armour, as if in the act of striking: it appeared to have been well executed, and probably related to the same subject; but when it became defaced, it was considered easier to paint the whole afresh, than to repair the old one."

Mr. Deans, with the assistance of an intelligent architect of Sheffield, Mr. Joseph Mitchell, has endeavoured to trace out the original plan and form of the church, and to compare them with those presented in its altered shape. We believe that Mr. Mitchell's restoration is founded upon some authentic evidence. The chief difference in the ground-plan is, that originally the chancel terminated in a semicircular end, and had a semicircular apse on each side, forming the terminations of the two aisles. By the kindness of the publisher, we are enabled to give for comparison, the view of the church according to Mr. Mitchell's restoration, and a sketch of it in its present state. We also give a view of the noble nave, as restored by the same architect. Mr. Deans accompanies the views and plans with the following descriptive observations:—

"Under a noble arch at the west end, we gain admission to the portico, which is about fifteen feet wide, and extends the whole breadth of the church; it is covered by a groined arch, over which there have originally been chambers, but it is doubtful to what purpose they were appropriated, and the extremities were surmounted by two small towers; the spiral staircase leading up to that on the south is still open, but the other has been built up for many years. From the portico there are three entrances into the body of the church, the centre one being nearly equal to the width of the nave; and immediately adjoining the south side of this arch stands the font, a hemisphere of stone, supported on a cluster of four

Melbourne Church. The Nave restored.

pillars, through which there is an aperture to carry off the water; it is lined with beaten lead, and is doubtless of high antiquity. The body of the church is divided into a nave and side aisles by two rows of massive pillars, connected by arches of the horse-shoe form, and enriched towards the nave by zig-zag mouldings. Above these arches are the arcades, which, however, are different from each other: the northern one is of the same style as the rest of the building; but with the exception of one small arch, that on the south is of much later date; the style in which it is built was first introduced about the reign of Stephen, but the workmanship of the pillars, by which each pair of arches is separated, strengthens the opinion that this arcade was not completed till the middle of the thirteenth century, the period at which we have already stated the church was granted to the bishop of Carlisle. The principal tower is situated over the intersection of the nave and the transept, and contained originally a beautiful lantern, intended to throw light upon the grand altar; it consisted of three tiers of arches, and was covered with a groined roof. Beyond the transept is the bema, or chancel; this, as we have noticed, was built in a semi-circular form; and on each side of it, but not extending so far to the east, was a similar recess or apsis, by which the side aisles were terminated. Such, in all its main points, was the original of Melbourne church,—a work of great beauty, whether considered as a whole, or in the parts of which it was composed. And although some of its beauties are impaired, yet much still remains by which its original character can be ascertained, The interior of the building is nearly perfect, and even the external alterations which have from time to time been made, have left much worthy of admiration. The first alteration in the original plan of the building appears to have been the south arcade already spoken of; and the next to this, probably about the end of the reign of Henry VII, the circular ends of the side aisles seem to have fallen to decay, and the arch which divided the apsis from the transept was filled up with a rough wall, in which windows were inserted, evidently taken from some other building, since they differ from each other, both in style and in the material of which they are made: but from those projecting stones, which were used to support the books at the time of divine service, being found by the side of both, it is clear that they were inserted before the time of the Reformation. At a still later period, the side walls were raised, and the original sloping roof replaced by a flat one, covered with lead; this alteration allowed the insertion of larger windows than those in the original building. The upper part of the tower appears to have been rebuilt at the same time; and, together with the beautiful lantern in it, converted into a belfry; the bells having up to that period been hung in one of the small towers at the west end. This change was probably made about the beginning of the seventeenth century." T. W.

On the Materials of Two Sepulchral Vessels found at Warden, Bedfordshire. By the Rev. J. S. Henslow, M.A. P. iv. with 2 plates, 4to. Cambridge, 1846. (Published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.)

The author in his brief but interesting paper, refers to the researches of Mr. Sydenham, published by the Association, as determining the Kimmeridge coal-money to be waste pieces thrown out of the lathe as the refuse nuclei of rings, used as armlets, etc., as being corroborated by his own observations and discoveries. A fragment of Romano-British pottery from Colchester, is pronounced by Mr. Henslow to be of the same material as the Kimmeridge coal-money; and upon examining the collection of Mr. Inskip of Shefford, now in the possession of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, he noticed two vessels composed of a bituminous shale precisely similar to the Kimmeridge clay, from which the coal-money has been turned. These vessels were found at Warden, in Bedfordshire, and were hitherto supposed to be of oak. But Mr. Henslow writes:—"I can detect no trace of ligneous structure, and it seems to be not improbable that the bitumen may have been derived from the decomposition of animal, rather than of vegetable matter. A faint trace of a fossil impression may be seen on the bottom of the more perfect vessel, and towards the summit there is also a sand-gall, or intermixture of sandy material, in the shale; and probably indicating the direction of the strata. These vessels have been formed out of separate pieces, as though the bed of shale had not been of sufficient thickness to admit of their being turned from a single mass. I suppose it to be necessary that the axis of the vessels should be perpendicular to the natural laminæ of the shale, as this appears to have been the arrangement sought for in all the pieces of coal-money I have seen: which always split by natural cleavage perpendicular to their axis. Attention to the arrangement of the laminæ seems to have been as advisable as that which turners are accustomed to pay to the grain in wood."

Mr. Henslow states, that a ring of similar material, connected with a bronze ring, was found upon the breast of a skeleton, in the Romano-British cemetery at Littlington.[1] Rings apparently made of a substance analogous to the Kimmeridge clay have also been noticed in other discoveries of Romano-British sepulchral interments. Mr. Sydenham, who first exploded the theory of the numismatic pretensions of the Kimmeridge coal, and who not only shewed what the circular bits of shale were not, but what they were, is supported in his decision by the palpable character of the objects themselves, by the interesting researches of Mr. Wake Smart, communicated to the Association in the autumn of last year,[2] and now by the discovery made by professor Henslow. C. R. S.

[1] An account of the sepulchral vessels, &c. discovered in this locality, has been published by Mr. A. J. Kempe, F.S.A. in the "Archæologia," vol. xxvi. p. 368.

[2] "Journal of the British Archæological Association," vol. i. p. 324.

A Guide to the Anglo-Saxon Tongue. By Edward Johnston Vernon, B.A. 12mo. London: J. Russell Smith. 1846.

It is not without the utmost satisfaction that we see the language of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers become every day an object of greater interest, and we look forward to the time when it will be made a necessary part of polite education. It introduces us to a class of literature which is well worth our study; it is absolutely necessary to the English archæologist and topographer, who by it alone can arrive at anything like a satisfactory derivation of local names; and it is equally necessary to every one who would really understand the grammar and construction of the English language. The great difficulty which formerly presented itself to the student was the expensive character of the elementary books. Much has been done of late years to obviate this; and the book before us, a cheap and well-digested manual of Anglo-Saxon grammar, places the study of the language of our forefathers within the reach of every one. When this study shall, as we hope before long it will, be introduced into our public schools, Mr. Vernon's "Guide" is well calculated for a class-book. The rules are carefully defined and explained, and are illustrated by a great number of appropriate examples; and at the end of the volume is given a delectus of extracts in prose and verse, with grammatical and philological notes adapted to the wants of the beginner, and followed by a sufficiently complete glossary to introduce the learner into the threshold of the sanctuary, and enable him to enter with ease on the perusal of the Anglo-Saxon writers. We will only add, that we strongly recommend this little book to all our associates and readers. We understand that the same publisher has in the press a compendious but copious and complete Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. T. W.

The History and Antiquities of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead. By M. A. Richardson, Member of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle, and George B. Richardson, Associate of the British Archæological Association.

We have every reason to anticipate that these labours will be crowned with success, as they have received the most liberal assistance and encouragement from public bodies, his grace the duke of Northumberland, and many private families, by the unreserved perusal of their archives, and this advantage, added to their own indefatigable industry, leaves no doubt that the forthcoming history of Newcastle will contain every subject

worthy of investigation, and that it will not only be appreciated in their own immediate vicinity, but that the annals of this interesting and important city (justly called the emporium of the north) will be read with pleasure and advantage in every other part of the United Kingdom. We hail with peculiar satisfaction the announcement of a history of Newcastle from the united labour and talent of the Richardson family, already well known in the annals of art and topography. They are well qualified by local affiliation to execute this project with credit to themselves and advantage to the public. They possess the patient endurance and untiring research which such a work especially requires, and they also bring the energy of youth and the more sedate judgment of mature experience, intimately and personally acquainted with their subject in all its various bearings and ramifications,—embracing the interesting history of the local trade, the Roman wall, the commerce of the Tyne, the public institutions, civil and literary, the local traditions, the antiquities, architectural and ecclesiological detail, historical events, the history of municipal and mercantile incorporations, modern improvements, the new town and the old, with the still more interesting subject of the habits and customs, manners and feelings of society at different periods. The work will be printed with their usual taste and elegance, and illustrated with numberless wood-cuts and artists' etchings of every object worthy of being transmitted to posterity.

Guard room of the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

C. S.

Costume in England: a history of dress from the earliest period till the close of the eighteenth century. To which is appended an Illustrated Glossary of Terms for all articles of use or ornament worn about the person. By F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. With above six hundred engravings drawn on wood by the author. London: 1846. 8vo. Chapman and Hall.

There are two grand points of view in which the history of the dress and ornamentation of the dress of the human body may be profitably studied. The first is, a philosophical consideration of the various causes which at different periods induced and influenced peculiar fashions; how the national character was acted upon and modified by them; or how they took their changing impress from the state of society itself exhibiting its social and political phases and regulated by its mental and moral progress and degradation. The second point of view, and that which more directly concerns the antiquary, is its indispensable utility in confirming dates, in explaining habits and customs, obscure passages in ancient writers, &c. How often have we seen essays written, and theories advanced, on subjects which attention to details would have shown were founded on erroneous data. And how frequently have men of learning been led into the grossest blunders, from ignorance of some collateral fact, passed by perhaps from its apparent insignificance. So little has system and arrangement in certain branches of the study of antiquities been attended to, that even at the present day we are often embarrassed by opinions and speculations which only arise from hasty conclusions unchecked by sober comparison. But it must be admitted that Archæology is now being studied in its various walks upon a surer and safer basis than heretofore. In that which has so long and successfully employed the clever pencil and the intelligent mind of the author of the work before us, the good effects of close and careful attention to comparison are apparent. Strutt, C. A. Stothard, Meyrick, Planché, and the Messrs. Waller, have, by their respective labours, well occupied the ground, so that the student who has been guided by the evidence of fact supplied by these writers will have but little more to attain; while he who has failed to attend to the great principles adhered to by them, will find he has much to unlearn, and must recommence his course under better direction.

Mr. Fairholt prefaces his work with these remarks: "A knowledge of costume is in some degree inseparable from a right knowledge of history. We can scarcely read its events without in some degree picturing 'in the mind's eye,' the appearance of the actors; while correct information on this point has become an acknowledged essential to the historical painter, The reign of imaginary costume is rapidly reaching its close. A conviction of the necessity and value of 'truth' in this particular has been the

slow growth of the last half century. A deaf ear was long turned to the urgency of critical antiquaries by whom it had been studied. Assertions were constantly made of the impossibility of accomplishing their desires, and twice the necessary amount of trouble was taken in inventing a heterogenous costume that would have been required to procure accuracy."—"The great principle upon which I originally set out, that all historic painting *should* be truthful in costume, and *could* be made so, I hope to have proved by aid of the many wood-cuts scattered through the volume. They are unpretending as works of art, and are to be looked on merely as facts; such they undoubtedly are, and they have been got together with no small care and research, and from very varied sources. By referring to any portion of the entire series, the reader may see how thoroughly distinctive the dress of each period is, and how great the difference made by fifty years in every age of England's growth. As no historian could venture to give wrong dates designedly, so no painter should falsify history by delineating the characters on his canvas in habits not known until many years after their death, or holding implements not at the time invented. Whatever talent may be displayed in the drawing, grouping, and colouring of such pictures, they are but 'painted lies,' and cannot be excused any more than the history that falsifies facts and dates would be, although clothed in all the flowers of rhetoric."

These remarks refer not merely to historical painters—they are of universal application: truthfulness should be the grand object of all studies; and the antiquary who has not continually in view the attainment of truth and the eradication of the "painted lies" which are so plentifully sprinkled over our common-place national history, does not understand the proper nature and end of his calling.

Mr. Fairholt's volume is well arranged. It is divided into periods, each comprising specimens of the dresses worn by royalty and nobility, by the middle classes and commonalty, and by the clergy, to which, for want of wood-cuts, we can only allude.

The Glossary, which occupies upwards of 200 pages of the volume, being copiously illustrated by cuts and explanatory extracts from medieval literature and old romances and dramas, is altogether a great improvement on and simplification of our glossaries.

The preceding remarks can give but a faint notion of the merits of Mr. Fairholt's performance. Those who have read his *Essays on Costume*, published in the *Art-Union*, and those who have had the privilege of personally witnessing his unselfish devotion to the arts, to literature, and to antiquarian science, will however anticipate, from the title of the work, a masterly completion of the author's scheme, and they will find their anticipations realized. C. R. S.

A Critical Dissertation on Professor Willis's Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral. By Charles Sandys. London: J. R. Smith.

A work like the present is valuable in proportion to the error it detects. It is valuable, even if it merely directs attention to carelessness, or what is worse, fanciful hypotheses, which, when indulged in, more frequently than any other cause, lead to erroneous conclusions. In the present instance, difficult as it is to judge without a strict examination and knowledge of the structure in question, we think a clear case is made out against the professor of being led away by his zeal for a favourite theory. Whether the Norman portions of Canterbury cathedral are the work of Lanfranc or Anselm, it certainly does not appear that the professor is correct in his appropriation. Carelessness in translations are also very evidently shown; for instance, the professor renders the somewhat doubtful phrase, "*singuli sub singulis locellis ligneis*," as "each in a separate wooden coffin"; we think with Mr. Sandys, that it is questionable if "*locellis*" can properly be rendered "coffins," and prefer his rendering, "each under separate wooden shrines"; but even if this should be inadmissible, it is certainly incorrect to translate "*sub*" "in." There are several examples given of the same character, on which, putting the best construction, the professor's rendering must be considered doubtful, and still more so, when he makes use of it to build an hypothesis. On the whole, therefore, such a publication as the present is exceedingly useful, and will be read with profit by all who feel interested in the metropolitan church of Canterbury. J. G. W.

RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

PRIMEVAL ANTIQUITIES.

Panorama d'Egypte et de Nubie, texte et planches en fol., par Hector Horeau, architecte. 10e livraison, Paris.

Antiquités de Rheinzabern, dessinées sous la direction du feu Schweighæuser, in 4to. with 15 plates and 4 pages of text. Paris, Leleux.

Les Inscriptions Phéniciens, Puniques, Numidiques, expliquées par une methode incontestable, par le général Duvivier. Paris, 1846, 8vo.

Monumens Anciens, recueillis en Belgique, per L. Haghe de Tournai, 1845. Bruxelles, imp. folio.

Apulische Vasenbilder des Königlichen Museums zu Berlin. Imp. fol. 21 plates in colours. £6.

Historisch archæologische abhandlung über Unter-Italische, Keltische Gefässe, by A. Jahn. 4to. Berlin, 3s.

Heidnische Alterthumer der Gegend von Uelzen im ehemaligen Bardengaue, by G. O. C. Estorff. Hanover, fol. £1 4s.

Zwölf bas-reliefs griechischer Erfindung aus Palazzo Spada, dem Capitolischen Museum und villa Albani, herausg. durch das Institut fur Arch. corrisp. Rom. gedr. C. Salviucci, fol. 1845.

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Die Romischen Inschriften in Baden, v. Rappenegger. Mannheim, 1845.

Romeinsche Germaansche of Gallische oudheden in Nederland, Belgie, een gedeelte der aangrenzende Landen. Leyden, 1145, with 2 Maps.

Die nationale Alterthumskunde in Deutschland. Reisebemerkungen von J. J. A. Worsaae. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1846.

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Divers Works of Early Masters in Christian decoration : an Historical Account of the achievements of Art from the hands of Albert Durer, with his Biography—of his Master Wohlgemuth and his friend Pirckheymer, with their Portraits in fac-simile —of Adam Kraft, his Sacramenthauschen—all of Nuremburg: the Account, with Illustrations, of St. Jacques Church at Liège; its rise under Bishop Balderic II, in 1016, to its more decorative state of interior embellishment and magnificent Stained Glass Windows of the Albert Durer School of Design in 1525,—of Gouda in Holland, the Painted Glass Windows of the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, presented by Mary Queen of England and Philip II of Spain, and by the Nobles and Municipal Bodies of the Cities of Holland, with a Memoir of this and other Painted Glass—Lives and Works of Dirk and Wouter Crabeth, with their Portraits in fac-simile—Stained Glass Windows from York, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, County of Kent, &c., &c., &c. ; forming an elaborate Work of 70 Plates, the greater part of which are richly coloured. In 2 vols. imp. fol. Weale.

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Note sur un denier inédit de Manasses I, Archevêque de Reims, par M. Duquenelle, Reims, 1845, 8vo.

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Notice sur quelques Medailles Antiques et quelques Monnaies du Moyen Age inédites, rares, ou d'interêt local, par M. le Baron Chaudrue de Crazaues. Castel-Sarrasin, 1842, in 8vo.

Die Muntzen der Hersoge von Alemannien, by Baron Frantz de Pfaffenhoffen. Carlsruhe, 1845. 8vo. with 5 plates.

Zeitzchrift für Münz, Siegel-und Wappenkunde. Herausgegeben von Dr. B. Köhne.

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ANTIQUITIES.

Monasticon-Anglicanum, by Dugdale. New edition, in 8 vols. 1846, fol. £25.

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Zeitschrift fur Geschichtswissenschaft, herausg. v. Boeckh. J. u. W. Grimm. Pertz, Ranke, u. Schmidt. Vols. 1—4. 8vo. Berlin, 1844-5.

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The History and Antiquities of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead. By M. A. and Geo. B. Richardson, of Newcastle. In demy 4to, in Monthly Parts at Two Shillings each.

Bullettino dell' Instituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica, per l'anno 1846. Roma, 8vo. 1846. Jan. to May, Parts 1—5.

Archæologische Zeitung, herausg. v. Edward Gerhard. 12th leif. Nos. 34—36. Oct., Nov., Dec., 1845. Berlin, 1845, 4to.

Jahrbücher des vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande. Bonn. Part 8, 8vo. 1846.

Zeitschrift fur Alterthumswissenschaft, herausg. v. L. Cæsar u. T. Bergk. New Series. Vol. 3. 12 Parts 4to. Marburg. 1845. £1 4s.

WORKS PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

On Saturday, August 1, 1846, the First Number of a local Monthly Periodical, entitled The Hampshire Mirror of things past and present.—The object of this Publication is two-fold : in the first place it will afford a more extended illustration of the Antiquities and Topography of the County than has yet appeared ; and secondly, it will contain a register of all matters of importance which have been transacted or have occurred within its limits during the month preceding the publication of each number. Henry Moody, Editor and Proprietor. Subscriptions received by H. Woolridge, Winchester.

A History of the ancient Town and Port of Rye in Sussex. By William Holloway. It will form a closely-printed 8vo. volume of 600 pages : £1 1s. to subscribers; to non-subscribers, £1. 6s.; only 250 will be printed. As soon as 100 names are received it will be put to press. London: J. Russell Smith.

The Druidical Temples of the County of Wilts. By the Rev. E. Duke, M.A. F.S.A. In post 8vo. *with three folding plates, cloth.* 5s.

THE JOURNAL

OF THE

British Archaeological Association.

OCTOBER 1846.

ON THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

(FROM M. DIDRON'S ANNALES ARCHEOLOGIQUES.) SECOND ARTICLE.

THE CYTHARA.

THE word *cythara*, in the earlier ages of Christianity, served to denote all stringed instruments; and hence the names of *cythara barbara*, *cythara Teutonica*, *cythara Anglica*, were given to instruments of this description which bore no resemblance to each other, but for the Germanic names of which it was difficult to find an equivalent in Latin. There was nevertheless an instrument to which the name of *cythara* peculiarly belonged; and manuscripts of the ninth century give figures of cytharas which vary only in the number of strings. The cut in the margin (fig. 1) represents a cythara taken from the Boulogne MS. of the date just mentioned.

Fig. 1

The *cythara barbara*, in the form of the Greek delta, bore a great resemblance to the triangular psalterium. The principal difference which seems to have existed in these two instruments was, that, contrary to the practice in the psalterium, the sonorous body in the cythara was placed at the bottom. The following figure of a cythara of twelve strings is copied from Gerbert, who took it from a manuscript of the ninth century in the library of Saint Blaise.

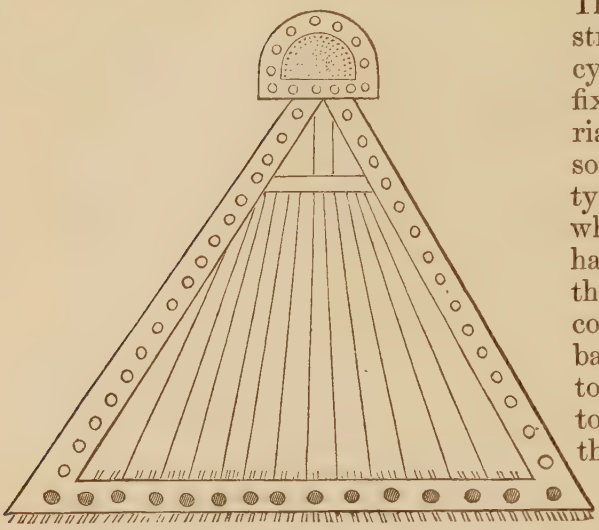


Fig 2.

The number of strings of the cythara was not fixed in an invariable manner; some had twenty-four strings,[1] whilst others had no more than six. According to Hucbald, the demitone of the diatonic scale of this last was placed between the third and fourth strings, as well in ascending as in descending.[2]

THE CHORUS.

The chorus, or *choron* (as it was called at a later period), was a stringed instrument of the cythara kind; but the strings, four in number, were thicker, and, according to Gerbert, they were touched with small sticks. The form of the chorus is nearly the same in all manuscripts from the ninth to the eleventh century; the arrangement of the strings only differs a little. The example given in our cut, fig. 3, is taken from the Boulogne MS. of the ninth century. We have no monument to show in what manner the performer held the cythara and the chorus, and it is not easy to guess how they were used. It may be observed that the name *chorus* was

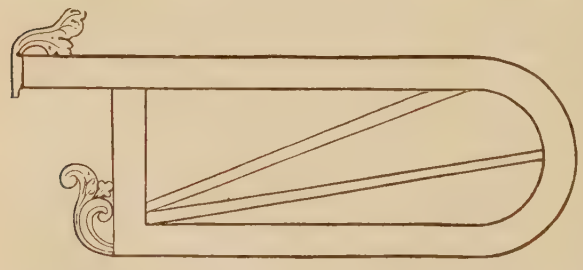


Fig. 3.

[1] Gerbert, "de Cantu," tom. ii. pl. xxv. fig. 10.
[2] In Gerbert, "Scriptores," tom. i. p. 109.

also used to designate a wind instrument, of which we shall speak further on.

THE HARP.

The discovery of the harp among the sculptures of the monuments of ancient Egypt is a sufficient proof of its antiquity; yet it appears not to have been in use among the Greeks—at least it is not found among the numerous monuments of that people. It is in the middle ages, with the invasions of the northern peoples, that the harp first makes its appearance in Western Europe. Fortunatus speaks of it as belonging especially to the Germanic tribes—

Romanusque lyra, plaudat tibi barbarus *harpa*. (Lib. vii.)

And again—

Sola sæpe bombicans barbaros leudos *harpa* relidebat.
(*Epist.* lib. i.)

The most ancient figure of this instrument at present known, is that taken by the abbé Gerbert from the MS. of St. Blaise of the ninth century, and reproduced in our cut, figure 4. This instrument, mounted with twelve strings and pierced with two sounding-holes, is remarkable for the simplicity and elegance of its form. The words *cythara Anglica*, written above the figure in the manuscript, indicate probably that it was in use among the Anglo-Saxons (from whom perhaps it was adopted by the Celtic tribes. *Ed.*)

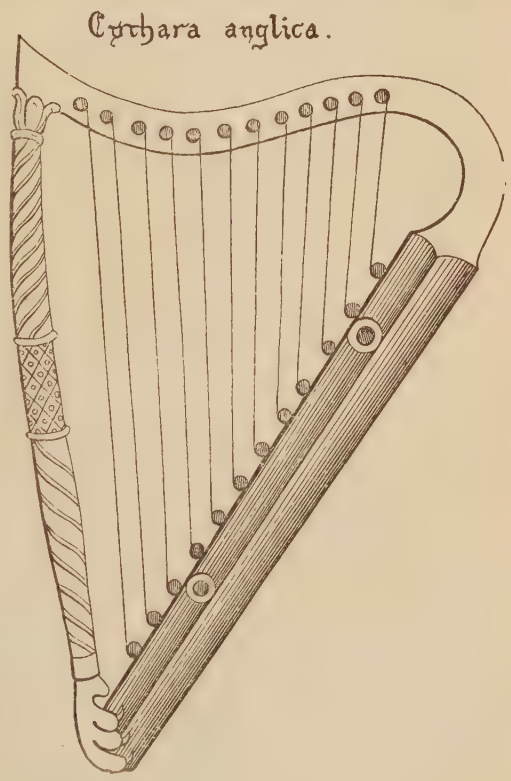


Fig. 4.

THE MONOCORD.

The monocord, (*monocordium*), so called because it had but one string, is, of all the medieval instruments, the one of which the musical writers of the time speak most frequently and with the greatest details. The monocord was composed of a little square oblong box, on the table of which was fixed at each extremity two immovable bridges, of a round or square form. On these bridges was extended a single string, fixed at one end, and the other attached to a little peg by which it might be tightened at will. The scale of tones was divided on a line parallel to the string and traced on the table of the instrument. A movable bridge, which passed along between this line and the string, and which was fixed at will on one of the tonal divisions, made this instrument give the note required.[1] Our cut, fig. 5, represents a monocord, taken by Gerbert from the manuscript of St. Blaise of the ninth century. Too simple to offer any resources to the practical musician, the monocord was employed chiefly by theorists in their speculative researches on the art. It was also used in teaching, to inculcate upon children the intonations of the chant;[2] it served to teach and compose rather than to execute.

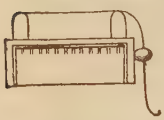


Fig 5.

STRINGED INSTRUMENTS PLAYED WITH A BOW.

THE CROUT.

The instruments of this early period which offer the most decided character of originality, and which have exercised the greatest influence on modern music, are those played with a bow. The bow was not known among the peoples of antiquity who inhabited the East; neither the written nor the figured monuments of Egypt and Greece exhibit the least trace of it. We may, therefore, regard it as peculiar to the West, and, although we can only trace it to about the sixth century, there is every reason for believing that it may claim a very remote antiquity.

The most ancient monument representing an instrument of this description, is the one given by the abbé Gerbert in the second volume of his *Histoire de la musique sacrée*,

[1] See the "Musica domni Oddonis," in Gerbert, Scriptores, tom. i. p. 252.

[2] Pueris quoque ad musicam aspirantibus adhibeatur, ut ad id quod discere volunt ipso duce sono facilius pertingant. Ibid. tom. ii. p. 237.

and of which we shall speak in its place. It dates from the end of the eighth century or the beginning of the ninth; but an instrument of the same kind is mentioned in the following line of a poem of Fortunatus, written two centuries earlier :—

Græcus achilliaca *chrotta* Britanna canat.

The *crout*, of the antiquity of which there can be no question, remained long the favourite instrument of the Welsh or Cambro-British bards. We give from the third volume of the *Archæologia*, the figure of a crout of six strings, taken from a manuscript of the eleventh century (fig. 6). It is an instrument composed of an oblong sonorous box, having the keyboard in the middle. It has six strings, of which four are placed above the keyboard, and two beyond it.

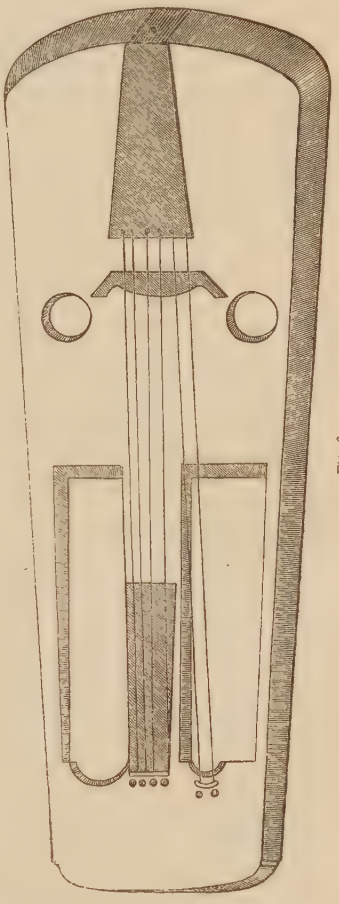


Fig. 6.

This instrument, which is still in use in some parts of the British Isles, has preserved nearly its primitive form and has undergone few modifications. With the exception of a *cordier*, or neck, and some strings added, it remains the same as it was in the eleventh century, as may be judged by a figure rather rudely drawn, which we give (fig. 7, see next page) from a manuscript of the eleventh century. The crout had then but three cords; it was placed, as we see, on the knees of the performer. As the personage here playing upon it is, among all those represented in the manuscript, the only one with a crown on his head, we are justified in supposing that the artist looked upon the crout as a more noble instrument than the psalterion and others there represented.

Fig. 7.

Although in later times used chiefly by the Bretons, the crout was of Germanic origin, and it took the name of *rote* among the poets and romancers of the middle ages. Several writers have imagined that the name *rote* was given to the *vielle* (hurdy-gurdy), which is an error. *Rota*, or *rotta*, is not derived from *rottare*, but from *chrotta*, a Germanic word of which the aspirate *ch* was dropped, as was the case in so many other words of the same origin.

From the form of the crout, and the arrangement of the strings, it could not be played without touching several strings at the same time and consequently producing several notes at once. These simultaneous notes, or chords, were without doubt assemblages of octaves, of fourths, and of fifths, then in use, and of which Hucbald first stated the rules in his treatises on music.

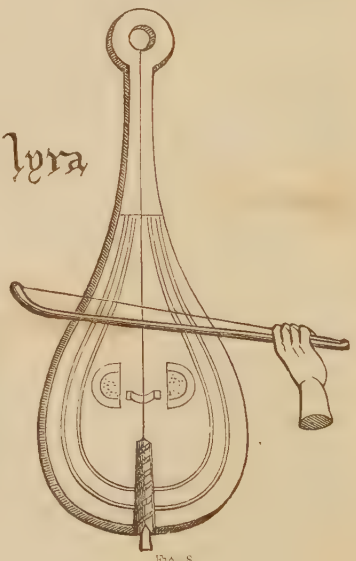


Fig. 8.

THE VIOLIN.

The origin of the violin has been the subject of much discussion. But the result of careful research seems to be, that the most ancient figure as yet known of an instrument resembling the violin is that given by Gerbert from a manuscript of the end of the eighth century or the beginning of the ninth, which is

copied in our cut, fig. 8. This instrument, which has the form of a *mandoline*, without indentations on the sides to leave passage for the bow, has only a single string. Fixed on one end to a neck like that of our ancient violas, this string is held at the other end under the handle, after passing through a hole at the extremity. Two sounding-holes, in form of semi-circles, are made in the middle of the table; and between them is a bridge on which the string rests. It is evidently the rude primitive origin of the violin.

This form remained without change till the end of the eleventh century. Several examples might be quoted; among the most curious is that represented on a capital of the twelfth century, in the church of St. Georges at Bocherville, which is copied in the accompanying cut, fig. 9. The person who plays the instrument is singing at the same time, which shews that it was then used to accompany the voice. The musician holds it under his chin, supported on his breast, in the modern manner. We see no sounding holes, but this was probably an oversight of the sculptor. So long as the instrument had only one string, the form was a matter of small importance, as it could offer no obstacle to the movement of the bow on the string; but it was different, when the number was carried, as was now the case, to three, four, or five. The instrument preserving its form without indentations at the sides, it was impossible for the performer to touch less than two or three strings at a time; which leads us naturally to conclude that they executed on this instrument some accords of two or three notes. They were doubtless accords of the kind described by Hucbald, under the name of *organum* or *diaphonia*. It is at least certain that in the time of that writer there existed instruments on which could be executed accords of this kind.

Fig. 9.

Down to the eleventh century, the vulgar or *Romane* language, though already long in use, had not yet been adopted in writing. The Latin language was the only learned

language. This without doubt is the reason of our ignorance of the precise name then given to the instrument of which we are speaking. In the manuscript of St. Blaise, from which our fig. 8 is taken, it is called a lyre, *lyra*. In the eleventh century Latin writers call it *vistula* or *vidula*, taken from the common name of *vielle*, by which it appears then to have been known, and which has, in France, been preserved ever since.

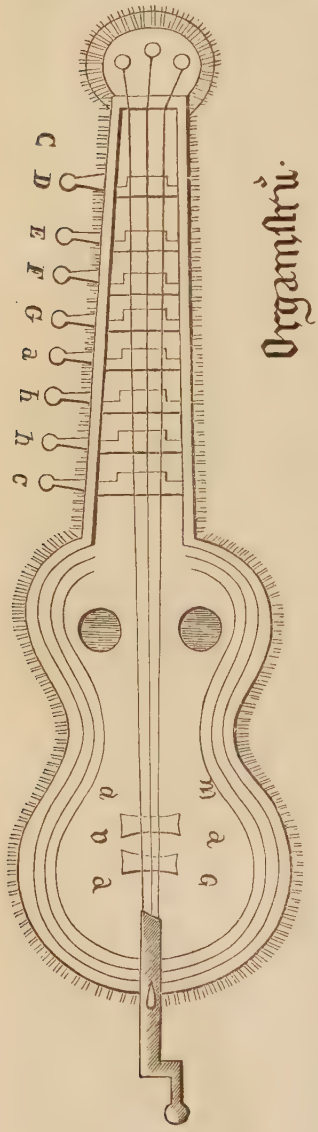


Fig. 10.

THE ORGANISTRUM.

The most ancient figure known of an instrument, the strings of which were put in vibration by friction, by means of a wheel, is that called in the manuscript of St. Blaise (of the ninth century) *organistrum*, represented in our cut, fig. 10. The table, which represents nearly the form of a modern guitar, has two sounding holes, which are simple holes made in the part of the table nearest the handle. In the middle of the other part are both the bridge on which the strings rest, and a small wheel, which is managed by a windlass attached to the body of the instrument, on the side opposite the finger-board. The organistrum has three cords, attached on one side to a keyboard, and on the other affixed to the pegs. Along the handle are applied eight movable keys, which are raised or lowered at the will of the performer, and formed so many movements destined to vary the notes. A series of letters, placed at the side of each of them, marks the distinction of

the notes. This indication by letters corresponds with the explanation, relative to this instrument, given by Odo, a musical writer of the tenth century, and with that of an anonymous writer of an epoch a little posterior.

It would be difficult to guess how the organistrum was played, were it not for one of the capitals in the church of Bocherville, where this instrument is placed across the knees of two musicians, one of whom moves the keys, or *silets*, and the other the windlass.

The consequences which we have drawn from the primitive form of the bow instruments, with respect to the notions then entertained and the use made of harmony at that period, acquire still greater force from the form of the organistrum, which was such that it evidently could not be played without sounding several notes at the same time. In fact, it is easy to see that the windlass, which governed the wheel, sounded, necessarily, the three strings at the same time; and that each key or silet acted equally upon the same three strings. It is not likely that these three strings were in unison; it is more probable that they were accorded so as to sound the octave, the fourth, and the fifth, according to the system described by Hucbald. And we think that all doubt on this point is removed by the fact that the organistrum was one of the instruments indicated by Hucbald, on which such accords might be executed. This is, indeed, the etymology of its name; for the word *organistrum* is evidently composed of *organum* and *instrumentum*; *organum* being the name given to the accords formed of assemblages of fourths, fifths, and octaves.

The *vielle*, or hurdy-gurdy of our days, is derived from the organistrum; but it would be difficult to determine at what epoch it changed its name, and took a form which enabled one person to play upon it.

E. DE COUSSEMAKER.

ON A HOARD OF STYCAS

DISCOVERED AT YORK, AND SENT BY MR. WILLIAM HARGROVE TO THE RECENT CONGRESS AT GLOUCESTER.

Mr. Hargrove writes: "On Saturday, April 23, 1842, as some workmen were digging a drain, in connexion with the public rooms then building in St. Leonard's-place, York, and not far from Bootham Bar, they came in contact with the foundations of the old city wall, which formerly passed from that bar to the multangular tower near St. Mary's Abbey. On striking a spade near the bottom of the said foundation, at a depth of five feet and a half below the surface of the street, they discovered a great number of small coins, much corroded, and which, the workmen stated, would have filled a peck measure, there being not less than 10,000 of them. One of the workmen declared that they had been inclosed in a pot, which was broken by the pickaxe. The coins ultimately passed into the hands of Mr. Hewison, the silversmith, who sold them at sixpence each. They proved to be *stycas*. 'The styca,' says Akerman, in his *Numismatic Manual*, 'was of copper, and appears to have been struck only in the Northumbrian mints, and by the archbishops of York. The mention of its value incidentally occurs in the Gospel of St. Mark, where the two mites, which make one farthing, are termed stycas.'" Mr. Adamson, in his account of a large number of stycas found at Hexham, in Northumberland,[1] shews, from an analysis made by Mr. Johnston, that they are composed of a mixed metal, containing in one hundred parts from sixty to seventy of copper, twenty to twenty-five of zinc, six to eleven of silver, with small portions, occasionally, of gold, lead, and tin.

A portion of these coins was some time since examined by me, and reported on to the Numismatic Society as follows:[2]—"The 365 stycas I have examined commence with Eanred, A.D. 808-840, and finish with Osbercht, A.D. 848-867. There are 66 of Eanred, 226 of Ethelred, 5 of Redulf, and 12 of Osbercht. Of the archbishops of York there are, 1 of Eanbald, 30 of Vigmund, and 3 of Wulfhere.

[1] Archæologia, vol. xxv.

[2] Numismatic Chronicle, vol. vii. p. 100.

It is remarkable, how nearly in proportion the seven different coinages accord with those found at Kirk Oswald, in Cumberland, in 1808, of which there were, 99 of Eanred, 350 of Ethelred, 14 of Redulf, 15 of Osbercht, 1 of Eanbald, 58 of Vigmund, and 5 of Wulfhere;[1] and a like numerical accordance may be noticed between the various division of the coins of these two discoveries and those of Hexham, the subject of an elaborate and able paper by John Adamson, Esq., published and copiously illustrated by the Society of Antiquaries, in the twenty-fifth volume of the *Archæologia*. No specimens, however, of the coins of Osbercht were found among the Hexham stycas; and the single coin which Mr. Adamson is inclined to give to Aella, who usurped the Northumbrian throne in 862, on the banishment of Osbercht, may probably belong to one of his predecessors or their moneyers, especially as no other coins seem to confirm the appropriation of this isolated specimen, and none in the collection under consideration, which contains coins of Aella's contemporary Osbercht, can be assigned to the former.

"Among the York stycas there are many which, in some minute particulars, such as the central ornaments, or the arrangement or forms of letters, differ from those discovered at Hexham, and the names of a few new moneyers occur. In the Hexham hoard, Runic letters appear on one of the coins of Eanred of the moneyer Brother: I have noticed one similar among these. For the present purpose it will be sufficient to give a list of the coins, without describing their many varieties with regard to marks and ornaments; but I may call attention to some, seven in number, which read EDILREAD, pl. vi.[2] figs. 1, 2, 3, a new spelling of the word; to five of a new type, reading EA+Đ: AILE, pl. vi. figs. 1-5; and to one specimen, EVXDIRE. The concealment of these stycas probably took place about the year 867, after the battle with the Danes, which proved fatal to Osbercht and Aella. The Saxon Chronicle, under the year 867, states: 'This year the army (namely, the Danes) went from the East Angles over the mouth of the Humber, to the Northumbrians, as far as York. And there was much dissension in that nation among themselves; they had

[1] Ruding, vol. i. p. 111.

[2] Numismatic Chronicle, vol. vii.

deposed their king, Osbert, and had admitted Aella, who had no natural claim. Late in the year, however, they returned to their allegiance, and they were now fighting against the common enemy, having collected a vast force, with which they fought the army at York, and breaking open the town, some of them ventured in. Then there was an immense slaughter of the Northumbrians, some within and some without, and both the kings were slain on the spot.'[1]"

Subsequently, Mr. Haigh, of Leeds, examined 866 coins from this hoard, and kindly forwarded me the result, together with some remarks:—

	NO.		NO.
Eanred . . .	157	Brought up .	678
Ethelred . . .	446	Eanbald . .	3
Aeilred . . .	11	Vigmund . . .	94
Redulf . . .	19	Vulfhere . . .	13
Osbercht . . .	45	Uncertain . .	78
Carried up	678	Total	866

"Of these last, one is probably of Elfwald, and two of Eardwulf (EARDVV RE). Two read HOAVD RE; several EDRED M RE, and a large number have the names of two moneyers. There are several varieties of that curious reading, EV+DEIVE; but not one of EVXDI RE, which seems allied to it."

To Mr. Cuff, one of our associates, we are indebted for a careful examination of the 2258 coins forwarded to the Association by Mr. Hargrove, and for the subjoined notes:

"Though this large number of stycas does not furnish any types materially differing from those already published, yet amongst them are many of considerable interest; from their later deposit they bring down the series to the latest period of their currency. The coins of Osbercht (of which there were none in the valuable discovery at Hexham) hitherto known are, for the most part, so barbarously executed, as scarcely to be made out on either side, more especially on that of the moneyer. We are glad therefore to find amongst these from York, some as well made as those of his predecessors, and which read perfectly on both sides.

[1] Ingram's Translation, p. 97.

"It seems remarkable that only one specimen of Eanbald occurs in so large a parcel, especially being found in the city of York. The particulars of the coins are as under:

Eanred	531		
Ethelred	919		
Redulf	63		
Osbercht	61		
		Regal	1574
Eanbald	1		
Vigmund	237		
Vulfhere	23		
		Ecclesiastical	261
		Illegible	166
		Uncertain, &c.	257
		Total	2258

"In the number 257 are many that have the names of two moneyers; some have the name repeated on both sides, others have the name and titles of two kings, viz., Eanred and Ethelred. There are also about twenty of the type alluded to by Mr. Smith, Nos. 1 and 5, in pl. vi. vol. vi. of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and these I think worthy of more careful examination. On one side appear the letters +EV+DÐΛΓE, Eardulf? on the other side of one the name of Redulf is plain."

The annexed cut represents one of the most interesting of these stycas. It is of Ethelred, with the reverse of his tasteful moneyer, Leofdegn, whose design, a hound and a trefoil ornament, affords a pleasing relief to the barren monotony of the other stycas. The ornament which appears to be peculiar to coins of some of the Northumbrian princes, had not before been noticed on any of the types of Ethelred.

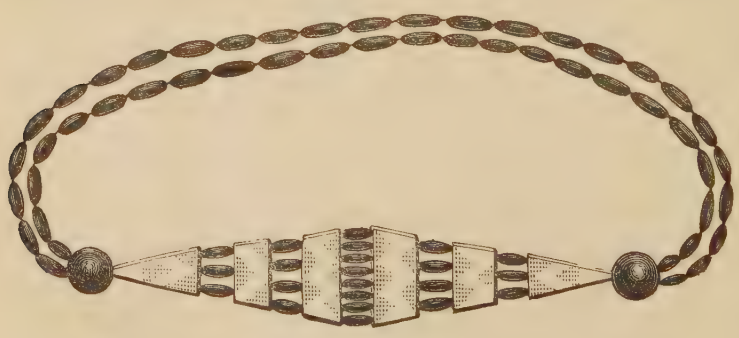
The council, with a view to facilitate the researches of the Anglo-Saxon numismatists, have suggested to Mr. Cuff the adviseableness of laying before the Numismatic Society a more detailed report, together with a list of the moneyers' names, a recommendation which that gentleman has readily acceded to; thus the proceedings of that society will contain a complete record of a large portion of the number intimated to have been found. C. ROACH SMITH.

ON ORNAMENTS OF KIMMERIDGE COAL,

AND ON SOME ORNAMENTS OF JEWELLERY PRESUMED OF THE ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD, FOUND IN TUMULI IN DERBYSHIRE.

Amongst the most interesting discoveries already resulting from well directed researches among the Celtic remains still extant in the more remote and mountainous districts of the midland counties, may be classed the frequent occurrence, at apparently the same period of our early history, of the use of certain substances in the manufacture of weapons and ornaments, which both in material and workmanship generally contain intrinsic evidence sufficient to indicate their comparative antiquity, and the degree of civilization and commerce existing at the time.

These reflexions have arisen from some recent discoveries, in the Derbyshire tumuli, of female decorations of Kimmeridge coal; a substance well known as being in request as the material of armlets, etc., at a later date than it is possible to assign to the ornaments in question; the first set of which was discovered on the twelfth of August last, accompanying the skeleton of a female, deposited in a kist-vaen formed of large stones placed vertically, and covered by a tumulus of earth and stones. The other instruments found on this occasion were all of flint, not the least fragment of metallic substance being visible. The ornament appears to have been a kind of necklace, with a central decoration, enriched by

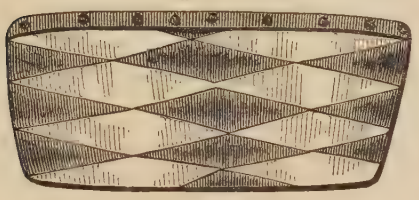


No. 1.

bone or ivory plates, ornamented with the zigzag pattern so prevalent on articles of presumed Celtic manufacture,

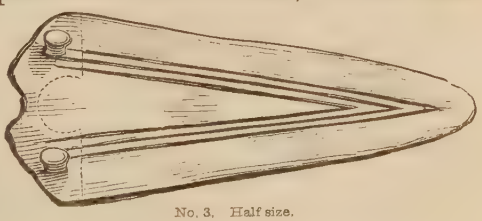
terminating with two laterally perforated studs of the coal; the remainder of the ornament consists of two rows of bugle-shaped beads of the same material, seventy-six in number, exclusive of the studs and bone plates.

On the twenty-ninth of August, two more necklaces, of similar design and material, were found in a cist, in a barrow at Cow-Lowe, in this county. In this instance, also, they were accompanied with instruments of flint and bone, and were deposited underneath a later interment, with which was a rude unbaked urn of a very early style of workmanship. The plates, which in the other ornaments are of bone, in both these instances are, like the beads, of Kimmeridge coal, and are faintly ornamented with a lozenge pattern; otherwise there is no difference in their form from that of the preceding.



No 2. Full size.

On the most superficial examination, it is quite evident that these articles have never received their form from the lathe, as the armlets of Kimmeridge coal are clearly proved to have done; this, coupled with the fact that the perforation through the length of the bead is in no instance carried through from one end, but is bored each way towards the centre (as would be the case if a rude drill of flint were used for the purpose), bespeaks a far more remote period than the one in which the use of the lathe was prevalent. The previous discovery of ornaments of this material, with a weapon of brass, as was the case in a tumulus upon Alsop moor, in 1845, (see *Winchester Book*, p. 209) in no way invalidates their claim to a high antiquity, when we consider that in this county, an interment, accompanied by flint or stone instruments frequently presents a single weapon of bronze or brass; in nine cases out of ten, this weapon will be the dagger of the usual type of which the annexed is a fine example, found in a tumulus near Church Stern-



No. 3. Half size.

dale, on the fifth of the present month, together with a large flint instrument, and an armlet of iron ore.

The obvious and undeniable inferences to be deduced from these facts are, that these decorations of Kimmeridge coal were in use at a remote period, shortly previous to the disuse of flint weapons; and about the same time, that the brass dagger began to be prevalent amongst the hill tribes of the aborigines of our island. The actual date of this period it is at present unwise to fix ; that it must have been very remote there are many concurrent reasons for believing, on which more may be said at a fitting opportunity. It is well here to direct attention to the fact that there is a prescriptive material for almost every article of Celtic manufacture yet discovered in the Derbyshire barrows: as, for instance, a peculiar kind of flint for instruments of the chase; one kind of granite is more prevalent in the form of celts; another is more generally seen in axe or hammer heads; the bone pins seem generally made from the same animal bone, etc., etc.

Now, as some of the minerals used by the ancient denizens of the Derbyshire hills are not produced within hundreds of miles, it is perfectly self-evident that there must have been some mode of communication between them and the inhabitants of the coast and other distant parts. Possibly the midland Britons were nomadic, and changed their abode as game or pasture became scarce, and, thus wandering, might reach the coast.

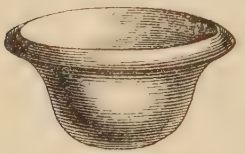
Few barrows have presented clearer evidence of having been applied to sepulchral uses, during a long succession of ages, than one recently opened at Cow-Lowe, near Buxton,—the well known Derbyshire bathing place (by the way, the virtues of the waters there were well known to the Roman colonists of that part of England). The barrow contained many distinct interments, commencing with the remote era when the corpse was deposited with its knees drawn up, and destitute of either urn, weapon, or ornaments; of which, perhaps, the poverty of the survivors in this early age forbade the burial: be this as it may, the fact is still the same, that in barrows which may be confidently attributed to the primeval times, little or nothing is ever found; indeed, until the age of flint weapons, the barrow digger will not enrich his museum with

any choice specimens of Celtic manufacture; nevertheless, he will have the satisfaction of observing the progressive advancement of the Britons from a low to a more highly developed state of civilization.

The next interments, in point of date, in this barrow, were of the periods when instruments of flint and bone were in the ascendant, and were accompanied by elegant neck ornaments of Kimmeridge coal, which have been already described. Still more modern was an interment with an urn or drinking cup near the head, and, like the earlier one, destitute of instruments. The latest deposit, which I am now about to describe, was probably the body of a female of some rank in the Romano-British period. She lay in the centre of the barrow, midway between the surface of the native soil and the top of the mound; the bones were mostly decayed, so much so indeed as to leave no trace, excepting the teeth and a small portion of the cranium, near which, probably about the neck, were two pins of gold, connected by a chain of the same metal, of remarkably neat design and execution; indeed, we have seen very similar ornaments worn in our own day. The heads of the pins contain a setting of ruby-coloured glass, placed upon a chequered gold foil. Close to them, and apparently having slipped off the chain, lay a large bead of blue glass. The earth, for a few feet from this place, appears at the time of the funeral to have been tempered to the consistence of clay, which gave it a very solid and undisturbed appearance; this, coupled with the absence of bones, makes it difficult to decide near what part of the body the following articles were originally placed. They were about eighteen inches distant from the pins, which were certainly close to the head. These articles had been enclosed in a wooden box, made of ash

No 4. Half size.

planks, half an inch in thickness, which was wrapped in a woollen cloth, the warp of which is perfectly visible. The hinges of this casket (two in number) are of brass, and were fastened by brass pins, which were clenched upon a piece of stout leather, in the inside of the box; it was fastened by a brass hasp of similar type to the hinges, which received a small staple, to which was hung an iron padlock. It contained a small vessel of thick green glass (No. 5); an ivory comb, much decayed; some instruments of iron; a piece of perforated ivory or bone, apparently the end of some utensil which, when discovered, was encircled by a brass hoop, but it fell to dust on exposure; and a neck decoration of various pensile ornaments, eleven in number (see the cut in the preceding page). The centre one is of blue porcelain or glass, with three serpents in white; it is retained in a setting of silver; on either side of this is a spiral wire bead of electrum, whilst the suite is made up of small circular pendants of silver, extremely thin, each having a level back and a raised front, and each stamped out of a separate piece; of these the number is eight, and, with the exception of one, which has a beaded circle running round it, are all struck from the same die, a small flaw being perceptible in each. The box also contained a dog's or fox's tooth, and a short distance above the body, in the same tempered earth, lay a portion of the horn of the red deer.



No 5. One quarter size

THOMAS BATEMAN.

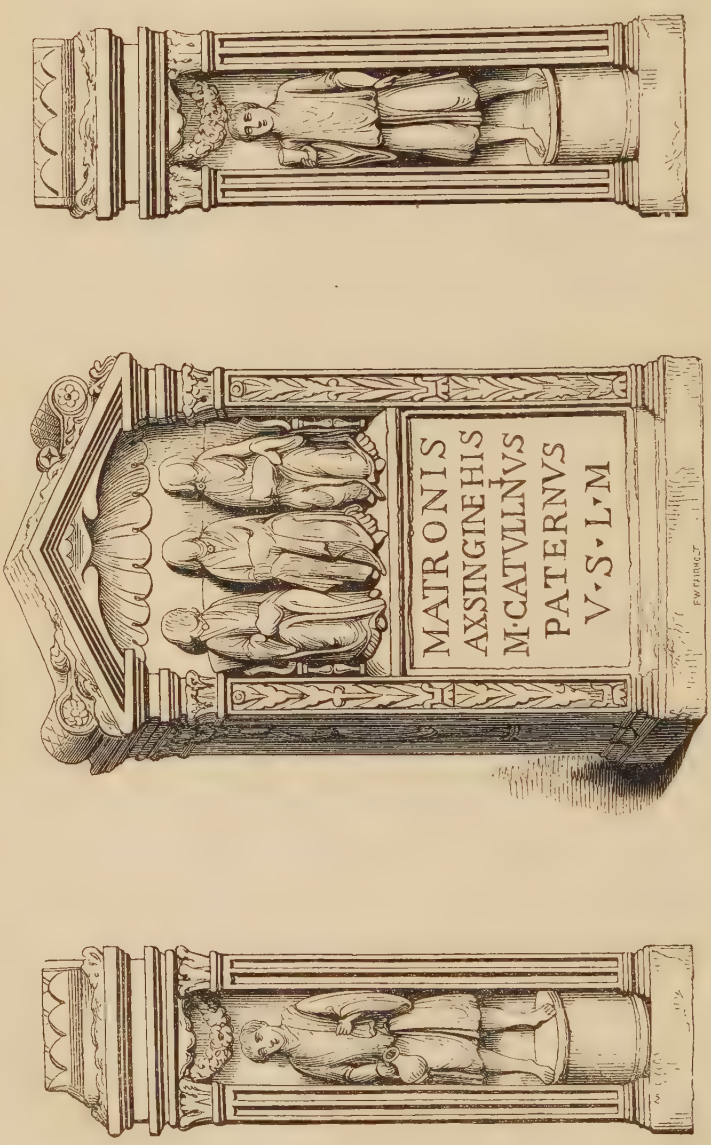
Yolgrave, 24th September, 1846.

ON CERTAIN MYTHIC PERSONAGES,

MENTIONED ON ROMAN ALTARS FOUND IN ENGLAND AND ON THE RHINE.

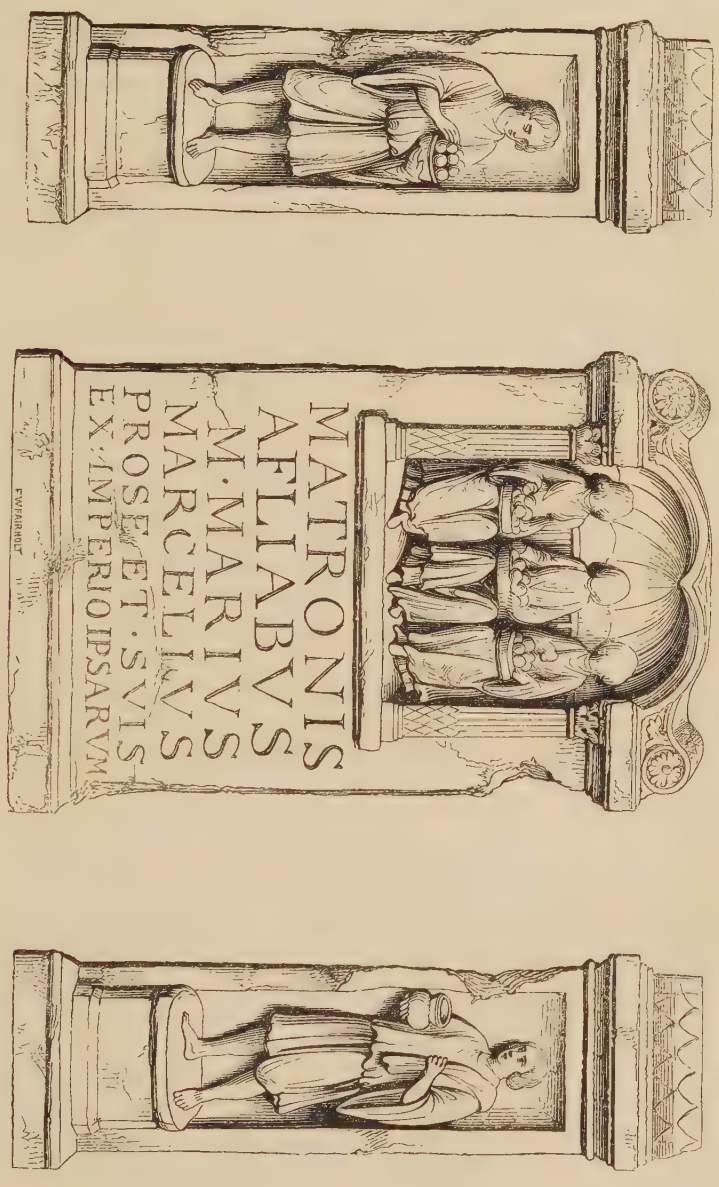
Among the numerous objects which have been brought before the Association during the comparatively brief period of its existence, is that of a fragment of Roman sculpture discovered in the city of London. It is figured in p. 247, vol. i. of the *Journal*, and represents three females sitting and holding in their laps baskets of fruit. To the communication of Mr. Price, which accompanied his drawing, I appended some brief observations directing attention to similar monuments discovered in this country and on the continent. On the present occasion, I propose a further consideration of the subject, believing it will be found generally interesting and of considerable importance in conducing to throw a light upon a somewhat obscure portion of ancient mythology, in relation particularly with its existence and influence in the north of Europe during the Roman domination.

The sculpture referred to belongs to a class of female divinities, altars dedicated to whom have been found throughout England, the Netherlands, Belgium, along the banks of the Rhine, and in France and other countries. When effigies accompany the inscriptions, these goddesses are represented as seated, clothed in long and flowing drapery, and bearing in their laps baskets of fruit. In the first cut of a monument in the museum of Cologne (p. 240), two of them wear bullæ suspended round the neck; the upper garment of the third is fastened to the right shoulder by a circular fibula. They are here, as in numerous other instances, termed *matrons;* but their tutelary presidency is in this instance indicated to belong especially to a locality specified by the harsh-sounding word *Axsinginehis.* The remainder of the inscription informs us that one M. Catullinus Paternus erected the monument in the cheerful discharge of a vow he had made. On the sides of this votive altar are well executed figures of youthful male attendants bearing offerings. There is great difficulty in appropriating this and other localities referred to in these



In the Museum of Cologne.—Height 3ft. 9in.

Fig 1.



In the Museum of Cologne.—Height 3ft. 6in.

Fig. 2.

dedications. This monument is, to the best of my knowledge, now published for the first time, but the word *Axsinginehis* may possibly have some relation with *Asergnehabus* or *Asericinehabus*,[1] which occurs on another Rhenish monument to the *matronæ*. The Cologne museum also contains the following analogous inscriptions:—*matronis Mahlinehis*,—*matronis Hamavehis*,—*matronis Rumanehabus*,—*matronis Andrustehiabus*,—*matronis Va..amn..? hiabus*,—*matronis Aufanibus*,—*matronis Avmtnalen .?*—*matronis Vatuiabus Nersihenis*,[2]—and *matronis Afliabus;* the last of which, as it does not appear to have been published in accessible works, is given in the engraving on p. 241.

In this sculpture the baskets of fruit are well defined; the figures, as in the former cut, are seated in a kind of settle or large chair; the head-dress, which originally appears to have been of a description in fashion from the time of Titus, or earlier, to that of Trajan, as well as the form of the letters of the inscriptions on this and the other monuments, and the style and execution of the sculpture, denote an early epoch. The altar under consideration was erected by "M. Marius Marcellus, for himself and his family, by their command." In the Bonn museum we find *matribus Treveris*, (to the mothers in the district of Treves), and *matronis Ettrhens. et Caesahens.* The former of these, of course, applies to Treves, the capital of Belgic Gaul; the latter (see cut) is apparently similar to one at

[1] Codex inscrip. Roman. Rheni. p. 135, and Gruter, vi. p. 91.

[2] It reads:— MATRO··· VATVIAB·· NERSIHENIS PRIMINIA IVSTINA PRO·SE· ET·SVIS EX·IMPERIO····· There are two in the Mannheim museum which read simply *Matronis Vatuiabus*, etc. Codex inscrip. Rom. Rheni, 711-12.

Mannheim, which reads *Etraiensis et Cesatenis*, etc.[1]— Among the Rhenish inscriptions, we find dedications to the *matronæ* or *matres*— *Aihennæ*,— *Augustæ*,— *Brittæ*,— *Gabiabæ*,—*Hariasæ*,—*Mopates*,—*Romanehæ*,— *Sirones*, —*Vacalinehæ*,—*Vatujæ*,—*Quadruburgæ*, etc.; some of which may be appropriated to localities or districts in which they have been found, while others seem as yet to bid defiance to the conjectures and researches expended on their interpretation.

It will be unnecessary on the present occasion to gather together all the dedications to these deities which may be found scattered throughout continental museums. There are doubtless many yet unpublished which may be useful to a more extended investigation of the subject, and for copies of which I take this opportunity of saying I should feel grateful to any of our members or friends who may be able to furnish them.

Our own country has supplied inscriptions to this female triad analogous to those found so abundantly on the Rhine; such as :— *matribus Alatervis et matribus campestribus ; — deabus matribus ; — deabus matribus tramarinis ; — matribus domesticis ; — matribus ;* — and *matribus omnium gentium.* It will be observed, that while in Germany the adjective always expresses the locality, in those found in England it is merely a general epithet, as though the divinities addressed were those of strangers to the country.

When the effigies accompany them, the personification is that of three seated females, holding in their laps some objects, which either the bad engravings furnished in *Horsley*, or the imperfectly preserved sculptures, do not admit of our recognizing as what they have doubtless been, baskets of fruit; in one instance each appears to hold a *modius*, which, like the basket of fruit, and *cornucopia*, is the common emblem of plenty. We have found no

[1] It is thus given in the Codex inscrip. Rom. Rheni, 716.

ETRAIENSIS.(*sic*)CESATENIS.BASSIANA.
MATERNATE(*sic*) BASSANA.PAERNA. (*sic*)
EX·IMP·IPS·L.M.

and rendered, *matronis Cesatenis, Bassiana Materna, et Bassiana Paterna ex imperio ipsarum lœti merito.* The Bonn inscription seems clearly to shew that these were the *matrones* of two localities, and if so, this reading of the Mannheim inscription must be corrected. There is another in the latter collection which reads *matro. Cesatenis*, etc.

representation of these goddesses at all approaching in beauty of design and execution the elegant sculptures from the Rhine. The best is the fragment discovered in London, which, for the sake of comparison, is here reproduced. Baskets of fruit sculptured from stone of an adjacent quarry, have been found by Mr. Artis, with fragments of several statues, at Sibson, near Peterborough.

The sculptures and inscriptions found in England, have a palpably close connexion, in relation to the myth of the female triad, with those from the Rhine and other parts of Germany, examples of which have been furnished above. It will also be as clearly seen that these deities of the north form a distinct branch in the ancient system of mythology, and are not to be recognized in any of its personifications with which the classical student is familiar. The predominant and obvious idea suggested by the group, is that of provident beneficence, such as is conveyed by the representations and attributes of Ceres, Pomona, and others; but the titles of *matres* and *matronæ*, the well defined costume, the sedent position, the number *three*, the local and varying epithets applied to them, which, though in some instances we cannot explain, are generally referable to districts in the northern Roman provinces, prove that they are to be regarded as a separate and distinct combination from the triple alliances of well-known eastern deities, and as disconnected with the triple manifestations under which some of the greater goddesses appear in the refined system of the ancient mythology:

——"tres ordine partæ
Vesta, Ceres, et Juno, secus muliebre, sorores."
"Tergemina est Hecate, tria virginis ora Dianæ:"[1]

The mystic number *three*, however, which so often occurs in the mythologies of all nations, is, in the subject

[1] Ausonii Edyll. xi, "Griphus ternarii numeri."

under consideration, too remarkable to be disregarded. Ausonius, from whom the above lines are quoted, cites, in reference to its universal recurrence, the three Fates, the three Charities, the three Sirens, etc.; and a host of other subordinate divinities and demi-goddesses of a triune nature might easily be adduced, some of which bear, at least in certain points of view, affinity to the *matronæ* of our monuments. But the origin of the latter, and of the kindred goddesses represented through extensive tracts of countries in so marked and peculiar a manner, is, I suggest, to be sought for and explained by that wise policy of the Romans, which induced them, wherever they settled, to adopt the tutelary deities of the locality, and engraft them upon their national prolific stock.

The religion of those Teutonic tribes, which fell more completely under the Roman subjugation, must necessarily, in the course of time, have lost much of its earlier character, and become modified by an intermixture of foreign customs and rites, especially where their national superstitions accorded with, or were countenanced by, that congenial sympathy which the accommodating faith of their Roman masters proffered so readily.

The result of the foregoing observations seems, without speculating too closely upon the remote origin of these maternal deities, to be,—that they are of Germanic parentage, represented with a certain kind of reference, more or less apparent, to those Roman divinities to whom, in their attributes and powers, they assimilated,—presiding over agriculture, the herds and fruits of the ground: as campestres, nymphæ, etc., they appear more purely Roman; while the numerous surnames under which they are found, seem to be nearly all adapted from German terms, most probably applied to various localities. Their character is that of bestowing blessings; but there may, nevertheless, be concealed in the triad powers which begat fear as well as love. In England, an inscription has been found to them, as the three Lamiæ, *Lamiis tribus*, evil and mischievous spirits, deceivers, witches. Dr. Knapp, president of the Historical Society of Darmstadt, and foreign member of the Association, having noticed in the *Journal* the engraving of the sculpture found in London, drew our attention to a similar monument, perfect, but without inscription, in the wall of

the church-yard at Mimling-Crumbach, in the grand duchy of Hesse.[1] The three female figures are represented seated in a recess; but they hold bowls instead of baskets of fruit; the dress of each is fastened on the breast with a kind of double clasp; the full head dress of the side figures is wanting in the central figure, or is defaced; and it differs moreover in having bands or fillets, which fall on each shoulder. This figure is also elevated somewhat above the other two. This elevated position of the central figure of the group suggests the question as to the equality of power which may have been attributed to these deities; in other effigies there appears less ostensible difference; in this, however, a superiority may be indicated in the central one. Dr. Knapp cites an inscription on a stone found in Italy, *Sulevis et campestribus*, etc.; three female figures, sitting; one holds a bowl in her right hand, and fruit in her lap; the two side figures have besides these a bundle of corn in the left hand; the heads of the three have veils thrown back. This may be compared with the *Alatervis et campestribus*, on a stone found near Risingham.

That the worship of these deities was introduced into Britain by the German auxiliaries, and was not indigenous, is evident from the dedication, in which they are styled "transmarine mothers," *matribus tramarinis Jul. Victor. v.s.l.m.* This Victor, it appears by another inscription, was a tribune of the first cohort of the Vangiones. Horsley has an inscription to the transmarine mothers by a vexillation of *Germans*; another to them, in conjunction with the divinity of Alexander Severus, and his mother, Julia Mammæa, was found at Old Penrith, where the second cohort of the Gauls have left inscriptions; that dedicated *matribus Alatervis et campestribus*, was erected by the first cohort of the *Tungrians*.[2] The *campestres*, in one instance, are associated with the *Britannicæ*, by the præfect of the fourth cohort of the Gaulish auxiliaries, and in another, with Mars, Minerva, Epona, and Victory.

[1] A description has been published by Dr. Knapp, in the "Archiv für Hessische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde." Darmstadt. 8vo. 1841.

In the letter which accompanied a copy of the above work, Dr. Knapp observes, "How useful for science is the union of Archæological Societies of different countries! How objects found in one country may be made subservient to the illustration of those found in others, etc."

[2] See Hodgson's "Northumberland," part II, vol. i. p. 185.

We have numerous instances, besides, of the erection of votive altars in foreign countries, by soldiers, to the guardian deities of their native lands; we have one to the *matres Galliacæ*, found in Spain, and one to the *dea Suria*, found in England.[1]

The remarks on this subject might be prolonged, but enough has perhaps already been adduced to direct attention to a highly interesting branch of the early myths of this and the sister countries, which myths, from the monuments cited, and from others which are on record, were certainly of very general prevalence throughout Germany and Britain. Their influence upon the great mass of the population, and especially upon the peasantry and humbler orders, who retain pertinaciously superstitious belief, must have been general and durable, and will probably be found to receive explanation from some of the medieval traditions and legends which hitherto have not been fully illustrated. The following observations by Mr. Wright, will shew, in the case of the three deities under consideration, to what extent those materials may be made available, and I would direct attention to his paper in the following pages, for some remarkable instances of the prevalence in this country of a belief in beings, apparently identical with our *matrons* and *mothers*, for many centuries posterior to the period at which we find any direct mention of them.

It may not be out of place here, to allude to some other deities of the Romano-Germans, which are not mentioned by classic authors, and which are made known to us only by votive monuments. One of the chief of these, if not the most important, is the goddess Nehalennia, to whom at least fourteen altars have been found in Zealand, on the sea coast.[2] She is represented as a matron in full drapery, sometimes standing, sometimes sitting; holding fruit, and usually attended by a dog. Among the Rhenish inscrip-

[1] It may not be amiss to allude to other inscriptions analogous to those given above, which occur in Montfaucon, Gruter, and others. They are nearly all from the Rhine:—*Dis deab. que omnib. matribus Vapthiabus et Genio loci;—matronis Asercnehabus;—matronis Mamanehis;—matronis Vacallinehis;—matronis Rumæhabus;—matronis Romanehis;—dis Mairabus;—deabus Mair..;*—etc.

[2] Among these is one erected by Secundus Silvanus, a British chalk merchant, in gratitude for successful commerce, and safe voyage, *ob merces recte conservatas.*

tions we find, *deæ Aventiæ*; *deæ Hludanæ; deæ Bibracte*,[1] etc. In England, we have *deæ Viradesthi; deæ Harimellæ*; *deæ Ancastæ; deæ Hamiæ*, etc.; the god *Vitiris*, or *Vitirinis*;[2] and Horsley records an inscription, *deo Neptuno Sarabo sino*, referring, perhaps, to the Sarr, which flows into the Moselle a little above Treves:

> Tuque per obliqui fauces vexate *Saravi*,
> Qua bis terna fremunt scopulosis ostia pilis, etc:—
>
> Naviger undisona dudum me mole *Saravus*
> Tota veste vocat:—[3]

Many others of a local nature might easily be cited; as, for instance, one very recently discovered at York which may be here made known. It was found in the rubble foundation, under one of the pillars forming the nave of the church of St. Dennis, Walmgate; and was forwarded by Mr. Hargrove, one of our associates, to the Gloucester Congress. This inscription adds a new name to our list of local divinities, which may perhaps be read *Arciaconus*, a deity probably introduced from *Arciaca*, in Gaul, by the *Simatius*, or *Simathius Vitalis*, who, in the discharge of a vow dedicated the altar conjointly to this tutelary god, and to the divinity of Augustus *(numini Augusti)*. There is nothing to guide us to the particular Augustus alluded to.

Height 2 ft., by 1 ft. 3½ ins.

C. ROACH SMITH.

THE ancient mythology of the Germanic race was not entirely eradicated by Christianity; and it is interesting to trace it as reflected in the popular superstitions even of the

[1] In the xii. iter of "Richard of Cirencester," we find a station named *Bibracte* at 20 miles from Londinium on the west; it is probably the same as the *Pontes* of the xiv. iter of Antoninus.

[2] Hodgson suggests whether this may not be identical with Vithris, one of the surnames of Odin.

[3] Ausonii Idyll. x. "Mosella." l. 91 and 367.

present day. The reverence for the three goddesses who presided over the woods and fields, prearranged the fates of individuals, and dispensed the blessings of Providence to mankind, may be thus traced down to a comparatively late period, both in Germany and in England.

Among the slight and contemptuous notices of Germanic paganism by the Christian writers of the earlier ages after the conversion of the Teutonic tribes, we find allusions to the conjoined images of three deities, but not sufficiently explicit to allow us to identify them completely with those which remain on the Roman altars described in the foregoing paper. When, in the sixth century, Columbanus and St. Gall arrived at Bregenz (*Brigantium*) in Switzerland, they found that the people there paid adoration to *three images* placed together against the wall of their temple ("*tres ergo imagines* æreas et deauratas superstitiosa gentilitas ibi colebat." *Anon. Vit. S. Gal.* "Repererunt autem in templo *tres imagines* æreas deauratas parieti affixas, quas populus...adorabat." *Walafrid Strabo, Vit. S. Gal.*) It is, however, among the popular superstitions, that we shall find the most distinct allusion to the three personages, who are looked upon often as three wood-nymphs, and who are characterized by the same appellations, of *dominæ*, *matronæ*, *dames*, *bonnes dames*, etc. which we find on the Roman monuments.[1]

They are sometimes regarded as the three Fates—the *Norni* of the north, the wælcyrian of the Anglo-Saxons (the weird sisters, transformed in Shakespeare into three witches) disposing of the fates of individuals, and dealing out death and life. But they are also found distributing rewards and punishments, giving wealth and prosperity, and conferring fruitfulness. They are the three fairies, who are often introduced in the fairy legends of a later period, with these same characteristics. In a story of the Italian Pentamerone (3, 10), quoted by Grimm (*Deut. Myth.* p. 232), *tre fate* (three fairies) are described as residing at the bottom of a rocky dell, and as conferring gifts upon children who went

[1] It was a feeling of dread in the popular superstition of the middle ages not to call such beings by their particular names, and it exists still in Ireland, and even in some remote parts of England, where the peasantry dare not call the elves and fairies by any other name than the respectful title of *the good people, the ladies,* etc.

down into it. In the collection of superstitions condemned by Burchard, bishop of Worms, who died in 1024, we are told that the German women of his time had the custom, at certain times of the year, of spreading tables in their houses with meat and drink, and laying *three knives*, that if the *three sisters* should come (whom Burchard interprets as being equivalent to the Roman Parcæ), they might partake of their hospitality.[1] These were the later fairy women who visited people's houses by night, and whose benevolence was thus conciliated. In the older legends, the fairies are most commonly three in number. In later German tales, we have sometimes three females occupied in spinning, described as hateful old women ; sometimes they are old women, but not engaged in this occupation ; in another story, they are two young women sitting spinning, and a third, the wicked one, bound below. Instances of most of these will be found in the *Kinder-Märchen*, and in the *Deutsche Sagen*, of the Grimms. It may be observed that the Norni and the wælcyrian were represented sitting and spinning. When Fridlaf went to consult the oracle of the fates, he saw, within the temple, *three seats* occupied by *three nymphs*,[2] each of whom conferred a gift upon his son Olaf, two of them giving good gifts and the third an evil one.

The fact that the altars described by Mr. Roach Smith are found at London, and in various parts of England, seems to shew that a Teutonic population was gradually intruding itself into this island in the later Roman period; and the traditional character of the three goddesses seems to have been best and longest preserved among the Anglo-Saxons.

At the beginning of the eighth century, according to a

[1] Fecisti ut quædam mulieres in quibusdam temporibus anni facere solent, ut in domo sua mensam præparares et tuos cibos et potum cum tribus cultellis supra mensam poneres, ut si venissent tres illæ sorores, quas antiqua posteritas et antiqua stultitia Parcas nominavit, ibi reficerentur.

[2] Mos erat antiquis super futuris liberorum eventibus Parcarum oracula consultare. Quo ritu Fridlevus Olavi filii fortunam exploraturas, nuncupatis solenniter votis, deorum ædes precabundus accedit, ubi introspecto sacello *ternas sedes totidem nymphis* occupari cognoscit. Quarum prima indulgentioris animi liberalem puero formam, uberemque humani favoris copiam erogabat. Eidem secunda beneficii loco liberalitatis excellentiam condonavit. Tertia vero protervioris ingenii invidentiorisque studii fœmina sororum indulgentiorem aspernata consensum, ideoque earum donis officere cupiens, futuris pueri moribus parsimoniæ crimen affixit. —*Saxo Grammaticus*, lib. vi. p. 102.

pious legend, a Worcestershire swine-herd, forcing his way through the dense thickets of the forests which then covered that part of the island, in search of a stray swine, came suddenly to a fair open lawn, in the midst of which he saw *three* beautiful maidens, clad in heavenly garments, and singing sweetly, one being superior to the others; (we have here the distinction constantly observed in the traditionary legends between two of the goddesses and the third); he told his story to the bishop Egwin, who accompanied him to the spot, and was also favoured with the vision. Egwin *decided* at once that it was the Virgin Mary, accompanied by two angels; and he built on the spot a monastery, which was afterwards famous by the name of Evesham.[1] The vision is represented on the old abbey seal. In all probability the site of Evesham had been a spot dedicated by the unconverted Saxons to the worship of the three goddesses, and Egwin had seized the popular legend to consecrate it for a Christian establishment.

A Latin poet of Winchester, the monk Wolstan, who lived in the middle of the tenth century, has left us a singular story relating to the three nymphs who presided over that district, and whom, differing in this from Egwin, but agreeing with the generality of ecclesiastical writers when they handled the popular superstitions, he has blackened both in person and character. A citizen of Winchester one day went out to visit his farms, and returning somewhat late towards his home, near the little stream which passes by the city, he was stopped by two dark women in a state of nudity—

> Nam prope præfatum solus dum pergeret amnem,
> Haud procul aspiciens furias videt ecce gemellas
> Ante suam faciem, nullo velamine tectas,
> Sed piceas totas obsceno et corpore nudas,
> Crinibus horrendas furvis et vultibus atras,
> Armatas gelido serpentinoque veneno.
> Quæ super extremam prædicti fluminis undam
> Ceu geminæ externis furium *sedere* sorores.
> Quæ mox ut coram sese properanter euntem
> Conspexere virum, surgunt, et cominus illi
> Occurrunt, et eum pariter hac voce salutant:

[1] MS. Cotton, Nero E. I. fol. 26, v°, where the story is told by bishop Egwin himself.

"Frater amande, veni; nostras adtende loquelas;
Huc celer appropia, volumus quia pauca loquendo
Verba referre tibi: tu stans ea protinus audi"—
Wolstani Mirac. S. Swithuni, MS. Reg. 15 C. vii. fol. 74, v°.

The man, instead of paying due respect to the ladies by listening to them, ran away in a fright, and they pursued him, threatening vengeance for the disregard which he had shown to their commands—

"Cur, insane, fugis? quo jam, moriture, recurris?
Non nos incolomis, miser, evasissè valebis,
Sed *nobis spretis* horrenda pericla subibis."

He now gave himself up for lost, and his terror was increased when a third female, who had lain concealed on the hill, stopped his way.—It is not improbable that these nymphs haunted the deserted fortress of the pagans of old, and the barrow-covered downs which still overlook this ancient city, from which their worship had then been banished by the influence of the gospel.—

Tertia progreditur veniens *a vertice collis*,
Terribilis vultu proceraque corpore vasto,
Usa tamen niveo pictoque decenter amictu,
Dissimilisque habitu vultuque prioribus extans.
Hæc etenim latuit post collem fraude reperta,
Propter iter per quod cupiit transire viator
Quatinus hunc caperet, furvis si intactus abiret.

In her angry mood, the third nymph struck the inobedient mortal senseless to the ground, and then they disappeared in the waters of the river—

Nec mora, cum furiis linquens abscessit in amnis
Gurgite, præcipiti saliens ac præpete saltu.

The man gradually recovered his senses, but he found himself a cripple, and with difficulty crawled to the eastern gate of the city, which was not far distant.

Another Anglo-Latin poet, but who lived in the latter half of the twelfth century, Nigellus Wireker, has preserved in his *Speculum Stultorum*, a tale which furnishes a still more remarkable illustration of the character of the three goddesses when they had become mere personages of medieval popular fable. Nigellus still compares them

with the Latin *Parcæ*. The three sisters, he says, went out into the world to relieve men from their troubles and misfortunes—[1]

Ibant *tres* hominum curas relevare *sorores*,
Quas nos *fatales* dicimus esse *deas*.
Unus erat cultus tribus his eademque voluntas,
Naturæ vitiis ferre salutis opem;
Et quod avara minus dederat, vel prodiga multum,
His emendandis plurima cura fuit.

As they went along, they found, under a shady bank, a beautiful maiden, of a noble family, and rich in the goods of the world, yet in spite of all these advantages she was weeping and lamenting. Two of the sisters proposed to relieve her of her grief, but the third opposed their desires, and gave them a short lecture on the ill uses some people make of prosperity.

"Venimus, ut nostis, nos tres invisere mundum,
Ut ferremus opem, sed quibus esset opus.
Non opus est isti, quia quam natura beavit
In quantum potuit, et quibus ausa fuit,
Cui genus et speciem formæ tribuit specialem,
Debet id et nobis et satis esse sibi.
Forsitan auxilium si præstaremus eidem,
Posset de facili deteriora pati."

They left the weeping damsel, and proceeded to a shady wood, where lay another maiden on a couch: she, like the former, was beautiful and intellectual, and, as it appears, like her also, rich; but she was lame of her lower extremities, and, unable to walk, she had been brought thither to enjoy the green shade. She courteously addressed the three nymphs, and showed them the way to the most beautiful part of the wood, where a pleasant fountain gave rise to a clear stream. The two sisters now proposed to relieve the damsel of her infirmity, but the third again interposed, on the ground that the lady enjoyed advantages sufficient to overbalance this one inconvenience under which she laboured, and which were granted to few of those who are made perfect in their limbs. The nymphs again passed on, and, towards evening, were proceeding towards a town, where, not far outside the gates, they saw a rustic girl

[1] The extracts from this poem are taken from an old printed edition compared with a copy in MS. Harl., No. 2422.

who, unacquainted with the delicacies of more cultivated life, performed an act in public which shocked the two nymphs who had shewn so much compassion on the former occasions. The third nymph drew the others back—

Erubuere duæ, visum vultumque tegentes,
Vestibus objectis, arripuere fugam.
Tertia subsistens, revocansque duas fugientes,
"Ut quid," ait, "fugitis? siste, quæso, gradum."

She shows them they have here really an occasion of bettering the condition of one who enjoyed none of the advantages of fortune, and they determine to give her all sorts of riches, and to make her the lady of the town.

"Quodque nequit fieri, naturam degenerare
Nolumus, injustas non decet esse *deas*.
Res et opes adici possunt, extraque liniri
Naturæ salva proprietate sua.
Nos igitur, *quibus est super his collata potestas*,
Demus abundanti munera magna manu,
Divitias et opes, census, fundos, et honores,
Prædia, montana, pascua, prata, greges;
Urbis et istius dominam statuamus eandem,
Ut nihil in nostro munere desit ei."

It may be observed, that from the Pœnitentiale of Baldwin bishop of Exeter, the contemporary of Nigellus Wireker, who composed this work for the use of his own diocese, it would appear then to have been the common practice in England, to lay the table with *three* knives (at night, of course) to conciliate these three personages, that they might confer good gifts on children born in the house.[1]

In a fabliau of the thirteenth century, of so indelicate a character that we cannot even mention its title, the three goddesses appear in the character of three beautiful fairies, bathing in a fountain, and are still endowed with the same quality of conferring benefits. There was a beautiful shady fountain in the midst of a fair meadow—

En la fontaine se baignoient
Trois puceles preuz et senées,

[1] Qui mensam præparavit, *cum tribus cultellis* in famulatum personarum, ut ibi nascentibus bona prædestinent. Liber Pœnitent. Baldw. Iscani episc. MS. Cotton. Faustina A, viii. fol. 32, r°.

Qui de biauté sembloient fées;
Lor robes à tout lor chemises
Orent desor un arbre mises.

A knight passing that way, very ungallantly seizes upon their dresses; but, softened by their urgent entreaties, he restores them. In return for this courtesy, each of them confer a gift upon him: the gift of the first was that he should be received into favour wherever he went; that of the second was, that he should always be successful in his suits to the ladies; and the third, who here again appears as giving something totally contrary in character to that of her two companions, conferred a gift which cannot easily be named. In a manuscript in the British Museum (MS. Harl. No. 2253), there is a different version of this fabliau, which seems to be the one current in England at the beginning of the fourteenth century; in it the scene of the nymphs bathing is thus described—

Ce fust en esté quant la flour
Verdist e dount bon odour
E les oylsels sunt chauntanz,
E demenent solas graunz.
Come il errerent en une pleyne
Qe ert delées une fonteyne,
Si virent un petit russhel,
Anke petit mès molt bel;
Yleque virent *treis damoiseles*,
Sages, cortoises, e tresbeles,
Qu'en la russhele se bagnerent,
Se desdurent e solacerent.

The foregoing remarks have been thrown together very hastily. A careful search would doubtless show still more distinctly the influence of the older worship of the three goddesses on medieval superstition and romance.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

ON SEPULCHRAL CROSSES IN DERBYSHIRE, AND MORE ESPECIALLY AT BAKEWELL.

In many of the retired churchyards of Derbyshire, we find gravestones of simple form, bearing crosses, varying, from the most unadorned, to the elegant foliated style so prevalent in the fourteenth century. In several instances, these crosses have been built up in the walls of the existing churches, sometimes serving the purpose of pillars in the inside of the wall; or when of sufficient size and thickness, having been worked with mouldings, as window-cills, arch-stones, drip-stones, etc. These stones are of two distinct forms; one evidently intended to be placed in the earth vertically, as is the case with ordinary gravestones of the present day; whilst the other kind was as plainly designed to lie upon the surface of the ground. The former are of rude workmanship, and generally have the same device on both sides. The top of the stone, which would appear about one foot above the turf, is always circular, whilst the lower part, which was concealed in the ground, is of indefinite shape and length. Varieties of this form are

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

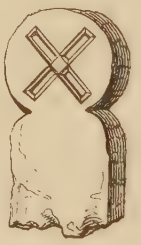


Fig. 3.

represented in figs. 1, 2, and 3. They were discovered in 1842, in removing the foundations of Bakewell church, a decorated structure of the fourteenth century. Their small size precluded their being broken and used as dressed stone, which had been the fate of many of the larger kind; which, when perfect, would measure, on an average, six feet in height. These diminish in width from the head

towards the feet, and are generally adorned with a cross fleury; though some have various fanciful forms of the cross, which may be assigned to an earlier period. In perfect specimens, most of the crosses are placed upon a base of two or three steps; similar to the design on a very common reverse of the Byzantine coins. We frequently find symbols denoting the profession of the person these stones were intended to commemorate; amongst those discovered at Bakewell are the chalice (appertaining to the priest), the sword, figure 4 (man at arms), the bow and arrow (forester), the key, fig. 5 (blacksmith), which has been worked into an arch stone; and the shears (clothier).

Fig. 4

Fig. 5.

Figures 6 to 11 are various patterns of crosses, all found

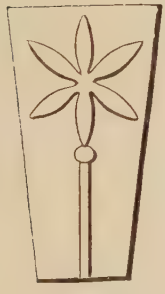


Fig. 6.

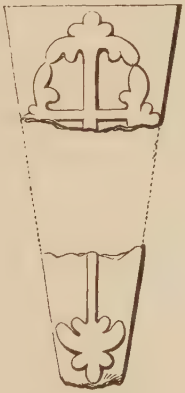


Fig. 7.

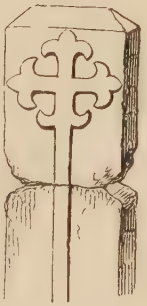


Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

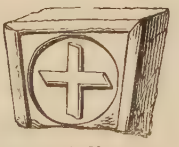


Fig. 10.

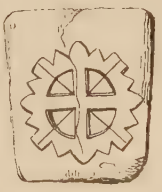


Fig. 11

built up in the interior of the walls of Bakewell church;

they present a fair selection from the varieties (about thirty) there discovered.

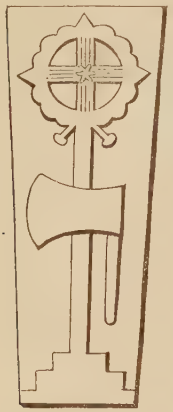


Fig. 12.

In Chelmerton churchyard are five stones of the same description, two of them apparently of early date, figures 12 and 13; one displaying the axe (carpenter), the other the sword; the remaining three are highly decorated specimens of the cross fleury.

Fig 13

At Darley Dale there are several, of early date, and plain design, lying upon the ground, partly covered by the church wall being built upon them. In the porch of this church is one having a horn suspended from the staff of the cross, fig. 14. There are some slight traces of an animal of some description beneath the horn, but so indistinct as to preclude its being figured.

Fig. 14.

In the churchyard of Yolgrave, there is one of these slabs, with a plain cross; said by tradition to have been the lid of a stone coffin.

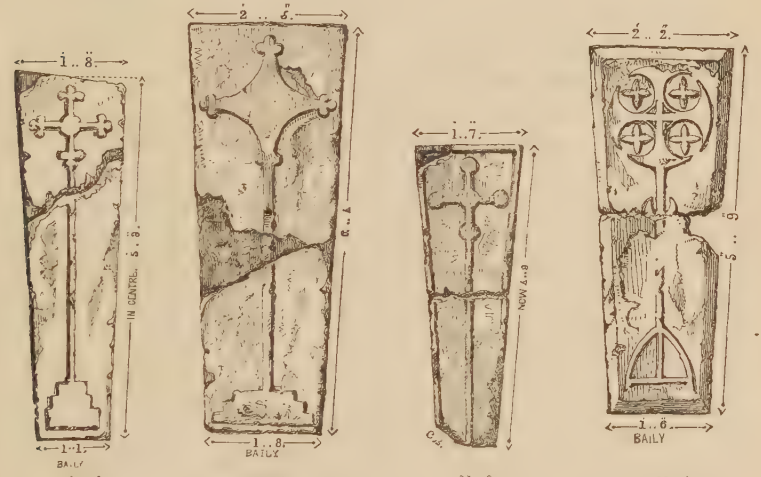
The age of these relics is not easily definable. They appear, by the variety of style visible in their design, to extend through a considerable period. Whilst we have positive proof that the latest and most decorated specimens are anterior to the close of the fourteenth century, there is little doubt that the most ancient would reach back to a period two centuries earlier.

THOMAS BATEMAN.

ON SEPULCHRAL CROSSES.

As an addition to the very curious collection of sepulchral stones in Derbyshire, drawings of which have been laid before the council of the Association by Mr. Bateman, I beg to submit six varieties from other parts of England.

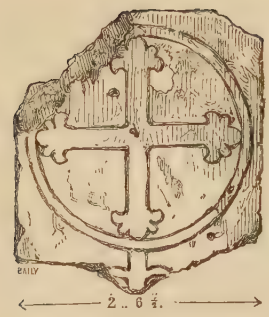
In all probability, all of these covered the graves of ecclesiastics; no mark of difference, but the cross only, appearing upon the stones.



No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4.

No. 1, from Higham church, Kent, and No. 2, from Feering church, Essex, have crosses fleury, upon slight stems, which stand upon the usual foundation of three steps. Most probably, No. 3, now lying as a paving stone in the churchyard, and close to the west-end of the church of Great Tey, in Essex, has been the same, but the cross in this case is of plainer design. These three are most likely all of the same age, and probably belong to the beginning of the fifteenth century.

No. 4 is certainly a century older, and is now lying in the churchyard at Worth, in Sussex; it very much resembles one in an upright position, in the wall of the church



No. 5.

St. John sub Castro, at Lewes, and which is figured at page 308 of the *Proceedings* of the Association at Winchester.

No. 5 is the portion of a grave-stone which lies loose in the churchyard, at Brookthorpe, near Gloucester; it is of beautiful design, and belongs, without doubt, to the thirteenth century.

No. 6.

No. 6, the plainest of the whole, lies upon a raised tomb, in Quedgley churchyard, near Gloucester; it is difficult to assign any precise date to this example. It is, however, undoubtedly ancient, and it appears to belong to the twelfth century.

The subject of sepulchral crosses is by no means devoid of interest; many of them are extremely elegant as works of ornamental art; and some of them, on which are figured the tools and other insignia of the different classes of society, afford valuable illustrations of the manners and usages of past ages. A considerable number are engraved in the plates to Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*. Many unknown and interesting examples lie scattered in remote country church-yards, and they are not unfrequently dug up from beneath the soil; and it is to be hoped that our associates will communicate to the Council drawings of any of these which happen to fall under their observation.

CHARLES BAILY.

ON ENCAUSTIC TILES.

Ornamented paving tiles, commonly called encaustic tiles, formerly decorated the floors of most of our ecclesiastical buildings, and from the great variety of pattern they exhibited, and the pleasing effect produced by the colours employed, they added greatly to the solemn beauty and quiet grandeur of those holy places; and, according with the stained glass of the windows and the rich and gorgeous painting of the monuments, they gave to those religious fabrics that harmony of design and finish which were their characteristic features.

The earliest specimens of tiles appear, from the style of their decoration, to be of the beginning of the thirteenth century, many of them exhibiting the beautiful trefoil foliage of the early English period.

The devices impressed upon the surface of tiles consist of foliage gracefully thrown, so as in many instances to form crosses, quatrefoils, etc., or so designed as to form of itself, or when intwined with other figures, patterns of great beauty and intricacy, as may be seen at Salisbury; Great Malvern; Sandhurst; Stone-Church, Kent; Rudford, Gloucestershire; Chinnor, Oxfordshire, etc. Besides foliage, the heraldic bearings, arms, badges, and cognizances of founders and benefactors of the sacred edifices, of royalty, and of the lords of the manor and chase, etc., frequently occur, and of these the rose, the fleur-de-lis, the lion, and the eagle, are very common. Religious monograms and emblems, the IHC, the cross, the lamb, the M, the fish, the interlaced triangles, the pelican, the lily, the cross-keys, etc., are of frequent occurrence, as at Gloucester, Evesham, Haccombe, and many other places. Letters, too, are not uncommon on tiles, sometimes singly, as at Beaulieu, where nearly the whole alphabet is traceable on tiles of small dimensions, so as to form legends, when placed side by side; while sometimes complete mottoes, inscriptions, and rebuses, occur; of these, specimens are to be seen at Gloucester, Malvern, etc. Of costume, although rare, several remarkable specimens are in existence; of these,

the representations of knights occurring at Tintern, Romsey, and Margam,—the figure engraved in the accompanying plate, from Shrewsbury and Haughmond abbeys, and a singular one from Pipewell, are amongst the most interesting. Sometimes the ornament consists of a Gothic arch, so formed that four tiles make an elegant quatrefoil; of this species of decoration, a beautiful example is to be seen in the church of the Holy Cross (the abbey church), Shrewsbury, where an ogee arch, with cinquefoil cusp, and ornamented with crockets and finial, fills the field of the tile, and the space within the arch is filled with foliage. Of grotesque figures, beasts, and birds, there are many singular examples remaining at St. Alban's, Beaulieu, Evesham, Romsey, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, Kirkstall, etc.

Frequently, a design extended itself over four, nine, sixteen, or more tiles; of these, the geometrical patterns of interlaced circles, squares, quatrefoils, and lozenges; and of large circles, charged with birds, dogs, stags, dragons, and grotesque figures, with the intervening spaces filled with foliage, are the most common; and good examples are to be found at Shrewsbury and Haughmond, from whence the beautiful patterns in the accompanying plate are drawn; and also at Westminster, Evesham, Chinnor, St. Cross, St. Alban's, Haccombe, etc. But although specimens of this arrangement of sets, and of single tiles, containing complete patterns, are abundant, examples of the general arrangement of a pavement are of the most rare occurrence; some of the best are at Westminster, Neath, Ely, Salisbury, and the recently discovered pavement at Woodperry, noticed in the *Archæological Journal*, No. 10.

The introduction of plain quarries of red, yellow, white, or black, either in transverse lines, or laid alternately with the ornamented ones, and thus dividing the pattern of the pavement, appears to have been general, and gave a much more finished and pleasing appearance to the floor, than if the whole surface had been covered with ornament. In some instances, border tiles, with beautiful geometrical and foliated designs, were introduced, and carried round the different portions of the general pattern, and added greatly to their beauty. Good examples occur at Beaulieu, Salisbury, etc. Of the plain quarries, specimens are to be met with very commonly; sometimes oblong, for forming lon-

gitudinal bands; at others square; while others, again, are triangular, of half or a quarter the size of those bearing devices. Of PLAIN tile parquetry, Ely, Rochester, and Winchester afford good examples.

Of the process observed in the manufacture of encaustic tiles, it is only necessary to remark, that the squares of clay being prepared of the proper consistency, a stamp, bearing the device in relief, was pressed upon its surface, and thus indented into the clay. A white clay was then thinly laid into the hollows thus formed, and a yellow glaze laid over the whole surface of the tile, and burnt in. That this was the mode of making, may easily be seen by examining worn pavements, where the glaze has been by long use removed from the surface, leaving the impressed parts white, and, in many instances, loose in the cavities. Instances occur of the tiles being left of one colour; the device being merely impressed, and then glazed over: of these there are examples at Shrewsbury, where some beautiful patterns are simply indented in a brown clay, and then glazed. One, a vine leaf and grapes, is remarkably elegant in form, and good in execution. In some cases, but of very rare occurrence, the device is raised above the level of the field.

The colours generally employed are red and yellow, but there are examples, as at Stone, Bristol, etc., where others are used; some are black with blue patterns, while on others the ornament is red on a black ground. These are, however, so very rare, that wherever found they should be most carefully noted down and preserved.

Of the importance of preserving the patterns of tiles and their mode of arrangement there can be no doubt. They are valuable in determining the dates of buildings, and in tracing the descent of property; in giving us much useful information on the decorative arts of the middle ages, and in assisting our knowledge of costume and heraldry: and in the restoration of ancient, and the erection of modern buildings, they are of the highest consequence.

The tiles, from which the drawings in the accompanying plate were made, are mostly in my own possession, from specimens procured from Shrewsbury, and the neighbouring abbey of Haughmond, on a recent visit to those places.

In the church of the Holy Cross, at Shrewsbury, are many beautiful examples, now forming a small pavement in front of the vestry door, well worthy of examination; but it is not always that our labours should end by examining those remaining in the church, as, at a neighbouring gardener's, I found a considerable number of the best-preserved examples used for decorating his rock work, in the garden; and so much store did he set by them, for beautifying his moss-grown stones and flower pots, that it was with difficulty I could prevail upon him to part with any of them.

At Haughmond are a considerable number of whole tiles and fragments, thrown in a heap; but the best preserved have been selected, and laid down in the adjoining mansion of Sundorne castle. LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.

It has been resolved by the Council to publish a volume of the Papers and Proceedings of the recent Congress at Gloucester, which, like the volume of the *Winchester Proceedings*, will be delivered to Subscribers for £1. Subscribers' names may be sent to the Secretaries.

Proceedings of the Association.

May 27, 1846.

Mr. W. A. Combs exhibited two small fragments of an urn, containing a pin, intermixed with bones of animals and human bones. The urn was dug up three feet below the surface, in a field on the high road from London to Portsmouth, two miles from Alton, eight from Farnham, on a farm called Bonhams. The urn itself, one of very large size, was completely destroyed by the spade of those employed, and all that he can collect are these two small fragments.

Mr. Smith read a communication from a friend, containing a list of Roman coins, found near Castor in Northamptonshire: — "No. 1. IMP.C.CARAVSIVS.P.F.AVG. Bust with paludamentum, head radiated, *Rev.* PAX.AVGGG. Female standing, in the right hand a branch, in the left an upright spear; in the field S. P.; in exergue C.

"No. 2. . MP.(CAR)AVSIVS.AVG. Bust paludated; head radiated. *Rev.* (LE)G.II.PARTH. A centaur with a rudder and a chaplet? Letters in the exergue worn away. This is of much ruder fabric than the other. The letters between parentheses are supplied. In the obverse, between the last S of Carausius and the A of AVG. there is only *one* letter, very indistinct, whether P or F I cannot make out.

"No. 3. Found at Castor, in the summer of 1844, in making the Peterborough and Blisworth railway:—I(M)PCA . . . . . VG. Bust as before. *Rev.* PAX . . . . G. Female standing with a branch, and transverse spear. No letters in the field or the exergue. In fine condition, and well patinated. The letters on the obverse apparently never struck.

"No. 4. A Theodora, in beautiful condition. FL.MAX.THEODORAE. AVG. Head to the left. *Rev.* PIETAS.ROMANA. Female holding a child in her arms; in exergue, AQS.

"No. 5. A Crispus, found with the preceding. . . . . S.NOB. Laureated head, the bust with shield and spear. *Rev.* BEATA.TRANQVILITAS. Altar and globe. VOTIS XX. In the field, F B.; in exergue, P.LON.

"No. 6. Gratianus. . . . . VS.AVGG.AVG. Head with pearl chaplet, *Rev.* GLORIA.NOVI.SAECVLI. Emperor standing and holding a labarum

with monogram of Christ; in the field, OF.III. Found with the others. This is, I believe, a very rare type of Gratian, with respect to the AVGG.AVG. and the GLOR.NOV.SAEC.

"I have about a dozen more, found in 1844, and 1846, about two months ago, in the same spot; among them are Nero, *Rev.* Victory with globe; Antoninus Pius, *Rev.* Juno Sispita; Faustina, Senior; Victorinus, beautifully patinated; Licinus; three of Valens; one of Constans, with the two Victories."

Mr. Fairholt exhibited a drawing of a carved pew in Blickling church, Norfolk. It is not quite perfect, and has been strengthened by a stronger beam against which it is affixed, and a portion of the poppy-head has been cut away. It is chiefly remarkable for the name Thomas Hylle, carved upon the scroll at the side. Such examples are rare; but in Dorchester church, Oxfordshire, one of the stalls has upon its side, in a similar manner, the name "Rychard Bewforest," the abbot of Dorchester, on a scroll entwined round the pastoral staff. A conjectural date may be given to the pew here engraved, as the style of dress worn by the figure holding the sword, the short full-gathered tunic and pouch at the girdle, belong to the earlier part of the sixteenth century.

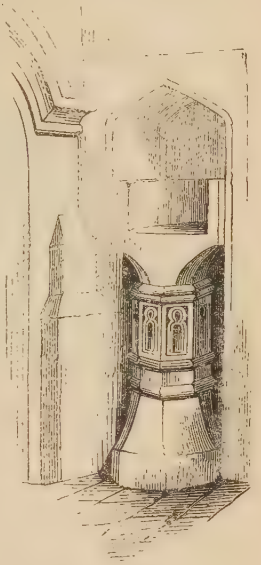
Mr. Crofton Croker made a communication from Captain Beaufort, R.N., informing the Council, that in consequence of its interference, effective steps had been taken to preserve from the threatened destruction the remains of the Roman station at Caistor, near Norwich.

Mr. Keats exhibited rubbings of two brasses in Sefton church, Lancashire, the one of William Molyneux, knight, earl of Sefton, who distinguished himself at Flodden Field; another, that of a lady, bearing the following quaint inscription:—

Dame worschope was my guide in lyfe,
and did my doinges guyde;
Dame wertue left me not alone
whan soule from bodye hyed;
And thoughe that deathe with dint of darte
hath brought my weys on slepe,
The eternal god my eternall soule
eternally doeth keepe.

Mr. E. B. Price exhibited (by permission of Mr. Thomas Ross of Hastings), a coloured drawing by that gentleman, of an elegant font, or

rather piscina, lately discovered in the wall of the south porch of All Saints' church, Hastings. Mr. Ross states, that "it was plastered up even with the wall, with the exception of the lower part, which, projecting a little, first drew my attention, and it was eventually opened, as seen in the sketch. The basin had been lined with lead, a portion of which still remains." Mr. Price adds:—"It is not long since that a monumental brass was discovered beneath the flooring of one of the pews in this church. It represents a male and female figure, apparently *temp.* Hen. VII or VIII, and is inscribed, 'here under thys stone lyeth the bodys of Thomas Goodenouth, sometyme burges of this towne, and Margaret his wyf, of whose soules of your charite say a paternoster and a ave.'



"This memorial (which, with much good taste, is now secured to the chancel pavement) has, judging from its sharpness and brilliancy of surface, been in all probability covered over nearly from the time it left the artist's hands. It is not unlikely that the invocation contained in the inscription may have been the cause of its being covered over at so early a period. We can scarcely account for the strange act of 'bricking up' the piscina, except upon the supposition that at that eventful period of church history, when orthodoxy and heterodoxy changed places, the parish authorities of Hastings preferred rather to hide than to destroy such objects."

June 10.

The Rev. T. T. Lewis communicated, through Mr. Wright, a sketch taken from an irregular semi-circular stone, worked into the exterior side of the western wall of Fownhope church, in the county of Hereford. "The tower of the church," Mr. Lewis observes, "is Norman, and stands between the nave and chancel: the nave arch still remaining Norman, whilst the chancel arch is pointed, in character with the subsequent alterations and additions. The present state of the church evinces, as it is to be wished every church in the kingdom did, that it has not been wilfully allowed to fall into neglect: recent alterations and cleansings have been effected in good taste, under the hands of a village mason. The sculpture, of which I send you a hasty sketch, no doubt formed the tympanum of a doorway in the old church, and was worked into the present walls for preservation. It is a very remarkable work, and fortunately in good order, and resembles closely the sculpture of Kilpeck and Shobdon,

both works of the twelfth century, to which period it may be assigned." It appears to represent the Virgin and child, with the eagle and lion, the symbols of the evangelists John and Mark.

Mr. A. F. Sprague of Colchester, presented a drawing of a Roman urn, of elegant shape, recently discovered with other Roman remains, in the garden of Mr. Bryant of that town.

Mr. Fitch of Ipswich, presented drawings of several monastic seals from his private collection of deeds and documents relating to the county of Suffolk. The most remarkable was one of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul of Ipswich, exhibiting the figure of an ecclesiastical edifice, which, from several circumstances, is supposed to have been of Saxon architecture.

This seal is in Mr. Fitch's collection, attached to a deed of the 22nd Henry VII, but it is found also on a document bearing date as early as the 6th Edw. III.

The Hon. Mrs. Annesley forwarded a large quantity of silver coins of Edward VI, Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth, discovered at Annsgrove, near Castletown Roach, Cork. These coins were carefully examined, but they offered no type which was not previously well known.

Mr. J. E. Davis communicated a description of some Italian characters on blocks of stone, found near the Norman gate in Windsor Castle,

accompanied with a fac-simile. He stated, that "In examining some carved blocks of stone, which had from time to time been found in making alterations and repairs in the castle buildings, and were removed to the office of the master of the works, my attention was directed by Mr. Jesse to a square block of hard chalk, having rude Italian characters traced on one of its sides. In answer to my inquiries, it was stated to be found by some workmen in a part of the building near the Norman gate.

"I was immediately struck with the resemblance of the characters to an inscription represented in Pote's *Antiquities of Windsor*, which I shall presently notice, and I availed myself of the presence of a friend well acquainted with the early Italian characters and literature, to obtain his opinion as to its date. He says, 'After careful examination of the inscription on the stone, I take it to be written at the same time, and most probably by the same hand, as that in p. 44 of Pote's *Antiquities of Windsor*. It consists of a few incoherent sentences by an Italian prisoner, allusions to his captivity by a king Edward (probably the third of that name). It is too defaced in my opinion to be read throughout, but from the following words plainly legible therein, *i. e.* 'Prisoner,' 'Justice,' 'Passion of Christ,' 'Mercy,' etc., I suppose it to be a similar composition to that I have alluded to. On the right are the points of the compass roughly traced. The characters approach nearly to those in use in the fourteenth century." It is to be observed, that the writer, after giving the Italian for the points of the compass, has apparently endeavoured to give the English.

"The gentleman, whose observations I have quoted, is of opinion that the letters are the work of an illiterate person.

"The following account of the former discovery is given in Pote's work, published in 1749:—'Upon a late repair of one of the towers in the upper court or ward, formerly set apart for state prisoners, and called the Devil's Tower, but of late altered, and made into handsome apartments for the maids of honour, was found on a stone in the window an inscription in Italian, which has been carefully taken off, and is here represented; some parts of the stone were broken by the workmen before it was discovered, whereby it is rendered somewhat imperfect. This inscription I sent to that worthy antiquary, Dr. Rawlinson, with an intimation, that by the reading it seemed to be the petition of some Italian prisoner, probably in the wars of Edward III, who, not being a subject to the prince with whom that king was at war, might possibly think himself unjustly detained *pro ragione (di stato) contra giustitia.*

"The tower, where the above inscription was found, is some distance from the Norman gate, in the vicinity of which the inscription last discovered is said to have been found. The fact that the two inscriptions were found in different towers, does not contravene the internal evidence, that

they are the production of the same individual; the removal of the prisoner from one ward to another accounting for the different localities.

"It is possible that the prisoner was one of the retinue or household of John, king of France, who, as stated by Froissart, was imprisoned here after the battle of Poictiers, when he was taken prisoner by the Black Prince. But without further data it is impossible to proceed beyond conjecture."

Mr. Purland exhibited a warrant from Henry VIII, to Sir Andrew Wyndesore, to supply horse furniture to the master of the horse, of which the following is a copy:—

"Henry Rex. "By the King.

"We wol and charge you, that ye deliver or do to be delyvered unto our trusty and welbeloved syr Thomas Knevet, master of oure horses, or to George Louckyn, clerc of oure stable in his absense, thes parcells followyng:—ffurst, oon horse harnes of crymson velvet, with bookles and pendants gylt, frenged with silke and golde, with bottones and tassellys of silke and gold for the rennys. Item, oon sadell, and a sadyll house of crymson velvet, lynyd with bokeram, and frengyd with silke and golde. Item, oon peyre of stirreppes and oon peyre of doble stirroppe ledders. Item, oon bytt, with a peyre of gylt bossys, with slatts [slides]; oon dobyll gerthe of twyne. Item, oon harnesse of blacke velvet, with bookles and pendants gylt, frengyd with sylke and gold, with bottons and tassells of sylke and gold. Item, oon sadell and oon sadell house of blacke velvet, lynd with bookeram, frengyd with sylke and gold. Item, oon peyre of stiroppys, and oon peyre of doble stirrop ledders; oon bytt, with oon peyre of gylt bossys, with slatts, oon doble gyrthe of twyne. Item, for store, fower payre of stirrops, eight payer of dowble stirop ledders, twelf dowble gyrthes, syx dosyn sylke poyntes for to set on the sadell housys. Item, thre covered saddelles, the oon covered with blue velvet, garnysshed with gilt nayles, and the other coveryd with crymson velvet, garnysshed with gylt nayles. Item, nyne doble gyrths for the henchemen. Item, for our use, fower peyre of stiroppys for our courser saddells, and ij. peire of styroppys parcell gylt, too peyer of gylt stirroppes, eight peyre of doble stirop ledders, too byttes gilt; ij. payre of gilt bossys, with slatts for too hobyes. Item, for too horse harnessys of blue velvet, freynged with gold and silk, with pendants and bokles gilt, powdred with flower de luces of cop[per] and gilt.

"And this our lettres shalbe a sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. Geven undre our signet at our manor of Greenewiche, the furst daye of July, the thyrd yere of our regne [1511].

"To our trusty and welbeloved servaunt,

"Syr Andrewe Wyndesore, knight,

"keper of our grete warderobe."

Mr. Chaffers exhibited a parcel of Roman coins, recently found by a

labourer while ploughing in a field at Cheddar, near Bristol:—"Some of the reverses," Mr. Chaffers observes, "are rare, among which are those of Diocletian and Maximian with PAX AVGGG. It has been supposed that this reverse of Pax Augustorum, with three G's, bears allusion to the treaty entered into by those emperors with the usurper Carausius, and some have also imagined them to have been coined by Carausius himself. Upon comparing these reverses with those of Carausius, bearing the same legend, the similarity is obvious, as regards the letters on the field, and in the exergue. These coins are, I believe (like the Carausius), seldom found anywhere but in England." The following is a complete list of the coins exhibited:—

Gallienus.	Salus Aug.	1—1
Salonina.	Junoni Cons. Aug.	1—1
Claudius.		2—2
Aurelianus.	Jovi Cons.	1
	Oriens Aug.	3
	Fortuna Redux.	1
	Restitutor Orbis	1
	Restitutori	1—7
Severina.	Concordia Militum	1—1
Tacitus.	Temporum Felicitas	7
	Marti Pacif.	4
	Spes Publica	3
	Provide. Aug.	1
	Virtus Aug.	1
	Fides Militum	1
	Salus Publica	1
	Mars Victor	1
	Pax August.	1—20
Probus.	Mars Victor	6
	Temporum Felicitas	6
	Virtus Aug.	4
	Comes Aug.	5
		32

	Brought up	32
	Provident. Aug.	1
	Pax Aug.	4
	Abundantia Aug.	3
	Spes Publica	2
	Securitas Orbis	1
	Lætitia Augusti	1
	Spes Aug.	2
	Fides Militum	1—36
Carinus.	Æternitas Augg.	1
	Fides Militum	1—2
Diocletianus.	Pax Augg.	7
	Pax Auggg.	3
	Jovi Conservat. Augg.	3
	Jovi Tutatori Augg.	1
	Jovi Augg.	2
	Virtus Aug.	1—17
Maximianus.	Salus Augg.	5
	Pax Augg.	2
	Pax Auggg.	4
	Virtus Augg.	1—12
	Total	99

Mr. W. Horley forwarded a quantity of coins, Roman and English, found at various periods at Toddington, Beds.; together with a bronze ornament, which Mr. Waller identified as forming the termination of a belt or girdle; and he referred, in illustration, to a similar ornament on the brass of Lady Pembridge, in Shottisbroke church, Berks, date 1401.

June 24.

Mr. Wake Smart forwarded a drawing of a Norman font, in the church of Mary-Church, near Torquay, Devon, with the following remarks:—"The church of Mary-Church, a village two miles north-west of Torquay, is remarkable for containing a very early font, and as it has not been included

amongst the many beautiful examples of fonts recently published, some account of it may not be unacceptable to the members of the Archæological Association.

"The church itself is a plain structure in the perpendicular style, with embattled parapet, and an unornamented Norman arch to the outer entrance of the porch on the south side. The interior presents but few points of interest; a wooden pulpit, carved in circular-headed panels and scroll-work, bears the date 1624. The font, which forms the principal object of attraction, stands conspicuously in the aisle fronting the south entrance. It is indebted to modern art for the pedestal, which one might be excused for wishing had been in better keeping with the ancient part which has been cleverly restored. It was found a few years ago, buried under the floor of the church, its underside forming a part of the pavement; a situation to which it was most probably consigned in the days of puritanical spoliation. It is somewhat cylindrical in shape, made of freestone; the basin is 18 inches in diameter within, and 11 inches in depth,

with a perforation at the bottom. The circumference of the outside is 79 inches, and around it a chain of seven medallions, each containing a distinct figure, sculptured in low relief, and surrounded with a border of the beaded pattern. Each medallion is about 10 inches high and 7 broad, with the exception of two of them, which are rather wider. The figures are of very rude design and execution, so that all the objects intended to be represented are not very obvious."

Mr. Chaffers exhibited sixty-eight Roman silver coins, recently excavated in Well-Street, Jewin-Street, close by the old London Wall, a few yards from the outside of the circular bastion still remaining in Cripplegate church-yard. They were as follows:—

	NO.		NO.
Galba	1	Brought up	33
Vespasian	5	Hadrian	21
Domitian	5	Sabina	2
Nerva	1	Antoninus Pius	8
Trajan	21	Faustina the Elder	4
	33	Total	68

They were nearly all in good preservation, but afforded no particularly rare types. Those of the early emperors appeared worn, as from circula-

tion, while those of Pius and Faustina seemed to be fresh from the coiner's hands, an inference that they were buried during the reign of the latter emperor. In the same street were discovered sepulchral interments, from which some urns, one containing burnt bones, were exhibited by Mr. Chaffers, who, in an accompanying letter, observed:—"I have frequently remarked as a curious circumstance, that (as in this instance) few remains of Roman domestic utensils, such as vessels of the red ware, called Samian, fibulæ, mortaria, etc., are discovered outside the old London Wall, while inside you cannot make an excavation of sufficient depth, without meeting with them in large quantities. This, I think, proves that the area contained within the wall comprised the Roman city. Corroborative of this fact is the difference observed in the depth of made ground on either side of the wall; this I more particularly noticed during an extensive excavation in Blackfriars in 1843. The workmen had to cut through the old London wall, which formerly ran in a southerly direction from Ludgate to the Thames. In Water-Lane, which was parallel with the wall externally, the natural soil was reached at a depth of from four to five feet, and no Roman remains were discernible; while within the wall in Playhouse Yard, it extended to thirteen feet. A pretty accurate idea may be formed of the exact situation and limits of the more ancient city, by paying attention to the depth of the artifical soil in different parts of it, as well as by noticing where Roman remains have been discovered, particularly those which were in use for domestic purposes. The depth of the Roman level within the limits of the old London wall, averages about 15 feet, being an increase of nearly a foot in every century from the period when the Romans first occupied the island; still the increase must have been considerably greater within the two last centuries than in those preceding; for at the time of the great fire, the accumulation caused by the fallen fragments, which must in a great measure have been allowed to remain, and further heightened by the earth thrown out for rebuilding, was greater than could have occurred at any other time; I think we may safely conclude that one-third of the accumulation we now perceive, has taken place since that time. This can be satisfactorily ascertained in particular parts of the city. In Harp-lane, in September last, I observed, at a depth of 10 feet below the present surface, the old pavement of small round pebbles, evenly laid with fine black earth between, and strewed on this were quantities of charcoal and charred wood, above which were the *débris* of buildings; while below, the natural soil was not reached in an excavation of 20 feet. Sir John Heniker thus describes the section of a cutting in Lombard-Street, in 1786:—'The soil is almost uniformly divided into four strata; the uppermost 13 feet 6 inches thick, of factitious earth; the second 2 feet thick of brick, apparently the ruins of buildings; the third 3 inches thick, of wood ashes, apparently the remains

of a town built of wood, and destroyed by fire; the fourth of Roman pavement common and tesselated' (*Archæol.* vol. viii, p. 132). Here, with a trifling variation, the nature and disposition of the different strata are much the same as that in Harp-lane and other parts of the city, and will suffice to give an idea of the general appearance.

"The gradual accumulation of soil on the natural surface appears to be greatest where there is the most traffic, as appears from a recent examination of the depth of the sewers as originally built, and as they now are;[1] thus, in Bishopsgate-Street Without, at Bishopsgate church-yard, the surface has risen 2 feet 2 inches in seventy years, the depth of soil being from 10 to 16 feet, but at Spital-Square only 12 inches in the same time; so in the leading thoroughfares, where the traffic has been the greatest, the depth of factitious earth is proportionably increased.

"In the heart of the city the made ground is considerably deeper than as it approaches the walls. In Cheapside the natural soil was not reached at 23 feet, and in Princes-Street it was found to be as much as 33 feet 6 in. In Moorgate-Street it averaged from 17 to 22 feet, and in King-William-Street, the top of Fish-Street-Hill, Gracechurch-Street, and East-Cheap, from 12 to 18 feet. In Cateaton-Street and Lad-Lane, 12 to 14 feet.

"Another cause, independent of those above mentioned, was from the inattention as regards the cleansing of the streets in the middle ages, and the consequent accumulation of mud and filth thrown into the streets, from houses, stables, etc., which seems to have been done with impunity, except in such aggravated instances as the following, mentioned by Mr. Wright. In a paper communicated by him to the meeting of the British Archæological Association at Winchester; he says,—'I never understood so well the manner in which the streets of our old towns became so rapidly raised above their original level, till I found in a record of the fifteenth century, at Canterbury, a person presented to the court, as having emptied out three wagon loads of horse-muck into the public street. Dead cats, or even dogs, are sometimes thrown into the public roads in our days; but you will hardly fail to be surprised when I tell you that early in the fifteenth century, an inhabitant of Winchester was presented by the jury as having thrown into the middle of the street a dead horse!'[2]

"Independently of these adventitious circumstances, the accumulation in the open country is comparatively trifling; for we frequently find that the coulter of the plough, striking deeper into the earth than usual, brings to view Roman remains, or urns of coins, which had lain hid for centuries."

[1] See the "Report on the Sewers," by Mr. Kelsey.

[2] "Transactions of the Association at the Second Annual Congress," etc. p. 24.

Mr. Wire, of Colchester, addressed the following note to the Council:—

"In March last another amphora-tomb was discovered, similar to that noticed in the *Journal*, vol. I, p. 238, nearly opposite the place where the latter was found, but about eighty feet more towards the south. The contents however were different. They consisted of the remains of five glass vessels, unfortunately broken, with one perfect; they were of different shapes and sizes, one resembling the globular vessels used at the present day for keeping gold fish in; which, with one of the others, contained the calcined bones of an adult, and of a child. One of the larger vessels is remarkable from its being impressed at the bottom with the letters, C. G. A."

Mr. George B. Richardson, and Dr. Dennis Embleton, of Newcastle, communicated an account of the discovery of some human remains, found on the 25th of February, 1846, in the neighbourhood of Eaclewick hall, in the county of Northumberland, situated about two miles north of the Roman wall. These remains, of which Dr. E. gives a very minute description, consist, chiefly, of portions of the skull, vertebral column, and superior extremities, amounting to about seven hundred fragments, and are conjectured to have belonged to some youthful person; probably a female, between fifteen and twenty years of age. They were discovered, whilst ploughing the land, in a rude place of sepulture, formed by four unhewn stones, set on edge, and covered by another of a like character. The grave measured 2 feet 4 inches long, and 1 foot 9 inches broad, and was in a direction, nearly N. W. and S. E. No coins or implements of any kind were found with the remains. The ground (which was elevated in the field) was thickly strewed around with stones of various sizes, which had been turned up by the plough at various periods; and the residents of the neighbourhood speak of the hillock having been much higher in their recollection. The same means which had brought to the surface these stony matters had also turned up patches of burnt soil and other substances, which bore evident marks of fire. Some of the bones appeared to have been subjected to the action of the same element, and it is worthy of notice, that human remains have at different periods been found in the immediate vicinity of the spot on which these have been met with.

Mr. Gomonde forwarded a tracing from a distemper painting in the church of St. Mary de Crypt, in Gloucester, which was discovered during the late repairs of the church, and preserved by the incumbent, the Rev. — Sayer. The painting appeared to represent the visit of the queen of Sheba to Solomon, and its date may be assigned to the close of the fifteenth century.

July 8.

A letter from Mr. Roach Smith was read, giving the particulars of exca-

vations then being carried on by Mr. Rolfe, on the site of the Saxon cemetery at Osengal, in the Isle of Thanet. The researches were highly successful and interesting, and contribute important additional information on the customs and habits of the early Saxon settlers in Kent, to that already obtained by former discoveries made by Mr. Rolfe, See *Journal*, vol. I, p. 242. The council directed that a full, illustrated report should be published in a future number of the *Journal*.

Mr. Thomas Pryer communicated the following remarks on the vitrified fort, upon Craig Phadrig, in Aberdeenshire :—

"Whilst at Inverness I examined the remains of an ancient vitrified fort, which I believe to be one of the most complete in Britain. It is situated upon the summit of Craig Phadrig, a rock which forms one of a ridge of mountains, lying between the town of Inverness and Loch Ness.

"Craig Phadrig is a bold eminence, conical in shape, and elevated 1150 feet above the Caledonian canal, which runs at its base. A more commanding situation for a fort could not possibly be found; as the view from the summit is clear and uninterrupted in every direction, overlooking the Moray Firth, Loch Beauly, the town of Inverness, the plain of Culloden, the vales of the Ness and Conan; and embracing ranges of the Grampian mountains towards the south; and towards the north, the mountains of Ross-shire, crowned by the snowy summit of Ben Wyvis. My friend, Mr. Jeffkins, who accompanied me during the excursion, assisted me in making the necessary researches. The vitrified fort occupies the entire summit of the hill. In shape it is a parallelogram, being about 250 feet in length, and a hundred in breadth. The walls are plainly traceable during their entire course, being somewhat elevated above the surface; they are, however, covered with a thick coating of moss, heather, and grass. Mr. Jeffkins and myself having removed this covering in several places, laid considerable portions of the walls bare, so as to be enabled to examine their structure. We could find no traces of any kind of cement; but the stones, which were of various qualities and irregular sizes, and entirely unwrought, were, in some instances, connected together by a kind of substance or matter in some places resembling lava, but generally more like the scoriæ of a foundry. These, in some instances, were firmly united like bricks improperly burnt, and fused together in a kiln; others were loose, and could be detached from the mass as easily as a heap of cinders. The whole of the stones had been apparently softened, and partially melted, by fire; and it was evident that the entire structure had been subjected to the influence of intense heat: so great, indeed, as to change the character of every stone of which it was originally composed.

"The rock on which this fort is built is new red sandstone, but the

stones employed in the structure were of different kinds; masses of mica, slate, and granite being perceptible. The specimens now produced are of these various qualities, and clearly shew the powerful action of the fire. They were taken from the sides of the fort, and from masses of a similar character. I should remark, that on the outside there is an evident appearance of a second rampart, but not so distinct as the other.

"These descriptions of forts, so singular in their character, and of which there does not appear to exist any specimen in South Britain, are generally attributed to the primitive Celtic inhabitants of Caledonia. With regard to their mode of construction, various opinions have been hazarded. From a minute and careful inspection, I am of opinion that the stones were first placed together without cement, and that afterwards the entire structure was connected together by the external application of heat, though in what particular way this was accomplished, so as to produce, as is the case, a uniform effect throughout the whole, is now somewhat difficult to conjecture. The structure, when perfect, may have been entirely vitrified or run together, and I am disposed to imagine this was the result intended by the builders; and, that subsequent violence, assisted by the corroding effect of the atmosphere, operating through many ages, may have destroyed the original adhesive power, and occasioned the disintegration of the component masses—thus accounting for their present loose and crumbling appearance."

Mr. Smith read a letter from M. Lecointre-Dupont, dated June 27, 1846, who observes:—

"You know the difference of opinion that exists among the Norman antiquaries on the date of certain religious edifices of the middle ages, particularly of the cathedrals of Coutances and Séez, of the church of Mortain, and, out of Normandy, of the cathedral of Angers. Some, founding their opinion on historical documents, carry back the construction of these buildings, in which the ogive prevails, to the eleventh century; others, with your countryman Gally Knight, assert that the dates furnished by these documents apply to churches which preceded the present buildings, the architecture of which denotes, in the most certain manner, works of the thirteenth century. A recent discovery has furnished an entire confirmation of the latter opinion, with regard to the cathedral of Séez. A manuscript of the bishopric of Séez gives the epitaph of bishop Jean de Bernières, who died on Holy Thursday, 1294, and was buried in the choir of the cathedral; among the titles given him in this epitaph, is that of *hujus loci edificator*."

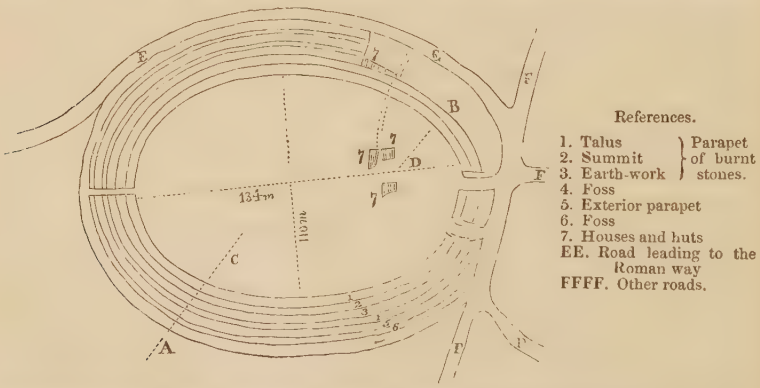
M. Lecointre-Dupont adds: "In some of my former letters, I spoke to you of the vitrified walls of Sainte Suzanne and of Château Gonthier. M. Barthelemy, who has recently directed researches in a camp near St. Brieux, in Britany, which likewise exhibits vitrified walls, has sent me

some details which I think of a nature to interest you. I enclose an extract from his letter, with a copy of a rough plan also sent me by him. I should be very glad to know if the British Archæological Association occupies itself with researches on this mode of construction, which appears to have been imported into France from the British Isles." The following is a translation of the communication of M. Anatole Barthelemy, dated April 1, 1846.

"The enclosure which I am about to describe to you is situated near the hamlet of Peran, in the commune of Clédran, 19 kilom. south of St. Brieux, on a *plateau* which overlooks a brook called the Urne, and 300 metres from the Roman road from Erquy to Corhaix. It is an ellipse, of which the greater axe is 134 metres and the lesser 110. This enclosure is composed of two enclosures, each formed of a parapet and fosse. The half of the monument is much broken down on the south, by a road, and also by excavations made at divers epochs by the seekers for treasures; for here, also, according to tradition, are buried heaps of gold.

"There is no historical notice of this monument, which is known in the surrounding district by the name of *burnt stones (pierres brulées)*, or by that of the camp of Peran; and the peasantry connect with it notions of the Romans and of the red monks equally detested by the Bretons.

"The second or lower parapet is entirely of earth. The upper parapet is composed of a wall which supports a *talus* of earth; it is of this wall that I have to speak. It is throughout composed of granite in the condition of pumice stone, very porous, and very light; the upper part of this wall is not calcined, nor the lower part; even the surfaces are in general untouched: the action of the fire, therefore, appears to have been internal. In the excavations executed under my eyes, I made the following remarks:—We find, first, the foundations made without cement or mortar,



and untouched; then a layer of cinders, then a layer of charcoal, then the mass of granite of which all the fusible part has run between the stones,

so as to fill up the interstices, and to hang down in the form of stalactites; and then, lastly, the upper part, which is little or not at all burnt. It seems to me, therefore, evident, until I see a proof of the contrary, that in constructing the wall, they first placed a layer of wood, that then they covered the whole with earth, and thus effected a choaked combustion. In fact, the charcoal is often found in the midst of this kind of lava, so as to make us think that during the combustion, the stones, rendered fusible, had fallen in upon the layer of wood.

"In the line B, D, was discovered a vault, rudely constructed, which may have served as a water channel.

"In the line A, C, was found, first, a layer, of fifty or sixty centimetres deep, and four or five mètres wide, composed of rubbish of older buildings; thus, on the bed of charcoal and cinders, were found stones, which the fire had not affected; tiles, some of which were covered with a blackish varnish; Roman bricks, with the edges turned; and, lastly, a middle bronze of Germanicus, which appears to have been moulded upon a Roman type; it has hollows, and other marks of fusion. This rubbish extended to the foot of the parapet, and ended abruptly where the burnt stones began. On some points were found calcined grains of wheat.

"Excavations made in every direction in the interior area were without result; no traces of buildings or burnt stones have yet been found, nor anything to lead us to suppose the existence of a castle.

"I have lately been informed of another enclosure of the same kind, which I intend to visit and examine, and I will give you the result of my observations."

July 22.

Mr. George Keats exhibited a drawing of a sculptured stone which once stood at the side of the road, by Walton church, near Liverpool, and is now used, and has been for a long time, as a table, in a public-house, in Walton. Mr. Keats supposes it to have been, originally, the pediment of a cross.

Mr. Fitch exhibited impressions of a seal and ring, found, some years since, at Dunwich. The former is a small oval, with an engraving of a lion (?) asleep at the foot of a tree or flower; around it is inscribed, *Honi: seut: qe: mel: de: ceyt.*

Mr. Smith exhibited a plaister cast of an unpublished variety of the gold coins of Carausius, from the original, in the possession of Mr. Joseph Curt, of Lisle Street, Leicester Square.—*Obv.* IMP. C. CARAVSIVS. P. F. AVG; laureated head to the left; bust in armour; on the breast a circular ornament. *Rev.* CONCORDIA. MILIT; A togated figure and a female joining hands. In the exergue VM. The coin, in the portrait and general charac-

ter, resembles those recently discovered near Rouen. It was purchased in England by Mr. Curt, who was told that it had long been in the possession of a lady, now deceased, who wore it as a pendent ornament by means of a hole bored through the upper part, which has destroyed a portion of the small figure on the reverse and some letters in the inscription. It has since been purchased by M. Rollin of Paris.

Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt communicated drawings of a bronze spear-head, ploughed up in a field at Heage, in the parish of Duffield, Derbyshire. It is of an unusual form, having a loop hole on each side of the open socket. The head, too, is more obtusely pointed than is generally the case. The sides are slightly concave, with a raised rib running obliquely from the point on either side the socket, and about midway between it and the edge. The spot where it was found was in the immediate neighbourhood of the Roman road (the Rykneld Street), where it crosses the fields between Heage and Hartshay.

Mr. Henry Norris, of South Petherton, Somerset, presented to the Association a careful plan of a Roman camp, on Hamden hill, three miles from South Petherton, and five from Ilchester; which was ordered to be preserved in the portfolios of the Association. Mr. Norris informed the Council that great numbers of Roman coins, from Gallienus to Constantius II, have been dug up on the hill, and that several consular denarii have been found on the surface amidst the rubble; also the remains of two chariots, with portions of the harness, together with fibulæ, have been discovered within the encampment in the course of a few years.

Sir William Betham laid before the Council two specimens of gold ring-money, one found at Chiusi, the other at Perugia. Others were found with them, exactly like those found in Ireland. Bronze rings he also met with at Florence. In the museum of Etruscan bronzes, at Florence, were many so precisely like those called *celts*, found in the British Islands, that they might be considered the same. Sir William Betham stated that he had promised to send a collection of Irish celts to Florence, to be placed in juxta-position with the Etruscan. Sir William also exhibited drawings of a spear-head and an arrow-head of bronze, found in the tombs; and a pair of compasses, so contrived, that a wedge fixed the legs at any given distance.

The Rev. S. Isaacson informed the Council that a few months ago, some labourers, in sinking a land drain on the estate of Mr. Westwood, at Langdon Hill, Essex, met with a large funereal urn, containing burnt

bones (which they broke), also a smaller urn, and a portion of a patera of the red ware called *Samian*.

The Rev. Henry Christmas announced the discovery of some Roman remains, in a pasture field adjoining the church of Rivenhall, Essex. They consisted of a pavement of coarse red tesseræ, hypocaust tiles, pottery, etc., but as only a very small part of the field had been excavated, it was impossible to form an opinion of the extent of the remains. Mr. Christmas sent a drawing of a square hollow hypocaust tile, with a circular hole about an inch and a half diameter in two of the sides. The interior of this tile, as well as of others similar, had been filled with strong mortar, composed of lime and pounded tiles, and cemented to a flat tile by a layer of the same kind of mortar. Mr. Smith observed, that these tiles originally intended for flues, had clearly been adapted as pillars to support the flooring of a room, for which purpose he had seen them similarly applied in the remains of Roman buildings discovered in London. The owner of the land at Rivenhall, is Mr. Western of Felix Hall, who, it was stated, would probably order further excavations to be made.

Captain Bullock, R.N., exhibited some fine specimens of Samian pateræ, from the Pan Pudding rock, off Margate, and stated that he was about to make an investigation of this locality, which had long been remarkable for the quantity of Roman pottery dredged up by the oyster-fishers. Although antiquaries had directed their attention to the subject, and Governor Pownell, in a paper published in the *Archæologia*, among others, had attempted to explain the cause of these remains being deposited in this peculiar situation, no scientific researches had as yet satisfactorily accounted for it.

Mr. Smith stated that two discoveries of ancient remains, near Ramsgate, made some few years since, had never yet been placed on record. The site of one was near the railway terminus, in the garden of Mr. D. Hooper, of Victoria Crescent, and consisted of Roman urns and fibulæ; one of the latter, of diamond shape, is enamelled on the entire surface in red and green chequers. The other discovery was made near the Three Mills, and presented objects of a mixed character; namely, Roman urns, with calcined bones, and Saxon swords placed by the sides of skeletons. Many of these remains are in the possession of Mr. Tomson of the Elms, Ramsgate.

Mr. Saull exhibited a variety of Roman tiles, discovered at York, and presented to him by the Rev. C. Wellbeloved. They were remarkable for the legionary stamps impressed upon them, chiefly those of the sixth and ninth legions. Mr. Saull pointed out the historical importance of these inscriptions, and referred in illustration to Mr. Wellbeloved's *Eburacum*. One of the tiles exhibited read LEG. VI. V. PR.; the interpretation of the last letters of which inscription presented some difficulty. Mr. Smith

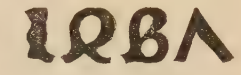
observed that the last letter, although resembling a K., was probably intended for an F., and he referred to another specimen upon the table which exhibited clearly the P. and F. in monogram; the whole would therefore read *Legio Sexta Victrix Pia Fidelis.*

The secretaries announced, that the efforts made by the Council to preserve from destruction the little chapel opposite the Toll Bar, at Kingsland, had unfortunately been unavailing. Mr. Windus, F.S.A., and Mr. Price, had made known the intended demolition to the Council; and the governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital, whose property it was, were immediately addressed with a view to induce them to preserve it, or at least to suspend its destruction, until means could be suggested to avert its impending doom. The following note from Mr. Price was read:—"I paid a visit to the old chapel of St. Bartholomew, Kingsland, with a view of taking a sketch previous to its demolition. The chapel in question was perhaps more remarkable for its extreme smallness than any beauty in its architecture, either externally or internally. It was a structure of some antiquity; I should say it was (at least) of the early part of the fifteenth century. There are several representations of it in existence; one in Wilkinson's *Londinium*, another by B. Green, cir. 1780, and others in Nelson and Cromwell's works on Islington. Since Nelson's engraving, a singularly unsightly porch had been added to the entrance, which was on the north side. I may also mention the further addition of a stove, the smoke of which found vent through a pipe elegantly fitted into the chancel window, which fronted the high road. The chapel was formerly annexed to Kingsland Spittle, or hospital for lepers, and was an appendage to the hospital of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield. The adjoining houses in Kingsland-road were used as wards for the patients, I believe down to the year 1757. The preacher was appointed by the governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital. There was formerly a very curious old folio Bible there, which, I think, I saw about seventeen or eighteen years ago. Nelson describes it as being 'strongly secured with brass, having the Psalms at the end set to music, in the ancient square character, and not divided into bars;' and adds, 'this has, to all appearance, been in the place from the days of Henry VIII, or Elizabeth.' This curious relic has, however, long since disappeared. Cromwell, in his *Walks through Islington* (1834), says, that he could find no trace of it. It is to be hoped that it has been preserved by the governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital."

In the paper on dates in our last No., p. 162, ll. 20 and 24, for 11°2 read 1102. It is to be observed that both the dates mentioned there are preserved, the one which formerly stood on the Oast House being now placed over the fire-place in the hall of Preston Hall.

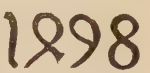
Since our last, we have been favoured by the Rev. C. W. Bingham, of Bingham's Melcombe, near Blandford, with *fac-similes* of several early dates in the so-called Arabic numerals, on buildings in the county of Dorset. The earliest of these is the date of 1487, cut in free-stone on the belfry-door of the church of Piddletrenthide:—"It is remarkably little injured by time or other causes. The whole inscription is as follows, in Roman letters:

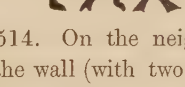
'Est pydeltrenth' villa in dorsedie comitatu nastitur in illa quā rexit vicariatu.'



The first word is scarcely legible. You will find it engraved in Hutchins's *Dorset*, 1st edit. vol. ii, p. 483; and if for 'nastitur' we read 'nascitur,' we may suppose that, as there suggested, it is a memorial of Nicholas Locke, who was vicar from 1467 to 1494."

On a shield in the hall of Milton Abbey, is the date 1498:—"In the abbey church at Milton there is a stone, on which, in relief, there is a W. with a Crosier and a Mill and Ton (the device of Wm. Middleton, abbot from 1481 to 1525), with the following date beneath it:

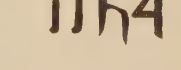




This, I presume, to be 1514. On the neighbouring church of Hilton, there is a stone built into the wall (with two large cursive letters, H. W., forming in another stone a part of the same inscription), inscribed with a date evidently intended for 1569, although the 5 is of an unusual form." "There was," Mr. Bingham observes, "a Henry Williams, lessee of this manor, temp. Eliz., whose father died 1559, and his elder brother 1568, but of his own death I can find no date."

It is important to register as many of these early dates as we can discover; all yet found confirm the opinion that the arithmetical figures did not begin to be in general use for inscriptions in this country till towards the end of the fifteenth century.

Monsieur Chasles has communicated through Mr. Wright a cast of a date on a stone in the upper part of the tower of Chartres cathedral, which is to be read apparently 1154; but, as Mr. Wright pointed out to the Council, the forms of the figures are evidently much more modern than that date.



Notices of New Publications.

Original Charters and Materials for a History of Neath and its Abbey, with illustrations; now first collected. By George Grant Francis, F.S.A. 8vo. (privately printed).

Mr. Francis, in the volume before us, appears under the unpresuming character of a collector, rather than that of a historian; his object being not so much to deduce results from the documents which have fallen within the sphere of his research, as to make those documents accessible to others, by committing them to print. The editing of old records of this kind has generally been esteemed much below its real importance, and the interest possessed by many of the *Original Charters and Materials*, printed by Mr. Francis, is sufficient to make us regret that the impression was limited to fifty copies. We hope that his example will not be lost on many others, who have similar opportunities; for, there is scarcely a town in the island, a judicious selection from the records of which, would not furnish a work of great interest, to the general, as well as to the local historian. The government has done much towards the publication of the records of the kingdom; and it would reflect both honour and credit to our local corporate bodies, if they also would do something towards making generally available some of the historical treasures of their municipal archives.

The bulk of Mr. Francis's volume consists of charters relating to the town, abbey, and castle of Neath, in Glamorganshire. To these, he has added a few miscellaneous papers and brief notices of the antiquities of the neighbourhood. The whole is illustrated with numerous well-executed woodcuts, of seals, arms, and ancient monuments, including ground plans of the abbey, castle, and town; the latter, a fac-simile of one made in the reign of Elizabeth. Among the miscellaneous documents, a collection of *Orders and Laws* for the town, made in 1542, is a valuable contribution towards the history of the condition and constitution of civic corporations in the middle ages. Some of the provisions in this municipal code are extremely quaint and amusing. It is ordered, for instance;—

"Item, that noe osteler shall hold noe ostrey without a signe at his doare, uppon payne of amerciament of tenne shillings; and that noe osteler shall warne noe lodgings nor harbouringe to any estrainger cominge to the towne, on horsebacke or on foote, uppon payne of amerciament of xijd. at every defaulte."

Again: "Item, it is ordayned that no man shall make any forayne, or piggstye, or any other unlawfulle thinge, to the annoyance of his neighbour (upon payne of three shillings and ffower pence), in his garden or elcewhere."

And further on, it is ordered that:—"Item, if any woman doe scolde or rage any burgesse or his wyfe, or any other person and his wyfe, if she be found faultye in the same by sixe men, then shee to be broughte, at the first defaulte, to the cooking stoole, and there to sitt one houre, at the seconde defaulte, twoe howres, and at the third defaulte, to lett slipp the pynn, or els pay a good fyne to the kinge."

This last regulation tends to confirm an opinion already hazarded, that the ordinary punishment of the cucking stool was exposure, and not ducking. The presentments at the courts leet, although somewhat of a late date (from 1677 to 1687), contain some curious items of a similar description to the foregoing. In the year 1680, "the said jury doe present Wm. Evan, for breaking of the stocks the vith day of July last." And in 1682, "The said jury doe present Hamden Howell (and three others), victualers of this town and burrough, for not baiting their bulls in this town, according to his majesties laws in that case made and provided." And again, in the same year, "The said jury doe present Jenkin Morgan, of the parish of Lantwitt, for exposing to sale the beefe of a bull being not baited, at a markett held in this town, the 6th day of November last past." Nearly every English medieval town had its bull-ring; and a constant law obliged the butchers of the town to have their bulls baited before they were killed. At another court, in the year 1685, "The said jury doe present a cocking-stool to be wanting within the said burrough, upon the default of the inhabitants of the said burrough."

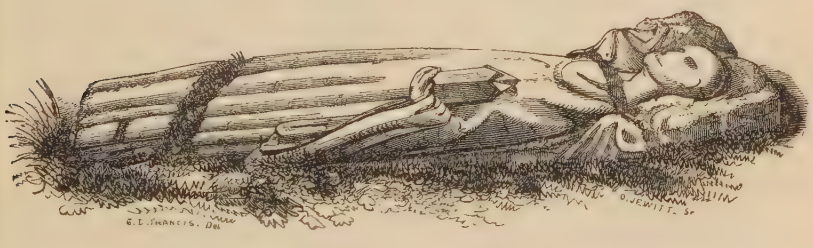


Fig. 1, Monument of Adam de Kermerdin.

Of the once noble abbey of Neath, which has long been levelled with the dust, a Welsh poet, who saw it in its glory, tells us, in somewhat inflated language, that "never was there such a fabric of mortal erection — never was there, and never will there be such workmanship;" but he adds, like a false prophet, "which will not perish while the day and the wave continue." Even the supposed monumental effigy

of the founder of the abbey church, the abbot Adam de Kaermaden, dragged from its original place, now lies, an outcast, in the neighbouring grounds of Court Herbert, in the posture represented in the cut, fig. 1, which, by permission of Mr. Francis, we are enabled to reproduce from his book. This munificent abbot lived at the latter end of the thirteenth century. Our second cut represents a singularly formed font in the church of Lantwitt, Neath, of rude workmanship, and supposed to be Norman. Its most remarkable characteristic is the twisted moulding round the edge of the bowl. We may point out an instance of a precisely similar ornament in the same position, on an early mortar-shaped font, in Niton church, in the isle of Wight.

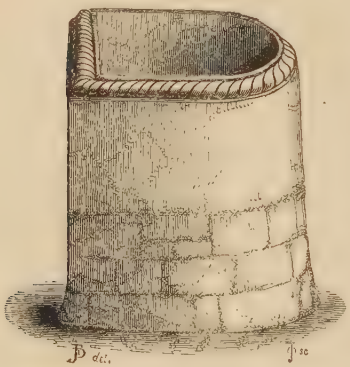


Fig. 2, Font at Lantwitt.

We now leave the medieval antiquities of Neath, and will say a few words on the primeval remains in its neighbourhood. Neath has generally been supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Nidum*; but, as Mr. Francis observes, "it is remarkable that no remains, whatever, of that people" (the Romans), "have turned up within the borough, that I can ascertain; although excavations for burial, sewers, houses, and erections of all kinds, have of late years afforded opportunities for such discoveries. It may be replied, the *via Julia maritima*, and the Sarn Helen both lead towards Neath, and the British and Roman names bear a strong similarity to each other: this I freely admit, but still, the entire absence of coins and pottery, to say nothing of altars or inscribed stones, is a most unusual circumstance, when a precise locality is fixed upon as the spot occupied by a Roman town or station."

We may observe, that when unconnected with other circumstances, mere similarity of name is not evidence sufficient to identify a Roman station; and that other places have been suggested as occupying the site of *Nidum*. Roman antiquities have been discovered in different localities within a short distance of Neath. A quantity of Roman coins, in small brass, of Victorinus, Marius, Tetricus, Claudius Gothicus, Quintillus, and Aurelian, with human bones and shells, were found, Mr. Francis states, at the Gwindy, Llansamlet, on the west of Neath, in the direction of the Roman station of *Leucarum*, in the year 1836.

Two inscribed stones have also been found in the vicinity of Neath, of which Mr. Francis has given the engravings subjoined. The first of these

is inscribed on both sides, as represented in figs. 3 and 4. It was found in 1839, at Port Talbot, between Neath and the Roman station of *Bovium*. The inscriptions are of different dates. The older one, if we may depend upon the fidelity of the engraving, is dedicated, not, as some have pretended, to Maximian, but to Maximin, who bears upon his coins the title of *Invictus* (as upon the stone), which is not found on those of Maximian. The inscription, as it now stands, may be read as follows:—*Imp. C. Fla. Val. Maximino Invicto Augus(to)*. But on looking closer, we are led to believe, that the first part belongs to a still older inscription, as the *C. Fla. Val.* (*Caius Flavius Valerius*), were names which never belonged to Maximin, whose name was *Galerius Valerius*.[1] The appellation of *C. Flavius Valerius* belongs to the second Severus, and it is probable that to him this stone was originally inscribed, but, that subsequently,

Fig. 3.

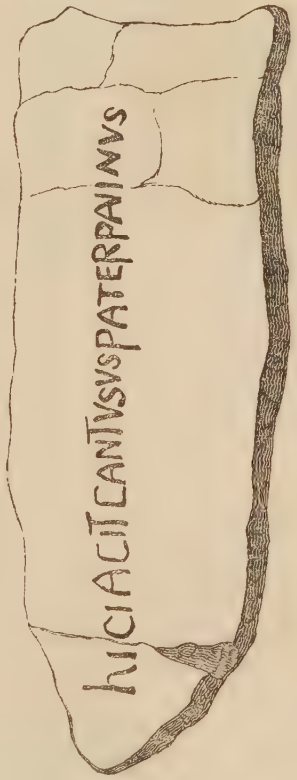


Fig. 4.

[1] The names of the two Maximians were *Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus*, and *Galerius Valerius Maximianus*.

Fig. 5.

his name had been erased to give place to that of Maximin, by some person who ignorantly or carelessly overlooked the prenomens. At a considerably later period (perhaps about the sixth century), some one who had little respect for the memory of a Cæsar, took this monument, and appropriated it as a grave-stone, inscribing upon what had been the reverse side, the inscription, *Hic jacit Cantusus Pater Pavinus.*

The other stone to which we have alluded, was found at Pyle, a little further on, towards Bovium, and is now in the museum of Swansea. It is represented in the cut, fig. 5. The inscription may be read *Imp. M. C. Piavonio Victorino Augusto.* Victorinus, one of the usurpers in Gaul in the time of Gallienus, and whose inscriptions, like those of his contemporary Tetricus (of which nearly all that are known are published in the volume of the *Winchester Proceedings*), are of the greatest rarity and interest.

T. W., & C. R. S.

Examples of Coffee-house, Tavern, and Tradesmen's Tokens, current in London in the seventeenth century. By John Y. Akerman. (Printed separately, from the *Numismatic Chronicle.*)

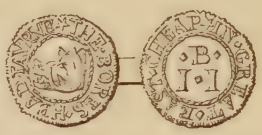
An amusing tract by an able numismatist, abounding with curious notices of old London houses of entertainment. Many a host of the olden time was familiar with the best wits and greatest writers of his day, when their hostels were the only public meeting-places, and clubs, in the modern acceptation of the term, unknown. Thus, as long as English literature lasts, the remembrance of the Mermaid and Devil taverns will be in existence, as the scene of the *re-union* of Ben Jonson and his friends. Simon Wadloe, "mine host of the devil," has been immortalized by Ben, who dubbed him "king of skinkers." His successor, whose *token* is here engraved, if equally fat, does not appear to have been equally jolly, for

there is a delicate fear of giving offence in his coin, which Mr. Akerman notes; he calls his house "The D. and St. Dunstan." Mr. Akerman asks, "Was Boniface's wife a puritan, and forbade any irreverent mention of the devil on her husband's tokens"? Or had he fallen on evil times, when men believed because they were virtuous, there should be no more cakes and ale? Doubtless, the latter is the true solution, and it led another, who resided in the refined region of Billingsgate, and kept "The Salutation" tavern there, to translate his sign into the Vulgate, and make it simply two gentlemen bowing their compliments to each other; a change however came, for on the downfall of puritanism, we are here told their favourite motto, "God encompasseth us," was profaned to the "Goat and compasses," a sign still in vogue.

The origin of these tokens was the want of a copper currency, which not receiving government sanction, or coming into use before the restoration, produced a host of such small monies "for necessary chainge," according to the words sometimes placed on them. Thus each tradesman made the most of them as an advertisement of his house, and partially ensured the frequent visit of the same customer, which led to their use being retained after a government currency had been adopted. There are many of these tavern tokens of interest, among which we may notice "The Tarlton," so named from the famous Shaksperian clown and actor; "The Palsgrave's head," so named from the husband of Elizabeth, daughter of king James I, the unfortunate queen of Bohemia: not to mention the many coffee-house coins, also given by Mr. Akerman, which belong to the reign of Charles II. Edward Hatton, in his *New View of London*, 1708, vol. i, p. 80, has given a curious account of one of the earliest establishments of the kind:—he says, "I find it recorded that one James Farr, a barber, who kept the coffee-house, which is now the Rainbow, by the inner Temple-gate (one of the first in England), was in the year 1657 presented by the inquest of St. Dunstan's in the West, for making and selling a sort of liquor called coffee, as a great nuisance and prejudice to the neighbourhood, etc. And who would have thought London would ever have had near three thousand such nuisances, and that coffee would have been (as now) so much drank by the best of quality and physicians?" This extract would be worth including in another edition of Mr. Akerman's tract, as the earliest coffee-house token he engraves bears date 1671.

The engraving here given, of the token issued by the proprietor of the Cock tavern, in 1655, will afford the reader a good idea of this popular currency. The inn is still in Fleet-Street, a few doors east of Temple Bar, and still exhibits its old sign (said to have been carved by Grinlin

Gibbons). Here it may be conjectured that Ben Jonson and Isaac Walton took "morning draughts": the latter, says Mr. Akerman, "whose house of business was only a door or two off, tells us he took nothing else for breakfast." But whatever associations we conjure up for this house, there are so many that rush into consideration for another, whose token is here engraved, that we need no more than mention its name, "The Bore's-Head tavern," in Great Eastcheap;—"what a host of associations crowd upon us as we examine this pledge for better coin. We hear Falstaff snore behind the arras, Prince Hal's Anon, Pistol's fustian rant, and Mistress Doll's abuse. Though this *pseudo moneta* dates from a later period, the tavern at the time of its issue, had not been greatly changed since the days when Shakspere wrote. But Eastcheap, long before it was swept away by the improved approaches to London-bridge, had nothing in its appearance to attract the antiquary; the great fire had destroyed every ancient dwelling, every vestige of the picturesque in that quarter. The Boar's Head, carved in stone, and the work of a later day, was fixed in the wall of the modern house which stood on the site of the ancient tavern, and was occupied by a gunsmith at the time of its demolition." For the benefit of those whom it may concern, we may add that this carving is now preserved in the Library of the City of London, at Guildhall, that it is well and boldly executed, and bears the date of 1668. F. W. F.



A Day's Ramble, in and about the ancient town of Lewes. By Gideon Algernon Mantell, LL.D., F.R.S. 12mo. London: Henry G. Bohn.

This is a very elegant and agreeably written guide to a locality, which is no less interesting for its scenery and natural productions than for its antiquities, the latter of which had been latterly brought into more prominent notice by the remarkable discoveries which have been from time to time described in our pages. To Dr. Mantell we owe chiefly, not only the preservation of the relics of the primeval antiquities of the neighbourhood of Lewes, but, as every geologist knows well, the exploring and giving a place in science to its remarkable geological remains. The little volume we have before us is, however, one of a class to which we can only give brief notices; and all we can do in the present instance is to recommend it strongly as a companion to the many who, we doubt not, will now take "a day's ramble" to the shrine of Gundrada. We would merely

observe in passing, that the letters of the inscription to the memory of *Magnus*, described at p. 114, and of which an engraving has been given in our volume of papers read at the Winchester Congress, have not the slightest claim to the title of Anglo-Saxon, that they are much more likely to be of the thirteenth century than of the eleventh, and that the spelling of the name *Mangnus*, is not owing to any ignorance of the person who cut the letters: it is a very common form of writing the word *Magnus* in the best manuscripts, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, arising probably from the French pronunciation of the *gn*. The legends connected with this monument are curious, but they are very vague, and most probably originated in attempts to explain the inscription. T. W.

The Book of Symbols for Church Needlework. 4to. Wilks, Regent Street.

This is a handsome quarto pamphlet, containing twenty-eight coloured plates of designs, chiefly from ancient encaustic tiles, and arranged in squares ready for working. The idea, which we think an extremely happy one, arises out of the growing taste for the revival of ecclesiastic decoration. Amid the almost endless designs which have been introduced to exercise the talents and amuse the leisure moments of the fair sex in this particular branch of needlework, we are somewhat surprised that the many varied and beautiful patterns which present themselves in the old encaustic tiles should not have been made available before. Objections have been raised against this description of needlework as being too mechanical, and tending to discourage the more ancient style of needlework, which is much more beautiful and natural. While we freely admit the superiority, we protest against the objection urged against the use of squares and lines, for we might with equal justice forbid the architect his rule and compasses, and the engraver the use of all mechanical agencies in the enlarging or diminishing the subjects he has to copy; and without such mechanical aids it would be impossible to produce that correctness of outline in so short a time. We may marvel at the patient endurance of the ladies in olden time, who would spend years upon a piece of needlework, but we much question if any of our readers would like to see our fair countrywomen occupy year after year upon a piece of fancy needlework. Men and women, too, have long ceased to think the great merit of a work consists in the length of time it has occupied. E. B. P.

Pevensey Castle.

Chronicles of Pevensey: with notices biographical, topographical, and antiquarian; for visitors. By M. A. Lower. 12mo. London: J. R. Smith.

Mr. Lower's zeal and abilities are so well known to all our readers, that it is quite unnecessary for us to usher in this little book with any personal compliments. It is an unpretending little tract, intended to serve as a guide to the venerable ruins of Pevensey castle, which has lately received a visit from the Sussex Archæological Society, and a paper read on that occasion was the origin of the present work. It consists first of a series of historical records of the place; next, of an account of the "small" corporation of this town, and a description of its castle and churches. It may be observed, that Mr. Lower inclines strongly to the opinion that Pevensey is the *Anderida* of the Romans, and he traces the remains of a Roman fortress on the site of the Norman castle. The town of Pevensey was once an important place, but it has long been nothing more than an insignificant village, though the municipal body has contrived to exist; many amusing stories are told of the ignorance of the municipal officers, for which we refer to Mr. Lower's book. Connected with this place we have the curious circumstance of the grant of a charter *to build a town.*

"A.D. 1208. King John, by a charter dated 27th April, the ninth year of his reign, granted to the barons of the town of Pevensey, on condition of their paying into the exchequer forty marks, license to build

A NEW TOWN, upon a headland between the port of Pevensey and Langney; such town to have the same privileges as the Cinque Ports enjoy, together with a fair of seven days' duration, and a market every Sunday. The charter was attested by the bishops of London, Norwich, Winchester, and Bath. This town was probably never built. Horsfield suggests that Westham is the place proposed to be erected. This, it is true, lies between Pevensey and Langney, but is it *super galetam*—'upon a headland?' It can be shewn (I think) that Westham was, at a date anterior to that of the charter, not only in existence, but accounted a portion of the town of Pevensey [its West(ern) Ham(let) or division]."

It would appear, nevertheless, that the corporation of Pevensey were in full enjoyment of the privileges and advantages granted by John's charter, for we find them confirmed by a subsequent charter of his grandson, Edward I, dated July 26, 1279, and this charter is endorsed in a hand of apparently James I, as though it had then been brought forth for some legal purpose. It is now, with several similar documents, in the possession of Mr. J. H. Burn, by whose permission we here add a copy of it.

"Edwardus Dei gratia rex Angl., dominus Hibern., et dux Aquit., archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Inspeximus cartam quam dominus J. quondam rex Angliæ, progenitor noster, fecit baronibus de Pevenese in hæc verba; Johannes Dei gratia rex Angl., dominus Hibern., dux Norm. Aquit., comes And., archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et præsenti carta nostra confirmasse baronibus nostris de Pevenesel, quod faciant unam villam super galetam quod jacet inter portum de Pevenesel et Langeneye, quod est infra libertates quinque portuum maris, habendam et tenendam per libertates quas homines nostri de quinque portibus habent. Præterea concessimus prædictis baronibus nostris de Pevenesel, quod habeant singulis annis ibidem unam feriam per septem dies duraturam, scilicet tres dies proximos ante diem natalis sancti Johannis Baptistæ, et ipso die et per tres dies proximo sequentes, et unum mercatum singulis diebus dominicis. Ita tamen quod prædicta feria et prædictum mercatum non sint ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum et vicinorum mercatorum. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, quod prædicti barones nostri de Pevenesel habeant et teneant prædictam villam et prædictam feriam et præfatum mercatum, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, bene et in pace, libere et quiete, integre, plenarie, et honorifice, in omnibus locis et rebus, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad ea pertinentibus, ita tamen quod feria illa et mercatum illud non sint ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum et vicinorum mercatorum sicut prædictum est. Testibus dominis W. London., J. Norwic.,

P. Wint., et J. Bathon. episcopis, E. filio Petri comite Essex., W. comite Arundell., Willelmo Briwerre, Galfrido de Neville. Dat. per manum Hugonis de Welle archidiacono Well. apud Lameh., vicesimo septimo die Aprilis, anno regni nostri octavo. Nos autem concessionem et confirmationem prædictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est præfatis baronibus nostris de Pevenese et hæredibus et successoribus suis concedimus et confirmamus, sicut carta prædicta rationabiliter testatur. Hiis testibus, venerabilibus patribus W. Wygorn., J. Bathon. et Wellen., et W. Exon., episcopis, Gilberto de Clare comite Gloucestr. et Hertford., Johanne de Britannia comite Rychemund., Adomaro de Valencia comite Pembroch., Hugone le Despenser, Roberto filio Pagani, Edmundo de Malo Laco senescallo hospitii nostri, et aliis. Dat. per manum nostram apud Westm. vicesimo sexto die Julii, anno regni nostri septimo. Per ipsum regem et consilium."

Among other documents in the possession of Mr. Burn, the following license for building, at the priory of Bridlington, Yorkshire, dated 17th May, 1388, being brief, may also be allowed to claim a place here:

"Ricardus Dei gratia rex Angliæ et Franciæ et dominus Hiberniæ, omnibus ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali et ob reverentiam Johannis de Thweng nuper prioris de Bridlyngtone in com. Ebor. defuncti, concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilectis nobis in Christo nunc priori et conventui loci prædicti, quod ipsi prioratum illum muris et domibus de petra et calce firmandis includere, ac muros et domos prædictas batellare et kernellare, et eos sic batellatos et kernellatos tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel hæredum nostrorum, justiciariorum, escaetorum, vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum vel hæredum nostrorum quorumcunque. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westm. decimo septimo die Maii anno regni nostri undecimo. Per ipsum regem. T. W.

RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

PRIMEVAL ANTIQUITIES.

The Druidical Temples of the County of Wilts. By the Rev. E. Duke, M.A., F.S.A., etc. 12mo. J. R. Smith.

MEDIEVAL ANTIQUITIES.

No. XVI of the Monumental Brasses, by J. G. and L. A. B. Waller, contains:—1. Humfrey Oker, Esq. and Lady—*cir.* 1525 (palimpsest), in Okeover Church, Staffordshire.—2. Cross Flory *cir.* 1350, in Wimbish Church, Essex.—3. Thomas Cranley, archbishop of Dublin, 1417, in New College, Oxford.—4. Thomas Topclyff and Lady, 1391, Topcliff Church, Yorkshire. Folio. Weale, Holborn.

Annales Archéologiques, par M. Didron. Contents of the August part:—1. Archéologie pratique. Des reparations et du Badigeonnage, par M. le Comte de Mellet.—2. Essai sur le chant ecclésiastique, par M. l'abbé Joure.—3. Dessins palimpsestes du moyen age, par M. Didron.—4. Notes d'un voyage en Italie, par M. de Guilhermy.—5. Achêvement des restaurations de Saint Denis, par M. Didron. September:—1. De l'Archéologie en Espagne, par M. le Baron de Girardot.—2. Troubadours et Trouveres, par M. Viollet-Leduc.—3. Le Mont Athos, par M. Didron.—4. Essai sur le Chant ecclésiastique, par M. l'abbe Joure. 4to.

ARCHITECTURAL WORKS.

Architectural Monuments of the Roman period and the Middle Ages. By C. W. Schmidt of Treves. Folio. 5 parts. The whole 20 Prussian dollars.

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Monnaies des Evêques de Tournai, par I. Lelewel. Bruxelles. 8vo. 1846.

Lettres sur l'Histoire Monétaire de la Normandie et du Perche, par M. Lecointre-Dupont. Paris. 8vo. 1846.

Revue Numismatique.—1846. No. I.—1. Observations sur les médailles attribuées à *Carthago-Nova*, et restitution de plusieurs à *Saguntum*; par M. du Mersan.—2. Nouvelles observations sur la médaille attribuée à Postume fils; par M. Dupré.—3. Recherches sur les monnaies au type chartrain. Chap. vii, supplément: par M. Cartier.—4. Attribution d'une monnaie à Eudon, duc de Bretagne: par M. A. Ramé.—5. Monnaies épiscopales de Strasbourg; par M. J. Laurent.—No. II. 1. Monnaies primitives de *Massilia*; par M. le marquis de Lagoy.—2. Notice relative aux triens de Choe; par M. le Dr. Voillemier.—3. Appendice aux mémoires sur les monnaies au type chartrain, etc.; par M. E. Cartier.—4. Fragments de l'histoire monétaire de la Bretagne; par M. A. Ramé.—No. III. 1. Mémoire sur des médailles gauloises de plomb; par M. A. Deville.—2. Supplément à l'essai sur les monnaies frappées dans le Maine; par M. Hucher.—3. Notice sur les monnaies frappées a Lixheim, par Henriette de Lorraine-Vaudemont; par M. Barthélemy.—4. Lettre sur l'histoire monétaire de la Normandie pendant les règnes de Charles VI et de Charles VII; par M. Lecointre-Dupont.

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ANTIQUITIES.

Original Letters illustrative of English History. By Sir Henry Ellis. Third Series. 4 vols. 16mo. Bentley.

Histoire de la Poésie Provençale, cours fait à la Faculté des lettres de Paris. Par C. Fauriel. 3 vols. 8vo.

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Archæologia Cambrensis, a record of the Antiquities, Historical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Architectural, of Wales and its Marches. 8vo. No. IV.

A Day's Ramble in and about the ancient town of Lewes. By Gideon Algernon Mantell, LL.D., F.R.S. Lewes. 12mo.

Revue Archéologique. 16ème livraison. Contents : — 1. Deuxième lettre de M. Letronne a M. Ph. le Bas sur les bas-reliefs funéraires qu'on croit représenter les repas funèbres et des scènes d'adieux.—2. Mémoire sur les Divalia et les Angeronalia comme culte secret de Venus chez les Romains, par le Docteur Sechel.—3. Sur les Noms des artistes Grecs ou Romains, par M. Letronne (deuxième article).—4. Lettre de M. A. J. H. Vincent à M. Letronne, sur un abacus athénien.—5. Lettre à M. A. de Longpenier, sur l'emploi des caractères arabes dans l'ornementation chez les peuples chrétiens de l'occident, par M. Henry, bibliothecaire à Toulon.—6. Vitraux de Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois, par M. Troche.—7. Découvertes et Nouvelles.—Paris, Leleux ; London, Curt.

WORKS PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

History of Springhead in the parishes of Northfleet and Southfleet, Kent. By Alfred John Dunkin, Esq., Dartford, Kent.

Nearly ready,—The History of Ludlow and its Neighbourhood; forming a popular sketch of the History of the Welsh Border. By Thomas Wright. 8vo. Pt. III.

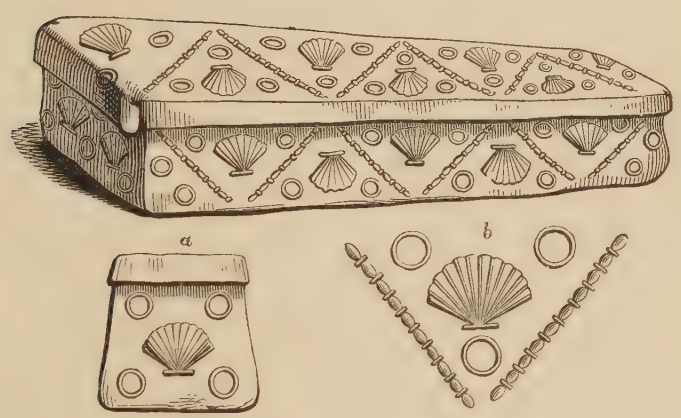
Grand Works preparing for Publication, by C. W. Schmidt, Architect of Treves.—1. The Original Plans of the Cathedrals of Cologne, Strasburg, Regensburg, Ulm, Frankfort, etc. Taken from the original plans still existing, generally given of the size of the originals; but as some of these are from ten to thirteen feet high, M. Schmidt has reduced them in some instances to the half. M. Schmidt will add a great number of mouldings, taken by him on the buildings, and short observations. This work will appear in five parts, from 7 to 10 sheets each, in the largest folio. Subscribers to pay 6 Prussian dollars the part.—2. Church Furniture and Ornaments of all kinds; taken chiefly from works existing still in the Dioceses of Cologne and Treves. The size will be so large that the most minute details can be given. The chief object of this undertaking, patronized by the Archbishop of Cologne, and the Bishops of Treves, is to furnish for imitation by architects and workmen, models taken in the periods of the purest styles. The work will be divided into metal, stone, and wood models. It will appear in about five parts, at 4 Prussian dollars each. (10 to 12 fol. sheets.) 3. The Abbey-church on the Volcanic lake Laach, near Coblenz, one of the finest and largest monuments in the Romanesque style, with 16 to 18 plates, by M. Schmidt and De Lassauly. The whole only 5 dollars. The publisher has been enabled to fix this low price by the liberality of the Prussian Government, which has subscribed for 100 copies.

THE JOURNAL

OF THE

British Archaeological Association.

JANUARY 1847.



a The foot of the Coffin. *b* The pattern enlarged.

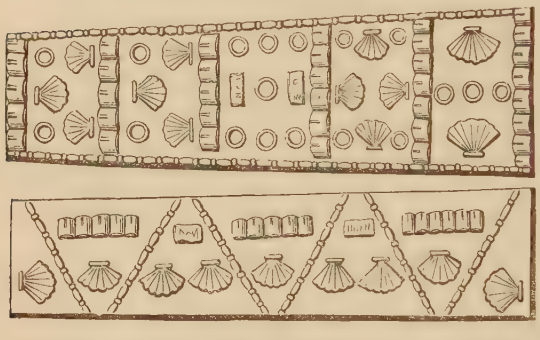
NOTES ON SOME LEADEN COFFINS

DISCOVERED AT COLCHESTER.

The leaden coffin, represented in the cut above, was dug up a short time since on the site of a Roman and Saxon cemetery near Colchester. It is four feet three inches in length; fifteen inches wide at the head, eleven at the feet, and nine and a half deep, exclusive of the lid; and is formed of a single sheet of lead cast in a mould and bent upwards, with square pieces soldered to the upper and lower ends. The lid is formed by being notched at the head and feet, and then soldered to lap over the coffin, as shewn in the cut. The entire exterior is tastefully ornamented with scallop shells, rings, and a beaded pattern. Unfortunately, we are not furnished with information as

to its contents when brought to light, except that a considerable quantity of lime was found in it; neither can we say whether urns or other objects were associated with it. We are indebted to Mr. Wire for being enabled to give a faithful cut of a rare object of antiquity, as a type of a class of sarcophagi, not generally known or appropriated to its proper age, especially in this country.[1]

In the same locality, and, we believe, about the same time, was found another leaden coffin, which was sold for its value as old lead, and melted down. A rough sketch however was by chance made, and from this the annexed cut has been prepared.



This example, like the former, comes to us unattended by those facts which are so requisite to a correct appropriation of a class of works of ancient art of a somewhat novel description, and which, in itself, bears no particular indication of the age to which it belongs, or of the people to whom it should be assigned. There is something in the general appearance of these decorated coffins, which, in absence of all means of comparison, would, at first sight, rather dispose us to place them some centuries later than the period to which circumstances enable us to refer them.

Morant[2] states that on—"The 24th of March 1749-50, in Windmill field, near the west end of the town, was found a leaden coffin; not lying due east and west, but north-east and south-west. In it was a quantity of dust, but no bones, except very small remains of the back-bone, and the skull in two pieces. There lay near the head two bracelets, or picture-frames, of jet, one plain, the other scalloped, and a very small and slender one of brass wrought, and four bodkins, of jet. The coffin was cast or

[1] The coffin is now deposited in the museum of our associate Mr. T. Bateman, jun., of Yolgrave, Derbyshire.

[2] In his "History and Antiquities of Colchester," p. 183.

wrought all over with lozenges, in each of which was an escallop-shell, but no date. Near it was found an urn, holding about a pint, in which were two coins of large brass; one of Antoninus Pius, and the other of Alexander Severus."

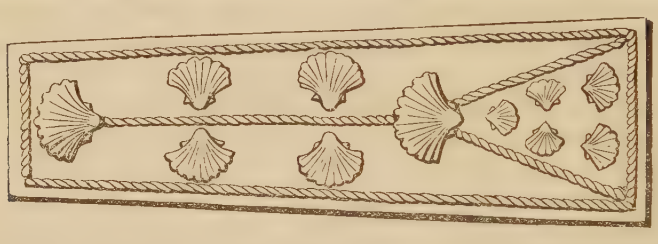
In the previous century, Weever[1] records the discovery of a similar coffin and interment, in a district well known as occupying the site of one of the cemeteries of Roman London:—"Within the parish of Stepney in Middlesex, in Radcliffe field, where they take ballast for ships, about some fourteen or fifteen years ago, there was found two monuments, the one of stone, wherein was the bones of a man, the other a chest of lead, the upper part being garnished with scallop-shells, and a crotister border. At the head of the coffin and the foot, there were two jars, of a three-feet length, standing, and on the sides a number of bottles of glistening red earth, some painted, and many great vials of glass, some six, some eight square, having a whitish liquor within them. Within the chest was the body of a woman, as the chirurgians judged by the skull. On either side of her there were two sceptres of ivory, eighteen inches long, and on her breast a little figure of Cupid, neatly cut in white stone. And amongst the bones two printed pieces of jet, with round heads in form of nails, three inches long. It seemeth (saith sir Robert Cotton, from whom I had this relation) these bodies were burned about the yeare of our Lord 239, being there were found divers coins of Pupienus, Gordian, and the emperours of that time. And that one may conjecture by her ornaments, that this last body should be some princes or propretors wife here in Britaine in the time of the Romane government."

In 1843, during excavations in Mansell-street, Whitechapel, a small leaden coffin, containing the remains of a child, was found. In construction it resembled that from Colchester, but, with the exception of a neat bead moulding which ran round the bottom, was void of ornament. In the immediate vicinity, and on the same level, were found skeletons, urns with burnt bones, coloured glass beads, and bracelets in bronze and in jet.

[1] "Funeral Monuments," p. 30, edit. 1631.

Another example, which may however be probably referred to a somewhat later period, was dug up in 1844, about 150 yards to the south of the old ford over the river at Stratford-le-Bow. It contained the remains of a skeleton imbedded in lime. The lid was ornamented with a sort of cable moulding on the sides and across the centre, in a diamond pattern; rather above the middle was a kind of *filfot* ornament, but whether it had been intended for a monogram, or symbol, or merely a fanciful device, the decomposed state of the lid prevented our determining. It has been engraved in vol. xxxi, p. 308, of the *Archæologia*, from a sketch made by our associate Mr. E. Stock.

We are enabled to present another example of the ornamentation of the lid of an early leaden coffin very analogous to those described above, from a sketch in a



richly illustrated copy of Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, in the library of Richard Percival, esq., of Highbury Park. Beneath the sketch it is briefly stated, that on the 15th of January 1794, four skeletons were dug up in Battersea-fields, two feet deep, one of which was in the leaden coffin with lime. Notice appears to have been sent to the Society of Antiquaries, but it did not attract their attention, and the coffin no doubt went the way of all leaden coffins.[1]

In the *Archæologia*, vol. vii, p. 376, is an incidental notice of the discovery of a leaden coffin at Kingsholme, near Gloucester; no description is given, but large quantities of Roman and Saxon coins are said to have been

[1] I have a note, written to the late Rev. John Brand, Secretary to the Antiquarian Society, from a person who says, that in passing through Battersea fields, that afternoon, he saw some labourers dig up a leaden coffin, in which was a skeleton, and near it were three more human skeletons. There is no date, but it is addressed to Mr. Brand, at Northumberland House, which he left about 1795.—Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey," iii, 328.

found in the same field. From a quantity of iron nails found round the coffin, it would appear to have been enclosed in wood. It will be recollected that at the Congress at Gloucester, Mr. P. B. Purnell exhibited a quantity of Roman remains found at Kingsholme. In the same work, vol. xvii, p. 333, is an engraving of the lid of a coffin, found, in 1811, in the Kent Road, near the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. It was bordered and divided into five compartments by the band and fillet ornament. In the uppermost compartment were two figures of Minerva; the three intermediate ones were diagonally crossed by the same ornament, and the lowest compartment contained two scallop shells. In the coffin were the remains of a skeleton.[1]

In 1809, two leaden coffins, void of ornament, but in construction resembling several of those described above, were found in a Roman tomb at Southfleet, Kent, with remains of a rare and costly kind.[2] Some similar to the last have also been found at York, one of which is in the museum of that city, and another in that of Mr. Bateman.

From the facts cited above, we cannot hesitate in assigning most of these coffins to the Roman-British period. Some may be later. One of precisely similar make to the specimens from Southfleet, York, and Mansell Street, has been found by Mr. Rolfe in the Saxon cemetery in the Isle of Thanet, one of many proofs afforded by this and other recent discoveries, that the early Anglo-Saxons adopted partially the customs and habits which prevailed in Britain when they settled in it.

In France, Roman leaden coffins have not unfrequently been discovered. The lower part of one found at Rouen contained a coin of Posthumus and two small vases, on one of which was the word AVE.[1] Several were found in a Roman burial place near Boulogne; and M. De Gerville records the exhumation of one at Saint-Cosme, in Normandy, near the site of the Roman station Crociatonum, in which was a coin of Posthumus, and of another near Coutances, in which was a small vase of green glass.

In the earlier days of the Association it had been con-

1 The coffin is stated to have been purchased by Samuel White, esq., F.S.A., of Charlton, Dorset.

2 "Archæologia," vol. xiv, p. 38.

3 "Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie," tome iv, p. 236.

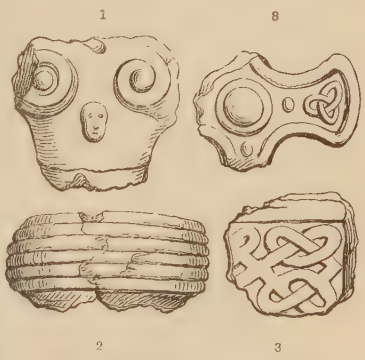
templated to give, after the manner of the *Comité des Arts et Monuments*, a series of illustrated essays explanatory of our national antiquities, in consecutive divisions, from the earliest primeval period in which the first rude efforts of the hand of man might be traced, down to the latest division of the middle ages. It was considered that although such a scheme would be unnecessary to the experienced archæologist, it could not fail of being serviceable to a numerous class of persons who had never made the science of antiquities a particular study, but whose services would be desirable towards promoting the objects of the Association. Circumstances compelled the Central Committee to depart from the proposed course, and to devote their Journal chiefly to recording the proceedings of the Association, which have been more voluminous than was anticipated, and to the publication of papers on subjects which from time to time were suggested either by recent discoveries connected with the operations of the institution, or as furnishing general and useful information. Indeed the original plan referred to has been in a great measure superseded by the manner in which it has been deemed advisable to publish at regular intervals the transactions of the Association; by presenting communications of discoveries, etc. as soon as possible, to the general body, and illustrating them as fully as our funds will admit; thus supplying types for the instruction of the tyro, as well as facts and materials for comparison and reference, which cannot but be useful in many ways to the proficient antiquary. It must ever be borne in mind that one of the chief objects of the Association is to record, by means of an extended connexion, in a manner which had never before been attempted in this country, discoveries of antiquities, and to authenticate them by a plain narration of facts connected therewith; to which, at any time, a safe appeal may be made by the writer who may require them for historical, scientific, or artistic purposes. The Journal will thus prove a museum of antiquities, in which every object is arranged and classified; and though some may seem insignificant, and their immediate utility not palpable, yet it is probable at some future day they may unexpectedly supply a link in a chain of arguments, and render complete evidence which without their help had been incomplete or unsatisfactory.

These remarks have sprung up from considering that some of our friends and readers who may not have kept in view the principles upon which the Association was founded, and the necessity which called for its formation, may possibly consider that many matters involving questions of interest and importance are sometimes dismissed too briefly and summarily; and that simple notes only are given, where the subjects may offer themes for lengthened dissertations.

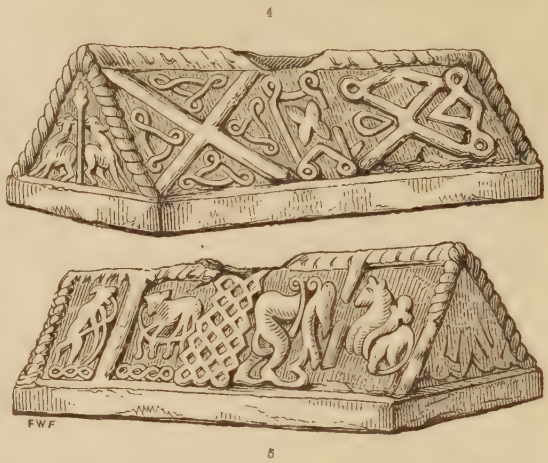
C. ROACH SMITH.

NOTES ON SAXON REMAINS, FROM BAKEWELL CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

At the time of the discovery of the sepulchral crosses, (engraved in the last Number of this Journal), other and more ancient tombs were brought to light, amongst fragments of sculptured stones of the Saxon period; of these, a capital in the debased classical style (fig. 1), the section of a half pillar (fig. 2), and a fragment of a cross in red sandstone (fig. 3), are the most characteristic specimens. All these, however, sink into insignificance when compared with the extraordinary coped tomb found at the same time and place. This relic of early Christianity is of small dimensions, its extreme length being three feet four inches, and its average breadth fifteen inches and a half; but it is a little broader at the head. One side is ornamented with knot work, the other with monsters, half animal, half vegetable; at the head are two griffons standing back to back under a tree; the device at the feet appears to be an



interlaced design, now much obliterated. A spiral or rope-like moulding runs round the angles of the stone. Figs. 4 and 5.



This monument bears every appearance of being of a very early period, though it is true that coped tombs were most prevalent for the first century after the conquest, and to that period we may attribute two other coped tombs found during the progress of the Bakewell restorations. One of these is ornamented horizontally with zigzag mouldings, and measures four feet six inches in length. The other is channelled longitudinally in such a manner as to convey the idea of the tiling or slating of a long building: this is rather shorter than the other, but in either case dimensions are useless, some portions being absent. A few more varieties of crosses are added to this paper, mostly from perfect specimens in the writer's possession, two only displaying one half the pattern. No. 1 is intended to stand upright in the ground; all the rest appear to have been prostrate. No. 3 has been worked into a window label.

As a pendant to this article, a small Saxon cross (fig. 8, p. 303) is introduced, which was found a few years back by iron-stone miners upon Elton Moor, in this county. It was dug up about three feet from the surface; and what is most remarkable is, that there is no church within two miles; Elton church (a modern building) being situate at that distance from the place where the cross was discovered. A device of knot-work similar to that upon this cross, appears upon a coin of Anlaf, one of the Northumbrian kings. — See the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association, vol. i, p. 48. THOMAS BATEMAN.

Yolgrave, Dec. 5, 1846.

ON

AN IRON COFFER FOUND AT CAUMARTIN.

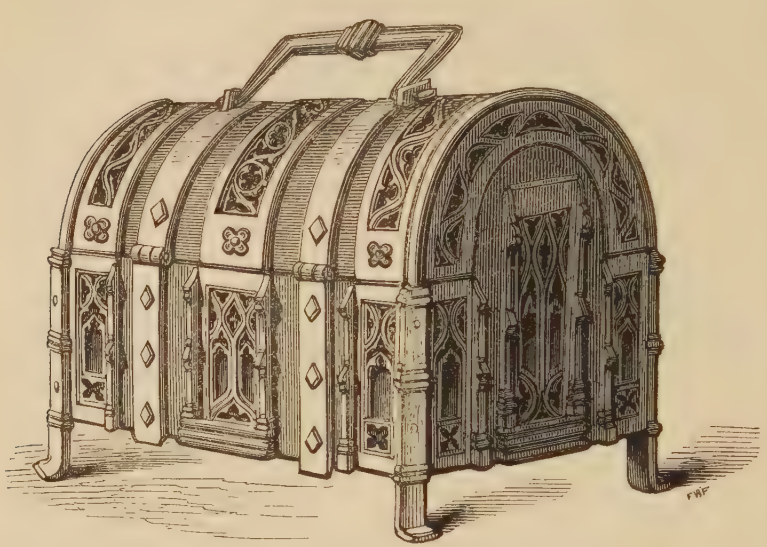
The little coffer, which forms the subject of the present article, was discovered at Caumartin, which is situate about half a league from the neighbourhood where the celebrated battle of Crecy was fought and won by the Black Prince.

When it was removed from its clay-bed, where it had been concealed, probably from the time of that great victory, it contained gold and other coins to a large amount. The proprietor of the land on which it was dug up, was amply repaid by this valuable treasure; and sent the gold, which consisted chiefly of the rose noble of Edward III, to a dealer in Paris, to be disposed of for his account.

About the year 1841, the iron coffer in question was purchased at Boulogne, and is now in the possession of Elisha Tupper, esq. of Hauteville, Guernsey, through whose favour the accompanying sketch has been obtained.

It is made of sheet or wrought iron, and is strengthened by bands or straps of the same metal: two of these are

carried over the lid, and form in their course the back and front hinges, and the two clasps which cover the lock and key-holes.



The other three bands which cover the lid are highly enriched with tracery; they are somewhat broader than the foregoing, and have borders of trefoils and rose-headed nails on each side. These decorated straps are carried over the lid, which is curved like a trunk, and they terminate on three compartments filled with tracery, consisting of three divisions of the cancellis. The central compartments of the screen-work are somewhat larger, and raised on three steps. All these portions of the cancellis are flanked by projecting pieces, shaped in the form of buttresses of two stages. At each angle of the chest there is a strong buttress of two stages, set edge-wise, standing on a short plinth, which forms the legs on which it rests. It is nine inches long by seven inches wide, and about eight in height.

The handle is made of an angular piece let into the two staples at each end, which are fixed on the plain bands which form the hinges and clasps. In the centre of the handle is a square knob which is neatly moulded, and as the angles strike the tracery on each side, there is

left the evidence of its wear when it belonged to its original owner. The tracery, as in some of the ancient locks of that date, is formed by placing thin plates of metal, pierced and laid over each other with great neatness, by which the required depth and the effect of the mouldings are obtained.

The device of the "cancellis," so repeatedly introduced on this coffer, may designate the officer in whose custody it was kept, or by whom it was used.

The present relic may probably have belonged to the chancellor of either the sovereign, or some ecclesiastic of distinction, who may have followed the army at that time.

The cancellis, or screen, was the lattice-work which separated the officer whose duty was to receive the king's dues, tribute, or taxes, whence the denomination of chancellor (*cancellarius*) has been derived, and which kept off the people from too near an approach to his person,—*because he sate* infra cancellos, *to avoid the crowd who came to pay their fines and impositions.*

Portable chests made of oak were used in churches as receptacles for vestments and sacred vessels, and in later times for the securing of documents and valuable furniture for the service of the church; they were easily removed in times of civil commotion, or on the approach of an enemy.

Other chests were constructed and secured so as to offer the utmost resistance against any attempt to remove or molest their contents.

Locks and clasps with strong bolts and bars of iron and wood, aided by other contrivances to preserve them and retain them in their recesses, were had recourse to, and some good specimens exist of these in various churches in England. One may still be seen in the spacious and elegant church of North Walsham, in the county of Norfolk, standing on its original bed, near the south porch. It is placed upon a stand against the wall of the church, and at the four corners are strong timber posts, through which iron bars or chains were introduced and fastened into loops fixed near the locks of the chest. These posts are covered with bands of iron closely nailed to each other. The chest is entirely covered with iron straps and nails, having in the front a great variety of clasps and staples fixed over

the large locks, which nearly touch each other. Strength and security appear to have given way to taste and ornament in its construction.

Another chest of the same description, although somewhat more laboured and ornamented, stands at the end of the parclose of the south aisle of the church of Wiverton in the same county. It resembles the foregoing in character, and was fastened and preserved in its place by nearly the same means.

A few raised letters on the front part were to be seen some short time since, which probably might lead to the date of this strong box. It is equally covered with iron straps and bands, with a profusion of nails and rivets. Such a piece of furniture might be designated, as by the will of "Alanus de Alnewyc," 1370,—"unam magnam cistam stantem in schopa;" or in "Test. Hen. de Ingelby," A.D. 1375,—"Lego capitulo Ebor. cistam meam ferream quæ jam stat in revestiario ecclesiæ Ebor."

Other receptacles of the like kind were so constructed within the body of the church that they were incapable of removal without being first taken to pieces. In the beautiful church of Cley, in the county of Norfolk, there is a strong chest which resembles a "covey" or pantry, which could never have been brought thither or carried down the winding staircase of the parvis in which it is placed. It is of strong materials, and strongly fastened by bolts and bars.

Oak chests were used in these islands for domestic purposes, as *garde-robes*, to a very late period. They appear chiefly of French workmanship, and some were richly carved and decorated with figures of saints. Others were ornamented with mythological subjects; and others curiously carved with fanciful patterns (whence has come into use the insular adage, "*Dróle comme un vier coffre*"), having the locks elaborately wrought with flowers and other tracery. They were intended to accompany the bridal pair, and contained generally the *trousseau* or "dos mulieris" of the daughter on her leaving the house of her parents.

The smaller chests or casquets were constructed of different sorts of wood, and contained precious things, as bijouterie, &c. We find in "Test. illustrissi. principis Joh. de Gaunt," A.D. 1398,—"Trestoutz les fernicules, anelx,

rubies, et autres choses qui serront trovez en un petit coffre de cipresse que j'ai, dont je porte le clyef moy mesmes."—Test. Ebor. 229.

In the *Glossary of Architecture*, p. 107, is a sketch of a coffer in the possession of Walter Long, esq., of Hasely, Oxon. which appears to be of the same date as the one now described.

FRED. C. LUKIS.

Guernsey, Dec. 2, 1846.

REMARKS ON ANCIENT FIBULÆ,

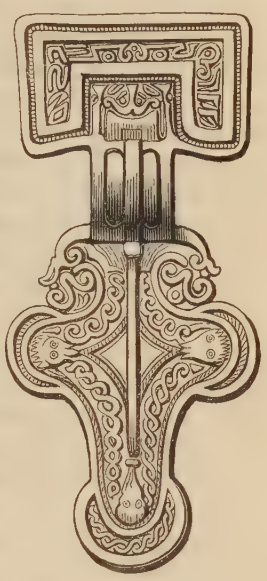
RECENTLY EXHIBITED TO THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

During the last few weeks several curious examples of early fibulæ having been communicated to the Council of the Association, which illustrate each other, and also exhibit peculiarities in construction and design, calculated to throw light on the history of decorative art in this country, it has been thought advisable to place them together in a separate article, rather than give them separately in the minutes of proceedings. To carry out this intention, I have thrown together a few notes on the subject, referring to other examples of fibulæ scattered through the Society's transactions, which will thus serve as extra illustrations to this paper.

The fashion of securing portions of the dress by fibulæ of an ornamental kind, may be traced to a very remote period. They are found in Etruscan, Greek, and Roman remains; and were originally restricted to the female sex, who used them to secure the amictus and tunica. When the fibula was adopted by the other sex, it secured the amictus or paludamentum only, which was generally fastened by its aid over the right arm, leaving it free, the left being enveloped in the folds of the mantle; a peculiarity which our Saxon ancestors followed, as may

be seen in innumerable delineations in manuscripts of that period preserved in our public libraries; or copied in the various works devoted by Strutt and others to costume. The mantle of Ulysses, as described in the *Odyssey*, was furnished with small pipes for the insertion of the pin of his golden brooch, and to prevent injury to the cloth. Ladies frequently wore fibulæ on both shoulders; and it is recorded that the Athenian women used the pins of their brooches to destroy the only soldier who had returned alive from the expedition against Ægina, nor is this by any means a solitary instance of their fatal misuse. Euripides describes the Phrygian women as employing the same means to blind Polymnestor; and Sophocles describes Œdipus as destroying his own sight with a brooch taken from the dress of Jocasta. These were probably similar in construction to that engraved at p. 75 of the present volume, which is bow-shaped, the pin being very elastic, and forming the chord of the arc; the end of the pin being secured, after passing through the garment, in a broad hook at the bottom of the fibula (see cuts, vol. i, p. 147, fig. 2; vol. ii, p. 42). The elasticity of these pins was secured sometimes by a twisted spring in the upper part of the wire of which they were formed, which is still preserved in many specimens exhumed in the present day. Such bow-shaped fibulæ, of a cruciform character, have been discovered in tumuli in England, contemporary with the latter days of Rome; but the circular fibulæ, also worn by the Romans, was that most usually adopted by the barbaric nations of the north, and ultimately became general. A specimen of a small fibula of this kind, discovered at Silchester, has been engraved in vol. i, p. 147, fig. 3, the centre being decorated with alternate compartments filled with red and blue enamel; that engraved in p. 42 of this volume is also enamelled; but a still finer specimen is given in p. 327, which takes the form of the Dacian shield. This art was widely practised by the early Saxons in the decoration of their brooches, which were sometimes of quaint form. A curious example is that engraved in our *Winchester* volume, pl. III, fig. 11, which takes the form of a bird. Interlaced ornament of an elaborate kind, and which appears to consist of broken and disjointed parts, is not unfrequently

exhibited in some cruciform brooches, of which a fine example is given in vol. i, p. 61, of this *Journal*.[1] Another, equally remarkable, has been recently exhibited by Mr. Huxtable, which was found in Yorkshire, and is here engraved one half the size of the original. In its general design it is the same, but it is varied in its proportions and ornamentation, which is less broken and confused. Heads of some bird or animal take the place of the scroll and oval ornaments which fill the three limbs of the cross in the other specimen, and the foliated ornament above is more clearly defined and of better execution. It is of bronze gilt, the pin behind moving on a pivot, and secured by a clasp at the bottom. The work upon it is bold, and it must have formed a striking ornament upon the breast of a rude chieftain in the early age in which it was constructed.



The circular fibulæ of the Saxons may be seen in the page last quoted, as well as in the illustrations to Mr. Dennet's paper in the Winchester volume, where some very curious examples occur. In a paper on Irish fibulæ, read at the Gloucester Congress, I briefly alluded to the better class of these articles, as follows:—"Among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors the fibula was an elegant and elaborate specimen of art; it was of large size, of expensive workmanship; formed of the precious metals, and enriched with jewels; and it may be safely asserted that the manual dexterity displayed by the artificer could not be exceeded in the present day."[2] In this remark I shall be fully borne

[1] Smaller and plainer fibulæ of a similar cruciform character, are engraved in the same page; on p. 56 of the present volume; and in the volume of "Proceedings at the Winchester Congress."

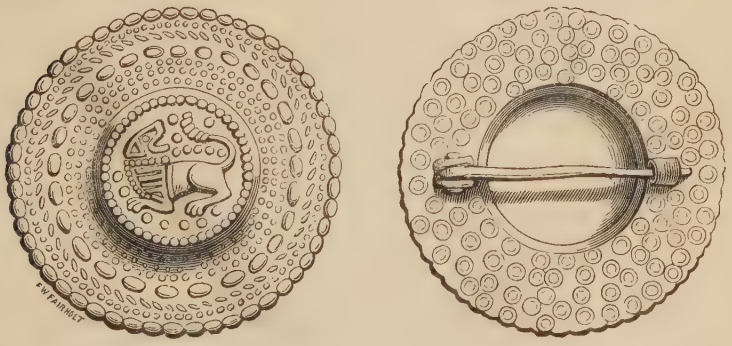
[2] A number of remarkable fibulæ of undoubted Anglo-Saxon manufacture, are engraved in the plates and woodcuts to the "Archæological Album," to which the reader may be referred, as good examples for comparison with those described in the present paper.

out by such of our associates as visited the museum of Dr. Faussett at Heppington, during the first congress of this Association at Canterbury in 1844. Those who were not so fortunate, may be referred to Douglas's *Nenia*, where several are engraved. They were inlaid with stones or pastes of various colours, arranged in cells formed of thin *laminæ* of gold, and further enriched with filagre work of the most delicate description, displayed in twisted knots in some of the cells, or around the setting of the stones, or outer rim. The analogy between this style of ornament and that of Byzantium and the East is curious, as well as the fact of similar ornaments being discovered in the graves of Sweden and Denmark. Their total dissimilarity to the ancient Irish fibula is pointed out and illustrated by many examples in the paper I have just alluded to; and it is one instance among many of the necessity of comparing largely all objects of antiquity, however trivial they may seem: and such comparisons, afforded by active members of an association like our own, are the best means of making individual exertion generally useful, and should never be lost sight of.

The fibulæ to which I would now direct attention are of much more humble materials than those just alluded to, but are curious, inasmuch as they may have been those most commonly worn during the Saxon era. They are of lead, and are all engraved of the full size of the originals. The first, which may probably be considered as the most ancient, is from the collection of Mr. Hargrove at York, and was communicated by that gentleman to the Association, through Mr. C. R. Smith. The outer rim is of a chain or cable pattern; the two inner circles hatched in square compartments; the field of the centre being occupied by a monster, probably a dragon, whose tail is contorted and inserted in its mouth. This figure, as an ornament, is prevalent on Anglo-Saxon monuments of all periods and of almost every variety.

The next specimen, now in the possession of Mr. Smith, was found in Cloak Lane, City, in excavating for sewers,

during the present year. It is a singularly remarkable and unique example of a species of ornamentation made up of letters and their parts, so that at first sight the centre appears to be filled by an inscription. The character of these letters is precisely similar to that of those which are found upon the stycas and silver coinage of the early Saxon period, when the *seraphs* of the letters were formed by a triangular punch; thus an E was formed of a straight line with three such triangles before it, more or less elongated, according to the slope of the blow in the die. The character of all the letters in this brooch is precisely like this; and the R preserves the peculiarity of form visible on the money of early Saxon sovereigns. The arbitrary arrangement of letters on this brooch would not militate against its being an inscription, as they are frequently upside down or retrograde in the coinage of Saxon times, even when in the midst of others properly placed; but the number of triangular marks on the side of a bar which might make an E are sometimes four or even five, and the letters are so arranged at the side that they turn toward the rim, and are evidently placed as ornaments. It may probably be the work of a moneyer of Saxon times, who used the same tools for the centre of this brooch he had used in the coinage.



The brooch of which both sides are here engraved is in the possession of Mr. W. Chaffers. It was found in an

excavation in Bird-in-hand Court, Cheapside, Aug. 1, 1844. It is also of lead, and has been originally gilt; of which traces are still visible. The inner circle is much raised, and contains a figure of an animal, probably a lion, whose head is turned towards the raised tail, somewhat after the style of Mr. Hargrove's brooch. A series of concentric rings of ovals and circles of various sizes occupy the lower rim, which on the reverse is covered with raised circles placed at random. On this side the pin is seen, which in no instance projected beyond the outer rim. The term brooch is derived from the resemblance this bears to a spit (Fr. *broche*); and open brooches, similar to that engraved vol. i. p. 61, were much worn (and probably thus named) during the Norman period, to fasten the opening of the vest or collar of the *camise*. These ring-brooches continued in use until a comparatively modern period, and are sometimes curious for the quaint inscriptions engraved upon them.

The very curious bracteate fibula here engraved, was communicated by Mr. Fitch of Ipswich, who says that he obtained it from a barrow in the parish of Ottley, Norfolk, about twelve years ago. He thus describes the opening of the mound:—"We began by taking about five feet from the top, and then dug down to the centre; when a little below the surface of the earth, we came to some ashes, beneath which was a layer of flint stones regularly laid, and this fibula was found close by the flints. No value was attached to it, until seeing such things noticed in our Journal, I searched for it and sent it to London." The fibula is of bronze patinated. The two sides are precisely alike, but the under surface is the most obliterated; on this side, the place for securing the pin is visible, which has been fastened so as to wear away the surface of the obverse, and thus destroy the legend, of which all that now remains is RO...SCS, an inscription which cannot be satisfactorily elucidated. It is doubtful also if it can be considered as coeval with the Saxon period, although discovered in a barrow. As no

other article, valuable or otherwise, was found with it, it is just possible that the grave had been opened at a later period in search of wealth, and this fibula accidentally lost. It bears a strong resemblance to Norman workmanship, and the costume of the warrior, the pointed helmet with the nasal, the small kite-shaped shield and the long tunic, (a Frankish fashion of oriental origin), all belong to the Norman, and not the Saxon period in England.[1] The figure bears so striking a resemblance to that upon the seal of Richard, constable of Chester in the time of Stephen, or that upon the coins ascribed to Robert earl of Gloucester, the illegitimate son of Henry I, that it would lead to the conclusion that it is a work of the same period. The fibula and its discovery are equally curious.

F. W. FAIRHOLT.

ON THE MYTHOLOGICAL TRIAD,

AS REPRESENTED IN THE EUMENIDES OF THE GREEKS.[2]

THE article (by Messrs. C. Roach Smith and T. Wright) in the October Number of the *Journal*, on the worship of the "Bonæ Deæ" among the Teutonic tribes, and on the apparent absence of this particular triad of goddesses

[1] It must be observed, however, that though found in a barrow in England, it does not follow of necessity that this article was of English workmanship, and it may be worthy of inquiry at how early a period on the continent we find military costume similar to that which when found in our own island we look upon as early Norman.

[2] This paper is almost without the limits within which we are obliged to restrict the matter of our "Journal," but it is an interesting illustration of the subject treated in our last number. What is commonly looked upon as the Greek and Roman mythology, is nothing more than the late poetic form given to earlier popular superstitions, which probably bore a close resemblance to those of the kindred Teutonic tribes. The Eumenides appear to have belonged to these earlier superstitions; and many of their characteristics, as described in the following observations (as well as their name bearing an analogy to the *bonæ matres*, etc., and shewing a similar fear of speaking disrespectfully of them) bear a much closer resemblance to those of the three goddesses of the Romano-German monuments than can be traced in the modified form of the Roman Furies.—T. W.

in the mythological systems of the eastern parts of Europe, is well worthy of the attention which the researches and observations of such distinguished antiquaries and literati must necessarily command.

The mixed character of these mythic personages—now "Matres Bonæ," now "Lamiæ,"—call forcibly to mind the "Eumenides" of the Greeks, the reception of whom, as protecting deities, by the Athenians, is so poetically pictured by Æschylus. This fine old dramatist introduces his "weird sisters"—paints their horrid aspects—gives words to their burning rage—soothes their fury—and chants their hymn of peace and beneficence—with a sublime and overpowering force of imagination and language that is equalled only by the genius of Shakespeare.

In writing this drama—or rather the third member of a dramatic trilogy—the poet had many objects in view: first, the continuation of the history of the misfortunes of "the accursed house of Atreus"; secondly, as immediately connected with the crimes of the Atreidæ and their consequent miseries, the poet urges upon his audience the great moral truth which he enunciates in his play of "Agamemnon":—

> "One base deed, with prolific power,
> Like its curs'd stock engenders more."

Deeply imbued with love of his country, and full of reverence for his country's gods, Æschylus inculcates the practice of virtue, and dwells upon the happiness of a clear conscience in every page of his extant works. In this play of "the Eumenides," the power of courtesy and kindness, the satisfying of justice by expiation, the triumph of mercy over vengeance, the departure of evil and the reign of good, characterize, adorn, and elevate the poet's theme. The third object in view is the installation of the Eumenides among the deities of Athens;—the subject on which we are more particularly engaged.

The δεισιδαιμονια of the Athenians—the excessive superstition—the fear of, rather than reverence for, divine power—rendered them anxious to secure the goodwill of every mythic personage for whom a title to divine power was claimed either by their neighbours or by strangers (not absolutely "barbarians") who came among them. This feeling was probably the foundation of the fable which

Æschylus so beautifully and forcibly illustrates in his "Eumenides." Pallas Athené, the local divinity and protectress of Athens, who entreats, soothes, and winningly persuades these goddesses, gives utterance to the desire of the Athenians to deprecate the possible hostility of deities possessed of such extraordinary capabilities of effecting good or evil, and to secure their goodwill by sacrificial honours. Minerva promises that they shall "Enjoy

> "The prime oblations, victims doom'd to bleed
> For blessings on the birth and nuptial hour." (*Eum.* 903).[1]

Before we enlarge on this subject, we will briefly notice the other objects that the dramatist had in view when he presented this work to the Athenian audience.

Fourthly; he insists upon the high honour and reverence due to Pallas, Phœbus, Zeus, and the allied deities of that mythic group.

Fifthly; this is particularly an occasion for the poet to establish a superhuman origin for the court of Areopagus, and to gild with divine honours the traditionary history of that court of justice and "the new-fangled laws" connected therewith, which, like many other steps of progressive civilization, interfered with private and corporate interests, civil and ecclesiastic, and met with a noisy but abortive opposition.

Sixthly; according to the frequent custom of dramatists, Æschylus enlarges on the peculiar privileges enjoyed by his countrymen—the serenity of their climate—the fertility of their soil—the beauty of their country—and their manly youth and blooming virgins,

> "The grace, the glory of the wide-stretched world." (1095)

He freely eulogizes, too, the religious sentiments of the Greeks, their love of freedom, their courage, wealth, power, glory, and wisdom; though not with such elegant fine-spun panegyrics as Euripides bestows on the wisdom and poetical temperament of

> "The ever happy Erectheidæ, children of the blessed gods."
> (*Μηδεια*, 820)

Seventhly; he relates the traditionary origin of the amity existing between Argos and Athens; or rather shews cause

[1] Potter's Translation is here referred to.

why the Argives should owe gratitude and goodwill for the just and hospitable conduct of the Athenians towards an Argive prince.

The Eumenides—"these awful powers"—first present themselves (at least to the vision of the phrenzied Orestes) towards the end of "the Choephoræ," (the second member of the same trilogy, of which "the Eumenides" is the third, and the "Agamemnon" the first), the scene of which play is laid at Argos. Starting from the blood-stained halls of Atreus as "angry furies"—horrid phantoms armed with the whips and stings of conscience—their "swelling numbers" keenly pursue the distracted fugitive Orestes,

> "Like the hound that by the drops of blood
> Traces the wounded hind." (247)

As ministers of Até they traverse land and sea; and are found *three* in number before Apollo's shrine at Delphi. At last they take their seats in "the house of Erectheus," as the three Eumenides—gracious, beneficent, and highly reverenced.

At Argos (as is evident from the words addressed to them by Clytemnestra's ghost) these "infernal powers" received customary offerings, and for their use a table was spread at night—

> "Oft have ye tasted
> My temp'rate off'rings, mix'd with fragrant honey,
> Grateful libations; oft the hallow'd feast
> Around my hearth, at midnight's solemn hour,
> When not a god shar'd in your rites." (121)

At Delphi they are unknown to the Pythoness, although Phœbus Apollo seems better acquainted with their character. To the land of Attica they are quite "strangers": Pallas Athené knows nothing of them; but upon being informed that they

> "Are the gloomy progeny of Night,
> Call'd Furies in the drear abodes below," (445)

she acknowledges that she has heard of them, and freely allows them title to honour and reverence, as "awful powers," possessed of a "despotic sway o'er man" (*Eum.* 998) for good or ill, having power to blast the earth with pestilence and famine, with anarchy and civil war, or to

bless the land with health, luxuriance, and peace. Moreover, the Furies are allowed to be "age honoured," and their leader is addressed by Pallas as "an ancient goddess"; (*Eum.* 953); and again she says,

> "Thy years
> Are more than mine, thy wisdom more." (917)

Apollo seems to be well acquainted with these personages; he casts no doubts on their alleged power and antiquity, although he very freely taunts "the foul sisterhood" with their execrable forms, their hideous features, their "loathsome weeds" (*Eum.* 189), and with their infernal thirst for blood "wrung from the human heart with torture;" (*Eum.* 680); terming them "detested hags, the abhorrence of the gods,"—that is, Apollo's fellow-gods—"these youthful gods," as the enraged fury exclaims, who

> "With cruel pride
> My slighted age deride,
> And, the old laws disdaining to obey,
> Rend from my hands my prey." (870)

Fate (μοιρα), or Necessity (αναγκη), is the personification of divine providence, ruling the world with physical and moral laws, which produce results of general good combined with apparent and actual evils—awful and mysterious to the human mind, untaught by philosophy, and unassisted by Revelation. The sages of remote antiquity learned to connect personal evils with personal misconduct, and to trace with more or less clearness, private and general sufferings, as originating in the crimes and follies of states and individuals. But the apparently uncertain, but no less inevitable, calamities of pestilence and famine, hurricane and earthquake, were caused by the operations of nature, on which knowledge had as yet shed but the feeblest of her nascent rays.

Darkness was the abode of Fate (*Eum.* 425)—or, in other words, Night was the mother of the Furies,—for the decrees of Providence are inscrutable—the stroke of retributive justice sudden and unseen—for

> "He that feels their terrors, often knows not
> Whence springs the vengeful wrath;—
> And midst his thoughts of greatness, silent Ruin
> With ruthless hate pursues and crushes him." (1000)

"Hovering on sable wings," or "mantled in sable-shaded stoles," (*Choeph.* 410)

"With blood-besprinkled feet, they urge the chase," (*Eum.* 393)

unseen by mortal eye—felt only by the conscience-stricken victim, "deep in ruin as in guilt."

Fate (μοιρα), dispenser of the future, is spoken of in the singular; the Furies (ερινυες, αραι), the ministers of fate, in the plural:

"Avenging Fate, as bending o'er the loom,
She wore the web, to us (the furies) this post assign'd." (357)

Sometimes, as in *Prometheus Bound*, the triple fates are spoken of:

"The triple fates (μοιραι), and unforgetting furies" (ερινυες).
(*Prom.* 515)

The Furies, slumbering in the temple at Delphi, are *three:*

"Awake, arise, rouse her as I rouse thee." (153)

And lastly, the Eumenides are said to have numbered *three.*

Whatever mythological import the number "three" has in this case (on which subject we must not now enlarge), yet in the office of dispensing blessings to the land of their worshippers, we may see a connection between these triple goddesses and the *three* elements—earth, air, and water—over which they exercise an influence:

Chorus (Furies). "Say, with what strains shall I salute this land? (974)

Pallas. "Such as, allied to conquest, from the earth,
From the rich dews of ocean, from the sky,
Soft temper'd with the genial sun, may wake
Ambrosial gales, diffusing o'er the earth
Luxuriance to its fruits, and to its flocks
Prolific vigour, to its peopled towns
The unfading glow of health."

Far differently from this does the Fury chant "The *potent strain*, that *charms* the victim mine."

"Quickly, sisters, stand around,
Raise your choral warblings high,
Since the guilty soul to wound
Swells the horrid harmony," etc. (322)

Night, Fate, and the Furies, constitute a class of mythological personages, whose claims to reverence are founded on resistless power, prescience of the future, and an antiquity extending far beyond the age of any other gods:

"*Chorus.* Who, then, is ruler of necessity?
Prometheus. The triple fates, and unforgetting furies.
Chorus. Must Jove then yield to their superior power?
Prometheus. He no way can escape his destined fate." (514)

Fate, or Destiny, is the only unchangeable deity of the Grecian mythology. The other mythic groups were but the corrupted fables of successive or rival priesthoods, and each in turn held sway over the minds of the people. The contentions of priestcraft are dimly pourtrayed in the wars of the gods and giants; the enmity of Zeus and Prometheus, the labours of Hercules, etc. But older than all of these was Fate; for the acknowledgment and adoration of a ruling Providence was common previous to and throughout the existence of the several forms of worship which were appropriated to Kronos or to Zeus, to Rhea or to Pallas, the Arkite or the Helioarkite gods.

The Athenians appear to have adopted the worship of Zeus, Poseidon, Phœbus, Dionysius, Hera, Pallas, etc., among which set of deities all the attributes of divine Providence were divided; as for instance, omnipotence, omniscience, and the dispensing of justice were attributed to Zeus.

"Righteous are thy decrees, eternal king,
And from the roots of justice spring;
These shall strike deep and flourish wide,
Whilst all who scorn them perish in their pride," etc.
(*Choeph.* 658).

Of Phœbus it is said:

"Here Phœbus reigns; his awful power
Guards his own fane, auspicious to disclose
The dark decrees of fate, to spread the glow
Of vig'rous health, to breathe the ambrosial gales,
And chase from other mansions all that hurts." (*Eum.* 69).

And any displeased god was supposed to have the power of punishing the disobedient with pains and misfortunes.

It is the alleged possession of similar powers—this clashing of interests—that (in this poem) renders the Furies so hateful to Phœbus, who rails at the Eumenides

at the utmost of his power. In turn, they treat him with extreme contempt, both on account of his newness as a god, and for his evasions and equivocations. Nor is Jove at all spared by the old ladies, on the subject of his unfilial conduct towards his father. But Apollo, with all his faults as a special pleader, has a more important duty than merely to preserve the integrity of his influence;—he stands as the advocate for mercy—for the power of atonement.

In the *Choephoræ*, the Furies are thus invoked:

> "I ask for vengeance.—Ye whose power
> The infernal realms revere, ye Furies, hear me!
> There is a law that, for each drop of blood
> Shed on the earth, demands that blood be shed.
> For from the slain Erinnys call for slaughter,
> On ruin heaping ruin!" (417)

But, shocked by multiplied murders and bowed down with the weight of woe, the sufferers exclaim:

> "How long shall Nemesis her terrors pour?
> When curb her fiery rage, and sleep in peace?" (1123)

This ardent aspiration is at length fulfilled; and Orestes, when

> —"with its flowing gore the new slain victim
> Had made atonement, and the cleansing wave
> Restor'd his purity," (480)

found a pleader in Apollo, and by the verdict of Minerva and her court of Areopagites, was

> "Absolv'd free from the doom of blood." (805)

The Furies, won with mild persuasion, dropping from the lips

> "In words of sweet and soothing courtesy," (955)

are now "Eumenides"—the benevolent,—and

> "—moved from their stern and fierce resolves," (1040)

become both *matres campestres* and *domesticæ*, for thus runs the chorus:

> "I, too, breathe the potent prayer;
> May the sun's ambrosial ray
> Rolling o'er the fruitful year,
> All its richest charms display." (992)

And again:

> " You, that to the Fates allied,
> Claim this just and ample power;
> You, that o'er each house preside,
> Sovereign rulers of each hour.
>
> " Goddesses, with holy dread,
> Whose high state mankind revere;
> Here your softest influence shed,
> Here extend your guardian care." (1029)

Well may Minerva say:

> " The pleading voice of Jove hath here prevail'd;
> And my warm efforts in the cause of mercy
> Extend their triumph to all future time." (1041)

To conclude: Phantom fears, avenging furies, hurtful influences, and beneficent goddesses, comprise the dramatic character of this triad. The poet appears to be ignorant of, rather than to dissemble his knowledge of, the history of the introduction of these additional objects of worship, whose character he has so vividly mingled with the poetic and tragic idea of Nemesis.

Perhaps the worship of these female deities was received from Argos; and probably the installation of the triad in their (*Eum.* 867) " Seats, high at the blazing hearth," (as Bonnes Dames) was cotemporary with the exercise of the " new laws" of the Areopagus, and with some such traditionary reciprocation of amicable sentiments between the Athenians and Argives, as in this drama results from the gratitude of the Argive Orestes; who, mindful of the hospitality of the Athenians, and of the protection afforded him by their presiding deity, thus addresses Minerva:

> " To this country, and to this thy people,
> Through time's eternal course I pledge my faith,
> And bind it with an oath." (816)

T. R. JONES.

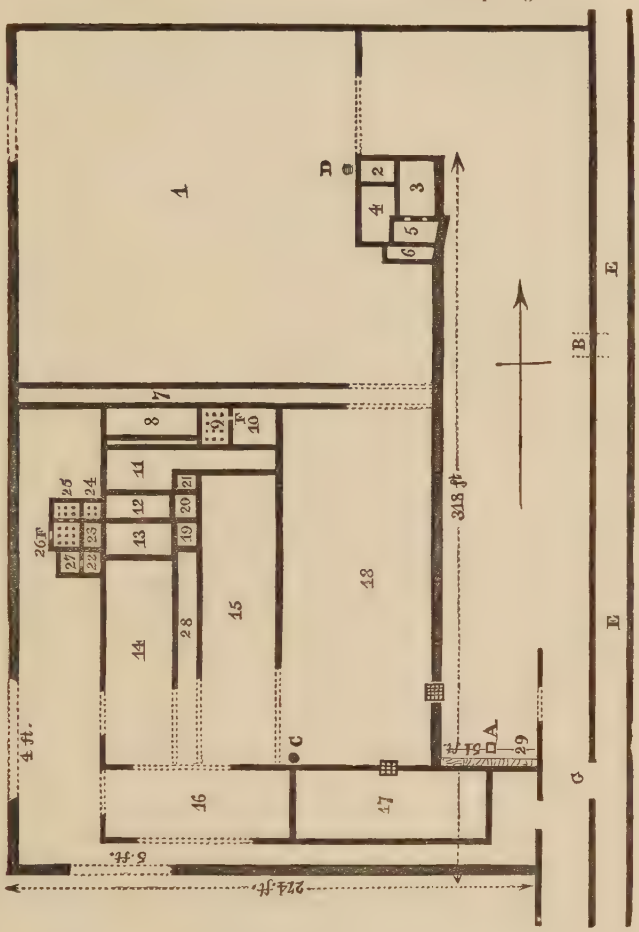
ROMAN VILLA, DISCOVERED AT BISLEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

In the first volume of the *Journal* of the Association, (p. 44), will be found a communication from Mr. Thomas Baker, of Watercombe House, on a Roman villa and coins discovered by him in a field called the Church Piece, near Lilly-horn. Mr. Baker has since then continued his researches, and brought to light several more rooms, which will be seen upon reference to the complete plan which he has kindly forwarded to the Council with the following details.

In the month of September last, I made a further excavation in my field called the Church Piece, near Lilly-horn, and have discovered six more rooms, which you will see on the plan I now send you, numbered 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27. The measurements of each room are given under the plan. The rooms Nos. 24, 25, and 26, have a plaster floor 3 inches thick, composed (I think) of lime, coarse sand, and broken brick, the depth about 2 feet below the surface; the brick pillars about 1 foot 4 inches high, built up of flat bricks 8 inches square by 1¼ inch thick, set in beds of mortar half an inch thick, the lowest or plinth brick being 12 inches square, and laid on the made floor; these pillars were distant from each other about 15 or 16 inches, but the upper portions of the intervals were filled with rubbish, and the lower part with a stratum about 3 inches thick of soot and ashes lying on the floor. Here and there among the rubbish between these pillars (rubbish which had probably been laid there soon after the demolition of the villa), I found many fragments of shallow dishes, some of a superior kind of pottery, of a bright red rich coraline colour, (I believe usually termed Samian pottery), having various figures on them; and various sorts of coloured paintings from the walls, pieces of flint window glass, which appear to be very coarsely ground on each side, large iron nails, brass tweezers, oxen, deer, sheep, and other bones, oyster shells, with the shells of the common garden snail, in abundance; several bricks of various forms, some from

C Probably a well
D Spot where 1223 Roman coins were found

E Highway to Bisley
F, F Fire-places
G Churchpiece gate



Plan of a Roman Villa, discovered in a field near Lilly Horn, Bisley, Gloucestershire.

Room.	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
No. 2,	13	0	by 6	9	
3,	24	6	— 13	0	
4,	24	6	— 13	0	
5,	15	6	— 6	9	
6,	16	6	— 2	6	
7,	186	0	— 8	0*	
8,	38	0	— 15	0	
9,	18	6	— 12	0†	
10,	19	0	— 18	6	
11,	29	6	— 19	6	

Room.	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
No. 11,			by 8	6‡	
12,	26	6	— 9	0	
13,	28	3	— 15	0	
14,	84	0	— 28	3	
15,	122	0	— 33	0	
16,	83	0	— 27	6	
17,	91	0	— 27	6	
18,	153	0	— 77	6	
19,	9	11	— 8	2	
20,	11	0	— 9	0	

Room.	ft.	in		ft.	in.
No. 21,	8	0	—	7	0
22,	10	0	—	7	0
23,	11	0	—	7	0
24,	7	0	—	7	0
25,	9	0	—	7	0
26,	11	0	—	9	0
27,	10	0	—	7	0
28,	88	0	—	8	2
29,	51	0	—		

* The long passage. † Hypocaust. ‡ Passage.

14 inches to 17 inches square, and from 1 inch to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick: the 1 inch thick 14 inches square having a raised margin on two sides about 1 inch high and 1 inch broad, on one side blackened with smoke, on the other side (as if drawn with a comb-like instrument) various patterns scrawled in straight and curved lines intersecting one another; these lines were probably intended to make the mortar more adhesive to them; also tessellæ of different sizes and colours by thousands, the brown tessellæ made probably from cement, a specimen of which I send you.

On clearing out the room No. 12 on the plan, at the depth of about two feet below the surface, I found a plaster floor, composed of lime, coarse sand, and broken brick. In this room there were the two bases (the drawings of which I now send you), neatly worked; each stone was 22 inches long, and 16 inches wide at the bottom; when worked, 17 inches long and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide on the top, and 14 inches deep; very plain and smooth on the top. Each stone was laid on the natural soil, and the floor made close up to each stone, which floor rises about 3 inches above the bottom of each stone. About the middle of this room the floor was burnt through and into the natural soil three inches deep; there was a quantity of coarse ashes and many bits of charred wood, with bones partly burnt, and many others not burnt.

On clearing out the room No. 13 on the same plan as above mentioned, I discovered at the depth of about two feet below the surface, the same kind of floor and near the same thickness as in No. 12. In this room, amongst the rubble, there were many large broken pieces, composed of lime, coarse sand, and very coarse broken brick, about four inches thick (and almost as hard as a brick), which pieces probably were part of the floor on which the tessellated pavement was laid. In this room, and in the rooms Nos. 23 and 24, I found many fragments of the tessellated pavement, the largest piece 4 inches long and 3 inches wide, which forms part of a circle of different colours. Having discovered these fragments of the tessellated pavements broken up and thrown, with thousands of the tessellæ, into the areas with rubbish, disheartened me so that I did not clear out any more of the rooms.

I also found a large brass coin, and a third brass coin, both illegible.

The measurement of the larger of the stones referred to above, is 3 feet 6 long, 2 feet 4 wide, and 6 in. thick. On one side, end, and top, runs a groove $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and 1 in. deep. This stone was laid upon a plaster of coarse mortar, the mortar laid upon the natural soil, the top of the stone about 6 inches below the surface, at a place marked A on the plan, and about 9 inches from a rough pavement, which pavement was 1 foot 6 inches below the surface, and adjoins to the walls on the side and ends. On this pavement I found the two Roman coins mentioned above. The other stone measured 1 foot 9 inches long, 1 foot 11 inches wide, and 6 inches thick, with a mortise 1 foot long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ deep, with a groove the same as the larger stone; this part of the stone probably broken to the width of the wall, for the wall fence (at a place marked B on the plan).

The field, called the Church Piece, is an old enclosure of ten acres, probably enclosed many hundred years. The wall-fence was built with the ruins of the Roman villa, as there are to be seen a great many arch-stones, fragments of bricks and tiles, (at AA, BB, on the plan), made arch fashion, and cemented I think with lime in a liquid state, and poured into a mould; it is almost as porous as a sponge, and probably hardened by the heat of the sun. These arch-stones are very neatly worked; I found hundreds of them; they were perhaps the stones that arched the niches in the walls, mentioned in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary,* and probably formed arched niches in the wall over the two bases found in the room No. 12.

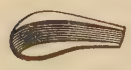
I should have mentioned, on clearing out the room No. 13, that at the depth of three feet below the surface on the natural soil, there was a plaster floor, composed of lime, coarse sand, and broken brick, three inches thick; and on this floor was laid a course of rough stone about six inches thick; on this course of rough stone was a plaster floor three inches thick, composed of the same materials.

THOMAS BAKER.

Watercombe House, Dec. 4, 1846.

ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED IN ORKNEY, THE HEBRIDES, AND IRELAND, COMPARED.

In Nov. 1840, a human skeleton, with weapons and ornaments which appeared to have been interred with it in an orderly manner, were discovered near Larne, in the county of Antrim, at about seventy yards from the sea-shore, under a slight covering of sand. The weapons were an iron sword, double-edged, measuring two feet eight inches and nearly a quarter in its extreme length; a small portion, however, said to have been about six inches, had been broken off and lost at the time when it was found. The blade varied from two to two and a quarter inches in breadth, and gradually tapered to the end. This sword was found across the breast of the skeleton, the handle placed towards the right hand. On the same side, but beneath the sword, was found an iron spear-head. The position of a bronze pin (five inches and a half in length), through the head of which was a movable ring; and the position also of four fragments of bone, "three of them being portions of a comb, the back of which (attached to the serrated part by rivets) slightly but not untastefully carved on both sides;" and the fourth,



which is described as "so minute and indistinct as to render its original use and form uncertain;" were not noticed at the time by the labourers.

The account of this discovery was communicated to the Royal Irish Academy by Mr. J. Hubard Smith on the 11th January 1841, and the objects discovered are figured in the 8vo. issue of the proceedings of the Academy, No. 26, p. 41.

It is certainly somewhat remarkable, that about the time when the discovery of this grave was made in Ireland, similar interments should have been found in Scotland, near Pier-o-wall, Orkney, about a quarter of a mile to the north of that village, and of which graves a detailed account has been preserved in the *Orkney and Shetland Journal and Fisherman's Magazine* for June 1839. It is no less remarkable, however, that Mr. J. Hubard Smith should have recorded that "The manner in which the skeleton was discovered was thus: some lime quarries

having been lately opened along the shore at a distance from the jetty, or *wooden pier*, at which small coasting vessels, trading between Larne and the opposite parts of Scotland, usually take in their cargoes, it became necessary, for the greater convenience of transporting limestone from the newly-opened quarries, to construct a rail or tram-way. In leveling the line marked out for the purposes of such construction, in the afternoon of the 7th of last November, the workmen discovered these remains at a spot three-quarters of a mile distant from the town of Larne, about seventy yards from the sea-shore, and about five feet above the level of high water-mark." Here the use and origin of our common words *pier* and *wall* become of interest to the scholar, as well as to the archæologist.

The graves at Pier-o-wall (or rather *waal*, which is said to mean in the old Norse language "the pier of slaughter") were circular in form, from twenty to thirty paces in diameter, composed of sand and loose stones, and elevated from three to four feet above the level of the surrounding surface. A thin layer of earth was found about the centre, where the stones presented the appearance of having been exposed to the action of fire. In these circular mounds, the particular spot of interment was distinguished by the flat stones which surrounded it. Two of these ancient graves had been for some years previous to May 1839 freed from the superincumbent mass of sand, and it could not then be ascertained that anything except some human bones had been found in them.

The force of the winds having removed a considerable extent of adjacent sand, three additional mounds or burying places were laid bare in April 1839. They were placed with respect to each other as upon a curve line, at the distance between each of thirty or forty paces. The diameter of each was thirty paces, and as graves were found beyond the circular boundaries of these mounds, it was evident that the intervening spaces had been also used to a considerable extent as repositories for the dead.

Upon this discovery being made known to Mr. William Rendall, surgeon, he repaired to the spot, and from his notes the following particulars have been collected.

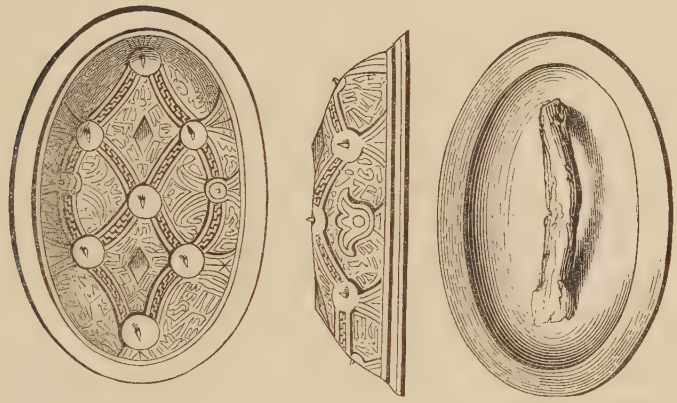
April 25, 1839.—Upon an elevated circular mound, a skeleton nearly entire; the head to the west, the feet to the

east; the knees considerably bent upwards, and turned rather to the left, resembling the position of a person resting on a bed. In this posture its length was five feet six inches. The right hand rested upon the right thigh, and the left lay upon the abdomen; the head was elevated a little, and the face turned towards the left. A large stone stood at the back of the head. A dagger lay at the right, with its point turned upwards towards the arm-pit. A bone comb, ornamented with a carved interlaced pattern in the centre, and the rivets of which are of iron (here represented one-third of the original size), lay opposite the right shoulder. "The top of a helmet" is stated to have been found about a span behind the back part of the skull, and directly above the right shoulder. A sword, three feet long, was on the left side; the hilt under the cheek, and the point close to the thigh. It is added that "on removing the armour, [*quere*, what armour?] the sword was broken in one place, and the same misfortune happened to the dagger," both presumed, from the passages in subsequent notes, to be of iron.

On the same day, that gentleman found a second skeleton a few yards to the north of this grave, lying the head to the south, the feet to the north; the skull on its face, and all the bones much decomposed. Two ornaments, described by Mr. Rendall as "*resembling large muscle shells*," were found lying a little below the head, and distant the one from the other about two inches. Something like a sword or dagger was observed lying at the right side, but it was no sooner handled than it mouldered into a rusty-coloured mass of dust. On the left, a sharp-pointed metal iustrument, scarcely a span in length, was observed protruding from below the face, having a ring of the same substance for the head.

These ornaments, which are said to resemble "*large muscle shells*," would perhaps have been better described as resembling the back of the tortoise shell, and are here represented half of the original size.

No. 1, as seen in front; No. 2, at the side; No. 3, the back. They are of bronze or copper, and to the projecting points presented on the exterior convex surface, jewels, stones, or glass, were no doubt affixed. The bow-like bar in the concavity of No. 3, is of iron; and this, taken in connexion with the situations in which these ornaments were found in pairs, leaves no question as to their use being the neck fastening of some part of the dress, most probably a cloak or mantle.



1 2 3

A similar ornament is engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. ii, pl. 20, where fig. IX is stated to be a section of, and fig. X the representation, of "an oval brass ornament of chased work, somewhat like the embossment of a horse bit. It was found together with a brass pin and a brass needle, one on each side of a skeleton, in the Isle of Sangay, between the Isles of Uril and Harris, to the west of Scotland." And it is added that "exactly the fellow of it is in the British Museum."

On the 1st of May, Mr. Rendall found in nearly the same place, another skeleton on its back, but rather turned towards the left. The knees were considerably bent upwards. Both arms were lying along the sides, and the fore arms were crossed on the abdomen. A semicircular piece of iron lay on the side of the left arm, and a comb rested on the elbow joint of the same arm. "*Two*

metal joints, resembling large muscle shells, were found, one lying on each collar-bone. A small circular perforated stone was found on the breast as if it had been suspended from the neck by a cord.

"A circular ornament of about two inches in diameter, appearing to be the head of a large pin, was found lying in the angle, formed by the right elbow joint.

"A small cylindrical piece of bone, with something like an iron rod in it, was found lying under the chin, between the two ornaments resembling muscle shells.[1] The bones were much decomposed, and appeared to have been those of a person in the middle of life."

The following day, Mr. Rendall discovered a skeleton about thirty yards east of the graves described, with its feet north, and its head south; lying on its left shoulder, the face rather turned upwards. "The upper part of the skeleton was considerably bent forward. The right arm lay by the right side, half bent, while the fore arm and hand were lying on the pelvis. A large comb, apparently two spans in length, lay across the right elbow joint. On removal, however, it was found that instead of one comb, there were two; each being a span long. Left side.—The left arm lay under the left side of the skeleton; the fore arm was bent at right angles, and lay stretched out at the left side.

"Found *two ornaments resembling large muscle shells, one lying on each breast*, and close by the ornament upon the left breast lay seven beads. [*Quere*, were not these the objects affixed to the seven points of the ornament—the number corresponds with them?] A little below the chin lay a circular metal ornament of about an inch and a half in diameter. This article has evidently been the head of an ornamental pin.

"A sharp-pointed metal instrument,[2] hardly a span in

[1] This must have been the connecting link between the "*two muscle shell ornaments*," and judging from the figure of the object which Mr. J. Hubard Smith, in his valuable communication to the Royal Irish Academy, says, is "so minute and indistinct as to render its original use and form uncertain," was probably identical with it.

[2] The above engraving is two-thirds of the size of the original, which is of bronze. It appears to have been broken towards the point; is thickly encrusted with verd antique, and of the shape usually supposed to have been used in fastening the cloak or mantle.

length, having a circular ring of the same metal for a head, was found lying upon the abdomen. This was the skeleton of an aged person of the ordinary size. It was nearly entire. Two bones of the pelvis have been preserved. This grave was both covered and surrounded by large flat stones."

On the 2nd of May, Mr. Rendall found in an adjacent grave a skeleton very much decomposed. "A sharp metal instrument of four or five inches in length, having a ring of the same metal for a head, and the remains of an iron instrument of about the same length, lay on the abdomen, or rather where the abdomen once had been."

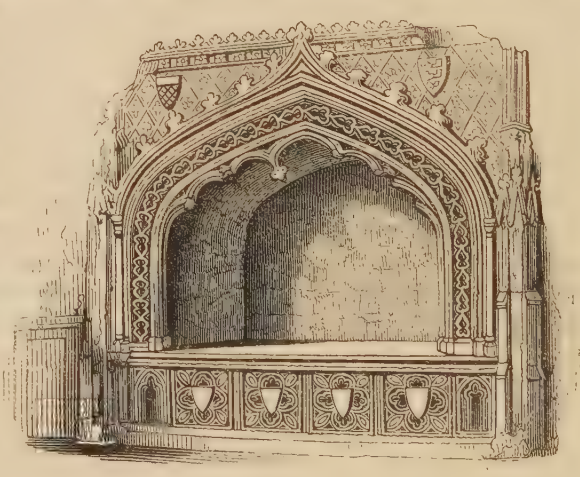
The specimens here figured were presented to me by Mr. Arthur Anderson, and when compared with those found at Larne, and figured by Mr. J. Hubard Smith in the proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, cannot fail to satisfy the mind that they must have belonged to the same age and people, and I entirely agree with Mr. Hubard Smith in referring them to the period of the Danish invasions of Ireland. These discoveries, taken in connexion with what has been stated upon the subject, clearly, as it appears to me, establish the facts — that the Danes or northmen, by whom Ireland was overrun, almost to absolute conquest, were proud of their long hair—that they used straight swords of iron, about three feet in length, with spears of the same metal — that they decorated their persons with embossed and jewelled ornaments of other metals— and that, speaking without metaphor, this period is the link in our national history between the bronze and the iron age in Ireland. That the bronze is more ancient than the iron age, no one will now question who is prepared to admit the fact that the knowledge of metals superseded the use of stone tools and weapons.

T. CROFTON CROKER.

Proceedings of the Association.

August 12.

The Rev. Henry Pemble, rector of St. Peter's, Sandwich, communicated a drawing of a sepulchral monument, recently discovered in that church, accompanied with the following observations:—"This is one of two monuments of the fourteenth century, built into the north wall of the church, and projecting outwardly beyond it—forming, possibly, a portion of the original construction, for there is no indication, in any part of the edifice, of anything earlier than the fourteenth century. An old MS. once in possession of Mr. Boys, but one on whose authority that experienced antiquary, in his *Collections for the History of Sandwich*, was inclined to place no great reliance, says that 'Thomas Elys (or Ellis), a worshipful merchant, and Margaret his wife, were buried in a most ancient monument in this aisle, and that the *bodies* of J. Eue, a worshipful merchant, and Maud his wife, lie in an arched sepulchre in the wall; and that here likewise were buried divers worshipful men of the Sandwich knights.' Now there are three monuments extant in this north aisle, one of which has two figures at full length, lying on an altar-tomb, under an arch; and, supposing that Mr. Boys's old MS. by the *bodies* of J. Eue and Maud his wife, meant their effigies, it follows that the Elys monument must be one of the other two. The extreme monument to the west, though a handsome altar-tomb of the same period, has nothing to identify it or connect it with Elys, or indeed with anyone else—for the figures and colours of the six small shields in front are too much effaced to distinguish any thing satisfactorily, & not the least relic of inscription is traceable. But the other, the central monu-



ment, of which we here present an engraving, is by much the most graceful and ornamental, though it also bears no vestige* of inscription, exhibits on two of its four shields in front the heraldry of the families into which it is known two of Elys's daughter married. It may fairly enough perhaps be concluded from these circumstances, that the monument itself was erected to the memory of their opulent and munificent parent; though the absence of his own arms on these shields is still unaccountable; unless after all the shield on the dexter side, the most conspicuous spot of the diaper-work above the arch, contains them; for what Sir Thomas Elys's own arms were is still a questionable point. The shield on the sinister side presents the Sandwich Port arms.

"Of this venerable person, the records of Sandwich preserve several memorials. He was the founder of St. Thomas's hospital, which stands within the precincts of St. Peter's, appropriated to the reception of eight brothers and four sisters, with an endowment, productive now of at least twenty pounds a-year to each of the occupants. Sir Thomas was one of the merchant princes of his time, a merchant draper of Sandwich, mayor of the town in the years 1370 and 1382; and representative of the borough in the 43rd of Edward III, and the 1st of Richard II. From Rymer's *Fœdera*, he appears to have lent forty pounds to Richard II, in the first year of his reign, 'to supply his necessities;' a fact which attests his loyalty, and possibly his liberality, for his chance of repayment could never have been very great.

"This monument to his memory till lately was completely shut out from the public by the pulpit, which stands immediately before it, and the whole of the diaper-work till very recently was covered with plaster and whitewash. That has been partially—as far indeed as could safely be done—removed, under the direction of the incumbent; but even now a small portion only of this interesting relic is exposed to public view. That the pulpit should still be suffered to occupy its vexatious position, is a subject of wonderment to most visitors; and hints are frequently thrown out of the rector's lack of archæological taste—if not of something worse. It is but justice, however, to add, that the capacities of this old and dilapidated church—much contracted by the loss of its southern aisle near two centuries ago—have been, it appears, carefully examined and tested; and the fact satisfactorily established, that the present site is the only one, which, with reference to the perceptive organs of the congregation, and the ordinary power of clerical lungs, the church will afford. With all our reverence for ecclesiastical architecture and its hallowed relics, we are forced to allow

1 There were the fragments of a few letters (black letter, and painted black, on the back of the monument) laid open in attempting to remove the whitewash, but nothing could be made of them.

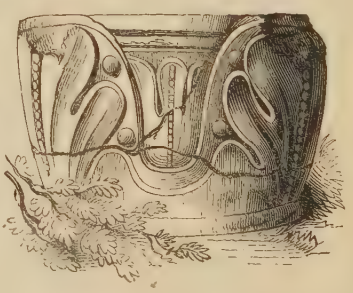
that churches are built and preserved for Divine services; and therefore must also, with whatever reluctance, confess that the studies of the archæologist must consent to give way to the convenience—the indispensable convenience—of their hebdomadal occupants."

Mr. Henry Durden, of Blandford, forwarded impressions of six British coins, one in gold and five in silver, discovered in various localities in Dorsetshire and in Wiltshire. They are all of the type of fig. 9, pl. I of *Ruding*, and fig. 82, pl. A, *Ruding*, ed. 1840. The gold specimen was found near Poole. The silver coins were found chiefly at Langton, near Blandford, with several others, in a field between Shapwick and Badbury Rings, with two in copper of the same type; and at Tollard Royal, Wilts, with about twenty more of the same type. Coins of this type have been found near Portsmouth. Mr. Durden also forwarded casts of the following British coins:—I. Gold, similar to fig. 3, pl. VII. *Collectanea Antiqua;* found near Romsey, Hants. II. Obv. BODVO, across the field. Rev. a rude figure of a horse, a wheel, circle, &c.; found at Birdlip, Gloucestershire. III. A variety of fig. 13, pl. VII. *Collect. Antiq.;* found near Andover, Hants.

Mr. Rolfe communicated the discovery of an aureus of Carinus in the neighbourhood of Sandwich. It differs slightly from the published coins of this emperor:—obv. IMP.CARINVS·P·AVG. laureated head; a javelin on the right shoulder. Rev. VICTORIA·AVGG. Victory standing on a globe, with garland and palm branch. The coin is in the finest condition.

Captain Johns, R.M. exhibited a quantity of Greek, Roman, and Byzantine coins from Asia Minor, together with a fibula, remarkable as resembling in some respects the curious one found at Kirkby Thore, Westmoreland, with other Roman remains, and published by Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N. in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 284.

Mr. Crofton Croker exhibited a drawing of an ancient stone font, from the church of West Molesey, Surrey, now in the garden of the Rt. Hon. John Wilson Croker, at that place. The drawing represented the only perfect side of this font, which was dug out from the foundation of the church a few years since; sufficient however remains of two of the other sides to shew that all four were similar in design and execution. The angles are rounded off, and it measures in circumference seven ft.; diameter of the interior, which is circular, two feet; depth of the interior, one foot two inches; depth of the exterior, one foot six inches.



The church walls when taken down were found to be built entirely of

mud or mortar, with a few small round flint stones; the thickness was in some places nearly five feet, and the whole fabric was entirely preserved from falling by the coats of whitewash that succeeding generations had bestowed upon it. The tower is more modern than the church, to the age of which there is no clue, but it is supposed to be of great antiquity. The pelican, carved in stone over the porch, denotes the tower to have been the work of bishop Fox, who had intended to rebuild the nave.

August 26.

Mr. Syer Cuming communicated a paper on the seax of the primitive Saxons; in which the fact of its being a scythe-shaped weapon was discussed. Mr. Cuming remarked:—"So universal is the belief that it was a scythe-shaped weapon, that even the common English Dictionary has adopted the notion. Bailey says, "Seax, a sword made like the scythe, used by the old Saxons." And in vol. ii, p. 779, of Fosbroke's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, it is also stated, that "the seax was of the form of a scythe." In further confirmation, Verstegan, Lipsius, and the modern writers on costume and armour, were quoted, particularly Mr. Planché and Sir Samuel R. Meyrick. The latter author says, the Saxons "were distinguished by curved short swords, slung by a belt across the right shoulder. This distinctive weapon was the sword known to historians by the name of *seax* or *sais*, and was in the form of a scythe; the word *sais*, in the lower Saxon modern dialect, still signifies that implement of husbandry." Scythe-shaped swords are visible on the golden horn found at Galhuus, in Denmark. The existence of such a sword in the Tower armory was noticed, but it has now disappeared, and its genuine character cannot be ascertained. Mr. C. added, that "the general belief seems to be that the scythe-shaped blade was abandoned soon after the arrival of the Saxons in our island. The cause may, perhaps, readily be accounted for, if we consider the formidable character of the swords employed by the Picts and Scots, who were probably armed like their descendants with the long *Claidheamh*; for although the Saxons obtained an easy victory over their enemy in their first encounter with them near Stamford, yet they could not fail of observing the superiority of the broad, straight blades of the claymore (for that in fact it was) over their own short scythe-shaped weapon. It is curious to observe, that although we have centuries back discarded this blade as a weapon, the amputating knives of our surgeons have been of that form until a comparatively recent period."

Mr. Cuming next referred to the Asiatic origin of the Saxons, and the finding there "of many traces of the scythe-shaped weapon of the primitive Saxons. From the shores of Turkey on the west, through

Persia to Nepaul in the north, and to the Polygars, and the Nairs of the south of Hindustan, and to the Malays in the island of Sumatra, it may be traced. It is not the scimitar; it is a distinct weapon which cannot be confounded with any other. It may be described as a knife, varying much in its degree of curvature, length, and breadth, but possessing this marked diagnostic character—it is curved sharp on the inner curve and broad at back. Of all the scythe-shaped weapons found in India, none so closely resemble those engraved upon the Galhuus horn, as the *Kúkeri* of the Ghurkas. Nearly similar to it, but of a much smaller size, is the *Lewar* of the Malays. The formidable knife of the Nairs of Malabar terminates in a broad engrailed edge, and is therefore the most dissimilar of any that we meet with in Asia. The Yataghan of the Arnaouts or Albanians, is the most like that on the horn, but not so much curved, and appears to have been derived from the swords of the western Asiatics, which may be traced to a very high antiquity in Greece. See pl. 4, fig. 21, of Meyrick's *Critical Inquiry*, and vol. i, pl. 50, of Hamilton's *Etruscan Antiquities*, and the figures of Dacians on the Trajan Column."

Mr. Fairholt remarked, that the curved sword had never yet been found in tumuli; and his own impression was that the term seax was applied to the short knife, almost invariably found in Saxon graves, placed in the girdle of the warrior, and which was only slightly curved on the back. It was further observed that there does not appear to be any ancient authority for the modern popular idea of the form of the *seax*, which perhaps originated in a mistaken etymology. The word *seax*, in Anglo-Saxon, appears to be used in a very general sense. When we consider how many hundred Saxon barrows have been opened at different times, it is strange that no example of such curved weapon should have been found, had it been in use.

Mr. Keats exhibited a drawing by Mr. Fairholt of a Saxon weapon, recently discovered in a grave at Osengal, in the isle of Thanet. It was short, measuring sixteen-and-a-half inches in length, including the handle, and had suffered very little corrosion; the handle had been of wood, but the iron which passed through it, and the pummel, was still perfect. With it was found a short knife, affixed to the girdle, a spear, and the umbo of the shield, all indicative of a warrior's grave.

Mr. John Brent, jun. presented a drawing of a semicircular arch, with a large zigzag moulding, discovered " in the remains of the old city wall, Canterbury. The top of the arch was about eighteen inches below the level of the road; the exterior span of the arch is three feet, the width of the stone fourteen inches. It is ornamented on both sides with zigzag, and *underneath* with large rows cut in the stone. The Knights Templars had a building very near this locality. The arch was *enclosed nearly* in the *centre* of the wall, which is about *ten* feet wide. The masonry

of the wall did not extend under the arch, which was hollow. On the north side, two granite slabs closed the entrance. A quantity of black mould was taken out under the arch. I was present at the time, but nothing of value was found. My own opinion is, that the stone work was taken at the building of the city wall from the remains of some ecclesiastical building, to cover some well or drain, or that it was the remains of a passage to one of the ancient buildings; its width being about sufficient to admit one person at a time. The chantry of the Black Prince was supposed not to be far distant. The place where it was found was near the Abbot's Mill, not far from the river, north-east of the city."

Mr. Burkitt reported on the progress made in the excavations on the Roman villa at Rivenhall, "at the spot some time since brought to the notice of the association by our secretary, Mr. Smith. On visiting the spot yesterday, I find that the only parts of the villa as yet laid open are a room, and a line of tessellated pavement extending to above 400 feet. As the openings were only made in courses for irrigating the land, little has yet been discovered; but the extent of the pavement, as well as great quantities of drain and other tiles, portions of stucco, colored and of fine surface, and numerous pieces of pottery for domestic use, indicate something more than of an ordinary character, and worthy particular care and attention in carrying on the excavations, which I learn are to be continued in the course of next month, under the superintendence of the proprietor of the field, Mr. Western."

The Rev. A. Yatman made a communication on the little church of Llandanwg, or as it is sometimes written, Llandannog, in Merionethshire, which has been deserted and allowed to fall into ruin, on account of its distance from inhabited houses. A peculiarity in this church is, that the chancel has a painted roof of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. There is a curious lych-gate to the church-yard; the latter is still used.

The attention of the council having been directed to the ruins of Reading Abbey, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, being in the neighbourhood, kindly undertook to make an examination of them, and reported that they had long since been sold, and were nearly all pulled down. There however remained a porch and a window belonging to the priory—a monastery of Franciscans, founded in 1233, finished in 1311, and abolished in 1539. This is built into the end of a house, and is not at all events to be pulled down at present. Of the abbey, the grand gateway remains, and is very perfect, though wanting repairs in the upper part. It has on the outside a pointed arch of early time; Sir Gardner thinks about 1220-30. The remainder, being a complete ruin, is to be removed. The walls are of flint, the stone facings being all taken off. A century ago some curious round arches were at the end of the refectory. The great

wall inside is said to be 79 ft. by 42 ft. The doors are all round arches—the windows either round or obtusely pointed, but are now too much decayed to be distinctly ascertained. There is now nothing curious but the form of the roof of the great hall—the outer masonry and windows have been long since removed.

Mr. P. B. Purnell presented an impression of a seal found near Gloucester, bearing the figure of a monk praying to the Virgin, with the inscription, FRATER . T . DE B . QVE FANDO DVLCIA PROME. It was suggested that *frater T. de B.* was Thomas de Bredon, abbot of Gloucester.

Mrs. E. B. Symes presented rubbings of brasses in Rougham church, Norfolk.

The Rev. James Layton, of Sandwich, presented a drawing of a singular bowl-shaped cist and triangular cover, of Bethesden limestone, found in Charing church, Kent. From the position and form, Mr. Layton suggests that it might have been the sepulchral depository of a human heart.

September 9.

Mr. Chaffers exhibited a few Roman remains, discovered since the previous meeting in various parts of the city, while excavating for foundations and sewers. He observed,—"Mr. C. Roach Smith laid on the table at a former meeting some specimens of frescos from the walls of a Roman house, excavated on the site of the King's Head Inn, in Leadenhall-street, on which was represented a fluted column; and many others were found as the work proceeded, which consist chiefly of coloured borders, some having veins painted on them to imitate marble. When first exhumed, the colours were much brighter than they now are. It may be observed that many of them have been covered over again with a fresh surface of plaster, the painting underneath (where chipped away) being visible. Here was also found a small terra cotta lamp, which appears to have been painted; and a square bell with knobs at each corner, the clapper so much corroded that it has since fallen off. A brass lock and some Roman keys were found on the same spot. The former is a curious description of padlock, and I am not aware of any similar lock having been before described. Some few fragments of the Samian ware were also found. I thought it probable some tessellated pavements might be discovered here, from its contiguity to the spot where the one now in the East India House was laid open, but I believe the only example met with was of a very common description, being merely a concrete of pieces of tile, stones, and mortar, flattened to make an even surface.

"In Laurence Pountney Lane were observed some very large Roman walls, built entirely of tiles, 18 inches by 12, and mortar; and some fragments of Samian ware, The only coins that came into my possession were a third brass of Nero, and another of Carausius. A large space was

covered with the coarse pavement made of square red brick tesseræ. In Little Bush Lane, about five feet deep, was the pavement of small round stones as they were before the great fire, and which I have frequently noticed in other excavations, shewing the accumulation during the last two centuries. Below this was a Roman wall of Kentish rag and bonding tiles, seven feet thick, running across the street; and the base of a column of considerable magnitude. In Ducksfoot Lane were discovered a large number of Roman flue-tiles, mostly in fragments. These tiles were used to convey heat to those rooms distant from the hypocaust; they were built up in the centre of the wall, as is proved by the mortar, which still adheres to every side.

"In Cloak Lane, although the excavation has reached a depth of upwards of twenty feet, the natural soil has not been seen; this is to be accounted for by the circumstance that the ancient Wallbrooke formerly ran in this direction. A great number of wooden piles were found, similar to those observed in Princes Street, where the same 'brook of sweet water,' as Stowe terms it, pursued its course. Here were discovered, in the black boggy earth, two spear-heads, and some of the Roman concrete pavement before spoken of."

Mr. Burkitt exhibited a sepulchral urn, recently discovered in Nicholas Lane, and described the peculiarity of the situation in which it was found, it being in the immediate vicinity of a dwelling-house decidedly Roman, in the walls of which, at regular intervals, appeared openings, containing decayed wood, probably of joists, door-posts, etc. This urn is about ten inches in height, of fine texture, and neatly finished, and, although of thin construction, had not been made in a lathe. It contained portions of charcoal and small pieces of iron and lead, besides portions of unburnt bones of some small animal. In the absence of any fragment of human bone, and the lower part of the urn containing a fine clay of a dark colour, it was presumed to have formed only part of the funeral deposit.

Mr. Burkitt then announced that a few days since, in excavating on the site of the well-known "Cogers Hall," in Bride Lane, a discovery was made of an interesting character; it consisted of a vault or dungeon, supported by six groins of superior work, and evidently of early date. The rapidity with which the work of destruction proceeded, precluded the possibility of taking the necessary drawings as a memento of the place; but sufficient has been made to give some notion of the building, which Mr. Burkitt judges to be no other than part of the old palace of Bridewell. Stowe cites authorities proving the existence of a palace at Bridewell in the reigns of William I, John, and Henry III; and according to Matthew Paris, he adds that a parliament was held there by John. That the edifice was of considerable extent, and far beyond that of the present site now occupied by Bridewell Hospital, is very evident from the following passage

in Stowe:—"This house of St. Bride's, of later time being left, and not used by the kings, fell to ruine, insomuch that the very platforme thereof remained (for great part) waste, and as it were but a lay-stall of filth and rubbish, only a faire well remained there. A great part of this house, namely, on the west, was given to the Bishop of Salisburie; the other towards the east remained wast until king Henry VIII builded a stately and beautiful house thereupon." This "house" was destroyed by the fire of 1666, and the present hospital erected on its site. The "faire well" of St. Bridget is within a few yards of the excavation, which also assists in identifying this remain as part of the old palace, which according to existing maps and plans is represented as extending nearly from the Thames to Fleet Street. The general style of the masonry of the groining was of high finish, and evidently intended to carry above a structure of considerable weight. The window had a peculiarly primitive character in the arch above, which, with the window frame, was composed of gray ashlar; remains of iron bars and cramps were in the opening. The council was indebted to Mr. William Hurley for the exhibition of a leaden bull of pope Nicholas V, which was discovered in the rubbish; and also to Mr. Chester, for his great exertions to preserve a record of this interesting remain."

Mr. Planché read a note from Mr. Lower, of Lewes, announcing that in removing the eastern part of the wall of Southover church, to make way for the sepulchral chapel about to be erected over the remains of the earl and countess de Warenne, the workmen discovered in the thickness of the wall a flight of ten stairs, which Mr. Lower supposes led into the rood-loft, no traces of which remain, the church having no proper chancel.

Mr. John Brent, jun., exhibited an impression of a brass seal of the time of Henry VI, recently found near the Reculvers. It bears the name and arms of Thomas Maunsell, *or*, on a fess d'ancêtre, *gules*, three lions rampant, *arg.* impaling, vairy; crest, a bird. Mr. Planché observed that the arms of Maunsell in the Heralds' College are not dated, and he has not yet found the pedigree.

Mr. Goddard Johnson exhibited a bronze instrument, apparently a kind of hinge, which had been found in a barrow at Sporle, near Swaffham, in Norfolk, with skeletons, bosses of shields, etc.

Mr. Haggard stated that a large quantity of ingots of tin had been found near Herne Bay. They were stamped with the royal mark of a rose surmounted by a crown.

September 23.

Mr. Smith read the following note from Mr. Sydenham, of Poole:—"We have been not altogether idle in Dorsetshire in endeavouring to promote the conservative purposes of the Association, and I hope, after all, that the efforts to preserve the interesting earthwork of Poundbury, close

to Dorchester barracks, from the profanation of the railway, may be successful. Some time since, a communication on the subject was made to the master-general of the ordnance, and a few days since, after all hope of an answer had become extinct, a very courteous reply was received; from which it appears that one of the officers of the board was sent down to investigate the line, from whose report it appeared that an open cutting of sixty feet in depth, was proposed to be made through one angle of the earthwork; but that the plan of tunnelling might be adopted, and thereby save the monument in question from mutilation. As the line did not immediately affect the ordnance property, the board could not further interfere, but suggested that the object might be promoted by a meeting of the inhabitants."

Mr. Planché presented a drawing of a gold torques, found between Lynn and Downham, in Norfolk, and since melted by a gold-refiner.

Sir Samuel R. Meyrick presented a drawing of the monument of Sextus Valerius Genialis, discovered near Cirencester, and now in his museum at Goodrich court. An engraving of it has been published in the *Archæologia*, from a not very faithful drawing.

Mr. Lower, of Lewes, exhibited a sketch of a curious clay vessel, lately found "in excavating the tunnel which passes under this town. Its capacity is about one quart, and it has evidently been used to contain liquids, which could be introduced at the crupper of the horse, and discharged through the mouth, while a hole at the top of the rider's head served as a vent hole. The man seems to be partially supported by two pieces of the clay lapped up against him, as well as by the handle. It is not very easy to conjecture the form of the horse's head—that of the man is very rude, and reminds me a little of some *chessmen* I have somewhere met with. You will not fail to notice the diminutive leg and foot armed with its prycke-spur. I think that the horse's legs were never longer than at present. The shaded part of the article is covered with a coarse green glaze, while the other parts are free from it—whether this be the result of wear I cannot say."

10in high, 11½ across.

It was observed that this curious specimen of earthenware was certainly as old as the thirteenth, if not of the twelfth century.

Mr. Joseph Curt, through Mr. Roach Smith, exhibited twelve small brass coins of Carausius, which were procured from France, and stated to have been part of a hoard of about two hundred in brass, and four or five

in silver, found near Rouen. Mr. Curt had previously exhibited sixteen of the same description, but he has not hitherto been able to gather any particulars of the discovery. It is obvious, however, that although the finding of these coins near Rouen has not been authenticated, they have recently been brought to light, and there is no reason to question the veracity of the statement made to Mr. Curt, of their being portion of a considerable number. The types are those of *Fortuna Aug.*; *Lætitia Aug.* (a galley); *Provident. Aug.*; *Securitas Temp.*; *Temporum Felicitas*; *Tutela* (new); *Tutela Aug.*; *Virtus Aug.*; and a perfectly new and remarkable type, *Ecuitas Mundi.* Several of them possess also claims to notice in being new varieties of published types. A specimen of the coin reading simply *Tutela*, which is unpublished, was in Mr. Smith's cabinet, and it subsequently appeared that Mr. Rolfe possesses an example of the hitherto unnoticed coin, reading *Ecuitas Mundi*; and what is still more singular, upon a careful examination it is proved to have been struck in the same die. Mr. Rolfe's coin was found at Richborough. It is well known that coins of Carausius are very seldom found in France, a fact which invests this discovery with particular interest, because, while all the specimens under consideration present a peculiar character and fabric, they differ in this respect from those found in this island, which there is every reason to suppose were struck in Britain. The portrait on the obverse of Mr. Curt's coins has only a very faint resemblance to the effigies on the coins of Carausius found in England; on the contrary, it is more like those of the emperors contemporary with and immediately preceding this usurper; the coins are of smaller module, and are almost wholly wanting in exergual letters; on the two or three specimens where they occur, they are totally different from those on the familiar pieces. These circumstances induce us to consider these coins as some of the earliest which were struck by Carausius, and that they were fabricated in Gaul before the artists had been able to provide themselves with an authentic likeness of the new emperor. We trust the numismatists of France will assist our enquiries on this subject, by forwarding us impressions of those which have passed into their collections, of which at present no intelligence whatever has reached us, except that one of the silver coins is of the *Ubertas* type.

Mr. Ade, of Milton Court, Alfriston, Sussex, forwarded impressions of a gold British and a Roman coin of the same metal. The former, a variety of fig. 8, pl. 1, *Ruding*, was found at Alfriston, in the same field as some remarkable ones reading TIN., formerly in the possession of the late Mr. C. Brooker, and published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. vii, pl. 4; the latter is an aureus of Valentinian, reverse, *Victoria Aug.* in exergue *Tr. ob.* It was found at the water's edge at Seaford, where, Mr. Ade states, several other ancient gold coins have been picked up within the last year or two.

Mr. Smith reported the following particulars relative to discoveries recently made in the city.

During the progress of excavation for a sewer in Laurence Pounteney Lane, remains of Roman walls and buildings have been continually met with, under the usual disadvantageous circumstances with respect to means of determining their extent and character. From the churchyard which adjoins the lane about midway, to Cannon Street, the ground at short intervals bore the vestigia, at unequal depths, of dwelling-houses, and of walls which from their thickness may have belonged to public edifices; one opposite the churchyard, formed of rag and flints, with tiles in masses and in layers of various sizes and shapes, was discovered at the depth of three feet from the surface, and descended ten feet. It was, on account of its solidity, obliged to be tunnelled. Opposite the houses numbered 26 and 3, at the depth of eight feet, were found two bases of columns, one fifteen inches in diameter, the other nineteen, embedded in a thick layer of *débris* of buildings, to which the decomposed tiles had imparted a red colour. At the entrance of Church Passage, at the depth of three feet, was a wall four feet six inches thick, and bonded with tiles. Opposite No. 27, at the depth of from three to four feet, were the remains of a common red tessellated pavement. Nearer still to Cannon Street were procured many fragments of millstones for handmills, mills turned by mules and horses, and others which, from their magnitude, were probably used in water-mills. They had all been used as building materials in a Roman wall. The stone of which they are composed is a kind of hard lava, supposed to have been imported from Andernach on the Rhine. Some ingenious models, prepared by Mr. Barraclough, were exhibited, to illustrate the manner in which these millstones were worked.

October 7.

Mr. Fitch exhibited drawings by Mr. Hagreen, of a subterraneous building, recently discovered at Ipswich; and of two vessels of stone, found at Dunwich and Felixstow, in Suffolk, apparently stoups for holy water. An account of the remains of the building with illustrations, it was stated, would be published by the Ipswich and Suffolk Association. Mr. Fitch also exhibited a remarkable fibula, found by him some few years since, in a barrow at Ottley (see p. 314), and drawings of some Saxon weapons, with a boss of a shield found at Bardwell, near Ixworth, and now in the possession of Mr. Warren of that town.

Mr. Warren forwarded an impression of a medieval oval seal in silver, set with an antique intaglio, representing a figure of Minerva, round which was the inscription "Angelus Consilii Fortis Gladiator. It was brought to Mr. Warren from Kent.

Mr. Goddard Johnson exhibited an elegant little Roman bronze figure of a dancing faun, lately found at Haineford, about five miles from Norwich, with a parcel of Saxon and Roman fibulæ, in bronze, found at Swaffham, and in the vicinity of Norwich.

Dancing Faun. ⅔ original size.

The Rev. E. G. Walford forwarded the following coins from the Black Grounds, near Chipping-Warden :—I. Cunobelin, in brass, as fig. 17, pl. 5, *Ruding*. II. Another, and a British coin, in the same metal. III. Small imperial Greek brass of Caracalla. IV. Saxon sceatta, as fig. 17, pl. I, *Ruding*.

Dr. Forbes exhibited a fine gold coin of Valentinian, recently dug up at Swansea.

Mr. Bland, of Hartlip, announced the discovery of the remains of a Roman building, in the parish of Borden, near Sittingbourne.

Mr. Evan Williams sent for examination two ancient chisels, found in excavating the ruins of the Cistercian abbey of Cwmhir, in Radnorshire, which was founded in 1143, but never finished, being, with its splendid church, destroyed by Glyndwr. The chisels were found lying close to a square stone nearly faced, and which was, for the more convenient working, elevated on a larger, termed "a bank." The man had apparently hurriedly left his work, and that probably at the time of the sudden irruption by Glyndwr.

Mr. Smith presented a drawing of a peterara, or swivel-gun, of the fifteenth century, in wrought iron, with a chamber, forty-four inches long, found, a short time since, on the sea-shore at Chale, in the Isle of Wight, and now in the possession of Mr. Jacobs of Chale. It resembles a specimen preserved in the Tower of London.

J. W. Nicholl Carne, esq. LL.D., forwarded an impression of a circular brass seal, found in a field near Cowbridge, South Wales. It bears the representation of God the Father seated, holding before him the Saviour on the cross, above which is a dove, the usual personification of the Trinity, and the inscription, S·FRIS·TRINITATIS·DE·KARDIF·IN GALIS. The seal of the fraternity of the Trinity in Wales. On this seal, Mr. Carlos, in a note subsequently received, remarks :—"I do not consider it the seal of any friary, but of one of the ancient guilds which were formerly so numerous. The city companies have similar inscriptions on their seals at this day. The members might be laymen, and were probably so, as circular seals are not often used by churchmen, whose seals were, I think, almost universally in the form of the *vesica*. There are several examples of this representation of the Trinity in Waller's *Monu-*

mental Brasses, and at Cobham are two very like the present; so is the seal of Wolsey's College at Oxford.—See Skelton's *Oxford*."

October 21.

Mr. J. M. Williams forwarded a drawing of a remarkable carved horn, in the possession of the corporation of Dover. It is two feet five inches in length, and is a handsome specimen of engraved ornamental work. The name of the artist, a German, appears on it. It was considered to be as early as the twelfth or thirteenth century.

Miss Pawsey of Lidgate Hall, forwarded, through Mr. Bruce, rubbings of monumental brasses from Isleham church, Cambridge, of "Thomas Paton, esq., and his two wives," *temp.* Richard III. The dresses of the two female figures are rich and interesting specimens of the costume of the period. On the caul of one of them is inscribed, *Lady* (help?)—*Jesu, merci.* It was remarked that these brasses had been engraved in Gough and in Lysons, but very inaccurately. Mr. Bruce also exhibited a rubbing of the brass of Dr. Thomas Barwick, in Fornham All Saints' church, Bury; he was uncle of Barwick, dean of St. Paul's, and of colonel Barwick, governor of Barbadoes, 1666.

Mr. Edward Witt of Fornham Hall, All Saints', Bury, exhibited a quantity of flint and metal celts, discovered at various times in his neighbourhood.

Mr. Smith presented a coloured drawing of a Roman tessellated pavement, discovered in the north of Essex; and exhibited some ancient deeds in the possession of Mr. Burn of Great Newport-street. Among them was the original pardon of alienation of queen Elizabeth to Thomas Sutton, founder of Charter House. Another, relating to Pevensey, in Sussex, and one to the priory of Bridlington, Yorkshire, have been published in the present volume of the *Journal*, p. 293-4.

Mr. John Nicholl, F.S.A., exhibited a British gold coin, found in a field called Langlands, belonging to John Parkinson, esq., in the parish of Standon, near Puckeridge, Herts. It is an unusually fine specimen of type, fig. 39, pl. II, of *Ruding*. It weighs ninety-two grains.

Mr. Bland, of Hartlip, exhibited one of two glass vessels of evident Saxon manufacture, found in a gravel-pit, at the edge of the high ground, at the top of Otterham creek, near Upchurch, and about a quarter of a mile from the site of the Roman potteries, visited by some members of the Association last summer.

Height, 5 in.

Mr. Fitch exhibited an impression of a coin of Harold I, found recently near Ipswich. It is a variety of No. 214, in Hawkins's *Silver Coins of England*.

The Rev. N. A. Barritt, through Mr. Golding, exhibited drawings of the sculptures on the font of St. Clement's church, Hastings, representing shields containing emblems relating to the crucifixion. It was observed, that the seal of Queen's College, Cambridge, contained nearly the same emblems, and that they are often met with on shields in churches on the continent. By some they have been considered erroneously as heraldic.

Mr. Hunt, of Ipswich, exhibited an impression of an antique intaglio, set in a medieval gold ring. It was found a short time since at Holbrook brook, Suffolk.

Mr. J. H. Hearn, of Newport, Isle of Wight, exhibited an original petition of the mayor and corporation of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, relating to a dispute between that town and Lymington, concerning levying tolls on wool. This document is especially interesting from the circumstance, that the petitioners sign it, not with their names, but with their merchant's or trade's mark,—one being a pair of shears, another a knife, another a hammer, another being an anchor, a razor, a rake, a level or square, a jug, etc. It is dated the 10th of June, in the 31st Hen. VIII (A.D. 1539).

Mr. J. L. Williams forwarded drawings of medieval antiquities in Chichester cathedral, and in other parts of Sussex. On some oak chests at Filpham, Mr. Williams in a note remarked: — "Filpham is a little village near Bognor, in Sussex, and has some claims on the notice of antiquaries; for, in addition to these old chests, the seats are the ORIGINAL seats, with *fleur-de-lis* instead of poppy-heads carved at the end; and the altar-cloth is of crimson velvet embroidered in gold, with eagles with two heads, and conventional patterns of flowers, evidently of the early part of the fifteenth century. The chests are very old, and very rude in workmanship, but the wheel pattern in the centre is extremely pretty, and rich in its effect."

Mr. Smith stated, that Mr. Warren of Ixworth had recently been enabled to restore two monumental brasses to churches in Norwich, which had, many years since, been abstracted, and had passed by purchase at an auction, into Mr. Warren's possession. Having discovered they belonged to churches in Norwich, he left them in the hands of Mr. Goddard Johnson; but he (Mr. W.) believed there was no disposition on the part of the churchwarden to replace them, although the stones they were torn from are still in the churches.

NOVEMBER 11.

Messrs. Alfred White and Charles Bailey communicated a report on an examination made by themselves and other members of the Association in the last month, of the tower of Trinity church, Colchester, and of other

early architectural remains in that town. (See report.) It appeared, that in consequence of this visit, the Rev. L. W. Owen, the rector of Trinity church, had ordered a portion of the outside rough-cast of the tower to be removed, and that a very interesting triangular-headed entrance, evidently Saxon work, had been brought to light. Letters from Mr. Vint and Mr. Owen were read, from which it was understood that the tower will be entirely stripped of its modern covering, when further discoveries, especially important in the present state of the discussion on Saxon and Norman architecture, may be expected.

Mr. Wire exhibited a coloured drawing of the Saxon door-way referred to above.

Mr. Sprague informed the council, that he had, at the suggestion of the members visiting Colchester, explored the subterraneous building in Foundry-yard, High-street. He had ascertained its extent to be much greater than had been supposed. Its architectural character was interesting, and difficult to be explained without plans and drawings, which he (Mr. S.) was preparing.

A letter from Purnell B. Purnell, esq. of Stancombe park, near Dursley, Gloucester, was communicated by Mr. Smith, announcing the discovery of the foundations of a Roman villa on this estate, in that county. A long time since, Mr. Purnell had been informed, that in a dry season the walls of a very large building could be distinctly traced in a clover-field by the difference of growth of the herbage, which clearly defined two large square rooms, with closets at the side. Directions were given to define the outlines by pegs, in order to facilitate excavations. At present only a few yards have been opened, but the excavation has disclosed a room or passage, seven feet six inches wide, between walls, in one of which is a flue with the soot still apparent. The floor is tessellated pavement, the pattern of which is similar to one of those at Woodchester. Mr. Purnell promised to report any further discoveries.

Mr. J. H. Hearn exhibited the silver matrix of the seal of the convent of Augustin monks of Ballinrobe, Connaught. It weighs three and-a-half ounces, is circular, with a bow handle, terminating in animals' heads. In the centre of the seal is a heart perforated with two darts; above BALENROB; in an outer circle, SIGILLVM: CONVENT: ORDIS: ERIMITTS: AVG.

Mr. Hearn also exhibited a small Venetian silver coin of the sixteenth century, stated to have been found in the ruins of the old church, at Newtown, Isle of Wight.

Mr. Goddard Johnson, of Norwich, forwarded a drawing of a very fine gold torques, turned up a few day's since by the plough in a field, in the parish of Foxley, about four or five miles from North Elmham, round which parish have been found, at various times, celts, spear-heads, etc.

Mr. Black informed the Council, that during alterations now making in the Tower of London, near the Spur Gate, some old houses had been pulled down, which had led to the discovery of a building, with a decorated window—*temp.* Edward II, and which had probably formed one of the old towers.

The following communication from Mr. Smith was read:—"On Thursday, October 29th, as excavators for sewers were at work in St. Thomas Apostle, near Queen-street, they discovered, at the depth of seven feet beneath the pavement (a few yards from Queen-street), a portion of a coloured tessellated pavement. I induced the workmen to refrain from disturbing it; and on the following morning, superintended the clearing, and made a sketch of the portion uncovered. It would have been immediately broken up, had I not solicited the interference of the contractor, Mr. Boucher, to whom I represented how desirable it would be that more of the adjoining ground should be excavated, with a view to ascertain, if possible, the extent of the pavement, before attempts were made to raise it; at the same time recommending its being ultimately sent to the Guildhall, for the projected museum. Mr. Boucher very willingly consented to have it covered over with boards until the evening; and I was informed that the men would then be allowed to excavate further, and that facilities would be afforded to me to complete the drawing. In the evening, however, when I attended for this purpose, I found the pavement had been broken up, and completely shattered to pieces. Thus, notwithstanding the trouble I had taken, my efforts to save this interesting relic were unavailing, except with respect to the memorial preserved in my sketch. As I have ever experienced, there seems to be some fatal influence exercised in the city to counteract the conservative exertions of the antiquary. Numerous fine specimens of Roman tessellated pavements have been destroyed during the last fifteen years, from the apathy of the corporation, and the opposition offered to the researches of the antiquary. A fragment, discovered some few years ago, in Wood-street, had, as I thought, been safely preserved by the assistance of the comptroller and the town-clerk; but on making a subsequent visit to the spot, I learned that orders had been given to take the pavement to the office of Mr. Jones, and that, in consequence, it had been broken to pieces. The pavement in St. Thomas Apostle, as my drawing will show, was of an elegant pattern; worked in red, black, white, and yellow tesseræ. It formed, probably, the outer border of a large room, which had been destroyed at some remote period. There was, however, every reason to expect that, with judicious care, a large portion might have been discovered beneath the pavement of the street."

Mr. Burkitt presented a coloured drawing of a very curious specimen of embossed brickwork, probably of the reign of Edward IV, in Hetteswell church, Sussex.

November 25.

Mr. Price exhibited a fragment of a Roman sepulchral stone, discovered during recent excavations in Cloak Lane, city. Its mutilated condition, Mr. Price observed, renders it next to useless to form an opinion as to the original inscription, of which only a few letters remain. There is, however, one feature worthy of remark, which is, that the material is Purbeck marble, instead of the oolitic stone, of which most of the Roman monuments found in this country appear to be formed.

Mr. Edward Joseph Powell made a communication on some dies for coining, found in Yorkshire.

" In a paper read before the Numismatic Society, Jan. 25, 1844, (see vol. vii, p. 18, of *Num. Chron.*), describing some ancient 'coyning yrons' for the silver monies of Edward III, my friend Mr. Field says, 'all the standards, or under dies, have the impression of the *obverse* side of the coin engraved upon them; from which *I conclude*' (and in this opinion I entirely concur) 'it was always engraved on the standard, or lower die, in preference to the trussell; as by this means a more certain and perfect impression was obtained on account of the greater steadiness of this die. The standard, or lower die, was, however, in that instance strongly fixed into a block of wood, or iron anvil, by means of a spike or tang at the lower extremity of that die.' I allude to the subject of that paper, as it appears to me to have some connexion with or analogy to the communication I have now the pleasure to make. In August 1844, the Rev. Robert Pulleine, of Spennithorne, Bedale, Yorkshire, very kindly submitted for my inspection and information some coining irons, which had been found by a poor man in the chimney of an old house, at Fingal, in the wapentake of Hangwest, North Riding of Yorkshire, five miles (E.N.E.) from Middleham, in the archdeaconry of Richmond. F. Scroope, esq., by whose permission these coining irons were sent, and to whom they now belong, was at a blacksmith's shop, where the man who had found them had taken them to be converted into a hammer, for the purpose of breaking stones to repair the roads. They were encrusted with rust and dirt, and exhibited the appearance of a compact piece of iron. Mr. Scroope suspecting it to be something more, ordered the blacksmith to make one of the best hammers for the man, in exchange, and thus saved these coining irons from destruction. As mere descriptions generally fail in adequately conveying a correct idea of an object, I ventured to make a safe mould, and cast from it a *fac simile* of the irons, which I beg leave to present to the Association, as I am not aware any of a similar form have been seen or previously noticed. These coining irons are for the shillings of James I, coined under the indenture of 1st November 1604, with Sir R. Martin; and there is every reason to believe they had remained concealed from the period of James, until discovered by the man from whom Mr. Scroope obtained them. It will be

seen, the standard, *in this instance*, has the *obverse* upon it, and when used was most probably embedded in an iron block or anvil, and the trussell upon which is engraved the *reverse*, enclosed within a square collar or box, which the standard fitted. In coining with these irons, the blanks would be cut square in the first instance, and when struck, clipped to the circle of the coin. The difference between these and the coining irons of Edward III, before alluded to, consists in the standard being the *smallest*, and having no spike or tang, and the reverse being enclosed upon the trussell, to prevent the shifting of the block when struck by the hammer: those of Edward III being round, and the blanks struck in that form. I observe upon the obverse die, in the style of the king, there is a variation from the descriptions of James the First's shilling given in Folkes, Leake, and Ruding, inasmuch as the word REX is contracted or abbreviated thus, RX."

Height, 6¼ in.

Height of standard, 1¾ in.

Mr. Rolfe announced a fresh discovery of Saxon weapons and a skeleton in the cemetery at Osengal; and stated, "in cutting the railway line on the south side of Sandwich, there have been discovered three cinerary Roman urns, containing burnt bones; one contained a small urn of coarse dark clay, and had a small red cup and two urns placed about it; another had a red bottle and some Samian ware surrounding it; the third had two pateræ of the same ware, in one of which were three coins; one of Julia Mamæa, one of Alexander Severus in base silver, and one in brass uncertain. The spot where these remains were found is near the railway station; the ground is higher than the land near it, and adjoins the locality called Archer's Low."

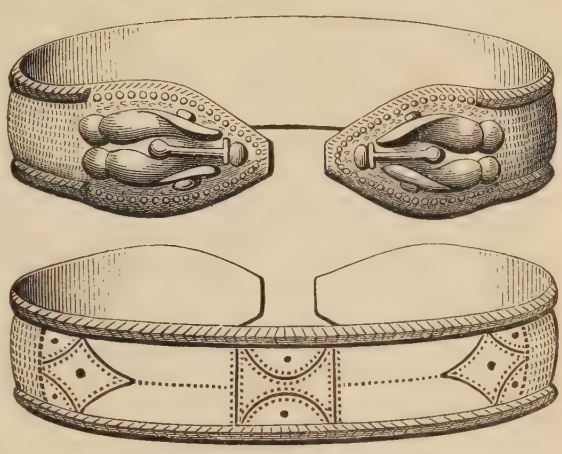
The Rev. E. G. Walford sent a sketch of a Roman urn, discovered in the progress of the Oxford and Rugby railway, near Banbury.

Mr. Hearn exhibited a roll, containing an inventory of the goods of the countess of Leicester, made in the year 1634. It curiously illustrates the manners of the age, and particularly the costume of the period, but differs little in its general character from other inventories of the same date.

Mr. Smith read the following letter from Mr. Pretty of Northampton:—"At your request I send you some particulars relative to the finding of the armillæ, etc. About twenty years since, Mr. Nichols, a respectable farmer of Castlethorpe, in the county of Buckingham, was riding after the plough and attentively looking for indications of stone, when the coulter struck into a small black urn and shattered it to pieces, by which the con-

Ring found at Castlethorpe.

tents were strewed along the furrow. He immediately leaped from his horse, and pocketed about twenty coins in silver, and thirty-five in large brass, with the pair of silver armillæ and ring. The situation of the field is marked in the accompanying map, south of the village, and called Burtles Hill. Shreds of pottery and Samian ware are very generally scattered about the



Size of originals.

place. At night, the servants thinking that more treasure might be found, went to the field and commenced digging by moonlight, but upon coming to a skull gave up their search in affright, and in consequence no further research has been made. The probable time of the deposit is indicated by the coins, as the latest of the series, those of Antoninus Pius, Faustina, and Verus, were of the finest condition, not having suffered by wear.

"The position of Castlethorpe is in a corner of Buckinghamshire, having the river Ouse on the south, and the river Tove, from Towcester, on the west, dividing the county from Northamptonshire towards Cosgrave, at which place medallions in fine preservation of Magnus Maximus, Constantine I, and Valentinian II; denarii of Valens, Julian, and Gratian; and third brass of Tacitus, Diocletian, Constans, and Magnentius, with various reverses, were found, in digging to form the Grand Junction Canal.[1] Mr. Nichols, some time about 1820, removed a tumulus in the meadows in a field near the river Tove, called the Leaseowes, in which a variety of bones, probably human, were found. The village of Castlethorpe nearly surrounds the castle ground; the Norman fortress was probably built on the site of a Roman station or habitation, as the road leading out to the east-south-east is called the Portway Lane. It is very extraordinary that several portways are or have been in existence in this county, in addition to the one at Castlethorpe, and probably were connected. It may perhaps be a pardonable digression to give some account of them. Some of the places where they occur are mentioned in the map. The one to the north,

[1] See Baker's "Northamptonshire," vol. ii, p. 136. Cosgrave.

in Salcey forest, may have had a branch from this portway, and after passing through Quinton and Wotton, is again heard of as the *Portway Lane* at Hardingstone; no doubt it passed on the east side of Northampton. Its further course is unknown, unless it passed through Kingsthorpe, taking the left-hand road to Leicester by Chapel Brampton, Highgate, crossing Portley-*ford*, and turning off just before reaching Wel*ford*, by Downton fields, Stam*ford* and Swin*ford*, to Tripontium or Bennones. Or a direct branch may have passed through Welford to Leicester. In the vicinity of ancient roads, Honey-hill is a name of frequent occurrence: there is a Honey-hill near Welford, overlooking the vale of the Avon; also a Honey-hill on the Watling Street near Alderton; and another on the line of Roman road from Bicester to Towcester: both of them are marked on the map. May not the Port*ley* ford alluded to be corrupted from Port-*way* ford? A portway appears to have come from the west in the direction of Buckingham,[1] as the name occurs in the neighbourhood of Denshanger,[2] which Mr. Baker considers to have passed through the forest to Northampton, but probably took its course by Old Stratford through Cosgrave to Castlethorpe, and fell into the portway before mentioned. In the parish chest at Little Wolston, lands are described there as being adjoining the Portway. I could not ascertain correctly in what direction it went, but was informed that at the time the canal was made its course was altered; from appearances, it led towards Lin*ford*, and probably may have passed on to the Castlethorpe branch. It may have come from the south by Galley Lane to the station Magiovintum, near Fenny Stratford, and crossed the Ouselle at Little Walston mill, or from the camp at Apsley-heath, near Woburn sands. Between Magiovintum and Newport, Walton, Caldecot, and Calcot occur, which places may have originated at the time when a new line of communication was made by *New*-port from the Watling Street. To the east of Newport Pagnell there is a field named the Little Portway, at a place called Warland, near the Shire Lane. Can this lane have been the Little Portway? If so, this road passed in a southerly direction through Salford, where it again forms a boundary to the county, passing Cold-harbour farm to Woburn sands, where it may have reached the entrenchment on Apsley-heath, the summer camp to the station Magiovintum, and from thence by another Cold-harbour, south of Woburn, into the Watling Street.

"From Castlethorpe there is an extensive view along the valley southward as far as Leighton. Up the Tove, a communication with the station Lactodurum (Towcester) would be held by the intermediate post at Alderton, called the Bury, in which neighbourhood, some years since, a very fine

[1] Baker's "Northampt." vol. ii, p. 75.

[2] There is a Portway between Twyford and Steeple Claydon: it may have passed through Padbury, Thornborough, Thornton, and Beachampton, to this place.

gold coin was found, similar to No. 4, pl. 2, vol. i, *Pinkerton*. It was purchased at Towcester from a labourer by the late Mr. Hobson of this town, from whom I obtained it, and passed eventually into the hands of the late sir John Twysden, and was disposed of at the sale of his coins in London. On the road from Towcester, in a westerly direction, about a mile and a half towards Abthorp, foundation tiles are dug up, the road apparently passing over the site; a Roman coin of the lower empire was found in a sawpit adjoining. At Whittlebury, coins and tiles, with a celt and boar's tusk, (mounted for wearing as a trophy probably), have been found; from the inscription on the tiles, we might be led to imagine that the twentieth legion had been quartered in this locality. A Roman road runs from Bicester in a straight line through Stowe park, but is apparently lost near Honey-hill, before it reaches Whittlebury on its course to Towcester, which would lead to the belief that it had never been finished at this extremity. The Romans appear to have located themselves on both sides of the river Ouse, if we may judge from the remains which are so frequently met with. At the rectory-house at Calverton, there has been, probably, a Roman villa, fragments of pottery having been found there. At Haversham, the next village to Castlethorpe, Roman coins have been found, one of which, a large brass of M. Aurelius, is in my possession. The person who brought me the coin stated, that some years since a battle-axe had been found in a field called War-field, or War-bank, I forget which; probably the battle-axe was a celt. It appears that the coins found on the Buckinghamshire side of the river Tove are generally of an earlier date than those discovered at Cosgrave, Old Stratford, and Paulerspury. Between Magiovintum and Lactodurum, no doubt it was always a forest the greater part of the way, and the settlements in that district of a later date than along the rich and pleasant vales of the Ouse and the Tove. At Lactodurum, coins have been found within the station generally. S. Deacon, esq., of Towcester, has a variety, from Claudius to Heliogabalus, discovered at various times.

"The accompanying list of coins is very imperfect, from my not attending to numismatics at the time they were found. They passed, with a trifling exception, into the hands of J. Newington Hughes, esq. One coin of Trajan, very much worn, with a figure on the reverse sitting on a globe before a trophy, and a few others, so far deteriorated from corrosion that they were not deemed worthy of preservation, remained. The silversmith requested me to let him have the illegible coins to make solder with them, stating that the brass of old Roman coins is the best material for that purpose. Mr. Nichols has since found on his farm a large brass coin of Antoninus Pius, in fine condition; ℞ Salus Aug.; the goddess standing feeding a serpent at an altar, cos. III. S. C. in the field. Of Magiovintum I have something further to communicate on a future occasion."

COINS FOUND AT CASTLETHORPE WITH THE ARMILLÆ AND RING.

Silver.

Nero.	℞ A temple.	Hadrian.	℞ Libertas Publica.
Vespasian.	℞ Pontifical implements.	"	℞ Pietas Aug.
"	℞ An altar.	A plated coin.	℞ Veneri Genetrici.
Nerva.		Verus.	℞ Concord.Aug.Cos.II.
Trajan.			

Large Brass.

Trajan.	℞ A horseman.	Pius.	℞ A quadriga.
Faustina.	Three different reverses.	"	℞ Salus Aug.
Pius.	℞ Britannia S.C.		

Of these the Britannia type of Pius is the rarest and most interesting. The province is personified as a male figure seated on a rock, and holding in the right hand a standard; on the left arm rests a spear, while by his side upon a helmet is a shield ornamented with rays diverging from the centre. It has been engraved in pl. 4, vol. vii, of the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

Mr. Pretty also forwarded a drawing of a bronze sword in fine preservation, lately found at Brixworth, on the farm occupied by Mr. Weston. Similar swords from the Thames at Vauxhall were exhibited by Mr. Kirkman. They were subsequently brought before a public meeting of the Association, together with other weapons in bronze, from the valuable collections of Mr. Kirkman, Mr. Jesse, and Mr. Croker, and will probably at some future period form the subject of a separate paper.

Mr. Charles Baily exhibited a drawing of "The Priest's door on the south side of the chancel of Hanslope church, Bucks, which, although small, is at the same time a fine specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture, and possesses some features which do not appear to be very common. Amongst these, the overlapping the bead of the inner jamb moulding by the series of small-pointed arches is very peculiar, as well as the conical-billeted moulding directly under the dripstone. These features are met with in some doorways in Norfolk and Yorkshire, which have been published in Cotman's *Etchings*. The south doorway of Thwayt church, and the south doorway of Framlingham Earl church, also the south doorway of Mundham church, all in Norfolk, possess moulded arches, in which appear ornaments with teeth-like points overlapping a large bead, somewhat in the manner as the pointed arches do at Hanslope, but in nothing like so beautiful a manner; and in the arch of the north doorway of Hales church, Norfolk, appears the double cone ornament, separated by small round patras, as if intended to represent conical and flat beads threaded on a string. The doorway of Heckingham church, also in Norfolk, has the same feature in the arch, but here the cones are separated by two, and in

NORMAN DOORWAY, HANSLOPE CHURCH, BUCKS.

See page 357.

some cases by three flat beads, instead of one, as at the doorway at Hales church.

"The west door of Barton St. Mary's church, Norfolk, has both the features which I have noticed at Hanslope church; the inner shaft with the arch above it is beaded with double cones, and the outer jambs have the large teeth-like portions overlapping the round shafts of the columns from the square jambs. In the same doorway, in the outside arch and above the jambs last mentioned, is the beak head ornament so common in Norman doors. It may not be impossible that this kind of ornament, and represented by small pointed arches at Hanslope church, and by blunt teeth in the doorways at Norfolk, and in each case overlapping either a column or a large bead, might have been the origin of the Norman beak-head ornament, more especially as in all the cases above quoted, where it appears nothing whatever exists of a transition character, but all is in an unaltered Norman architecture, with the exception of the doorway at Barton St. Mary's church; in which case the style of architecture is most decidedly late Norman, and upon a quick change towards the early English style, for one of the arch mouldings is ornamented with the four-leaved flower so common in early English work, and the same arch also contains the beak-head ornament. The walls of the chancel, with the corbel tables of the same, the doorway which has just been noticed at Hanslope, and the chancel arch, are the only parts of the Norman church which now remain, the present church having been rebuilt in the fifteenth century. It is a good specimen of perpendicular architecture, and has a lofty tower, surmounted by a crocketed spire, at the west end. The Norman doorway is probably as old as the time of king Henry I."—The engraving of this arch forms the frontispiece to the present volume.

It was stated to the Council that the interesting fragment of Roman sculpture representing the *Deæ Matres*, recently published by the Association, was still (with other antiquities found in London) in the City Stone-yard, but that representations had been made to individuals connected with the corporation in order to induce that body to sanction its removal to the Guildhall.

December 9.

Mr. Carruthers, of Glencregagh, presented a drawing of a gold torques, found near Carrickfergus in June last. The Royal Irish Academy were

Length of original, 6¾ in. Weight, 6 oz, 15 dwts. 6 grs.

in treaty for it, but in consequence of their offering only £3. 10s. per ounce, the owner in Belfast sold it to a melter.

Mr. Henry Norris exhibited specimens of roundels, apparently fabricated in the early part of the seventeenth century. They are 6 inches in circumference, and contain coloured representations of various fruits in the centre, surrounded by a stanza in one continuous line. A specimen is here engraved, on a scale considerably diminished from the size of the originals. The others contained the following lines :

THE MULBERRY.

Falsely Susanna was said to be
Unchaste under ye mulberry tree,
That was the judges falte not mine ;
O judge the beste of ladies fine.

A BUNCH OF GRAPES.

What better fruite then full ripe grapes,
From whence proceedes the purest wine ;
Yet is it as thy choise thou makes,
Since all consistes in the right vine.

DRIED PEARS.

Once was I yonge full faire,
Thoughe now an old dried wrinckled peare ;
Suche changes chaunse not all to mee,
But is, or may, thy chaunse to bee.

THE BARBERRY.

Barre me, to barre me the bery beste,
Wch comes to banquett or to feaste,
Is not that sweete the better muche,
That hath of tarte a little touche.

PEARS.

A lovely fruite, a lording peare,
That is so goode and lookes so faire ;
How little like to this is she
That is thy love ; what's that to mee !

The filbert and gooseberry had stanzas that would now be considered indelicate, and are curious as shewing the license allowed at the time when they were used. For a lengthened notice of these articles, see vol. i. of this *Journal*, p. 329.

Mr. M. F. Tupper forwarded a notice of the discovery of a gold British coin and some gold ornaments near Guildford. They were sold to a goldsmith of that town who melted them; a garnet in the shape of a crescent was the only portion saved from the melting-pot.

Mr. C. Baily communicated the following letter with a drawing:—"In the month of March last, during some alterations to the old manor house of Hall Place, near Tonbridge, in Kent, which were being carried on under my direction, it became necessary to take down some modern wainscotting; upon the removal of which, the carved door head, herewith sent, was brought to light.

"As a good specimen of an internal doorway of about the date 1480, it may be worth laying before the members of the Association this evening. The carving itself will be carefully preserved, and will again be used in one of the doorways in the house for which it was originally designed. Although much altered at various times, the house at Hall Place retains some portions of the work of the 'olden tyme'; a stone porch, now the entrance to the servants offices, seems to be of a date as early as the time of Edward III; and in the hall still remains one of the original hand-irons or dogs of the ancient hearth—a drawing of which I also forward you. It may be considered an early instance of the use of cast-iron; and it is perhaps worthy of mention that it was in this and the adjoining counties of Surrey and Sussex, that the art of iron-founding was first practised; here, in many of the old farm houses, hand-irons, fire-backs, and various other articles in cast-iron, belonging to the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, are still to be found in use."

Mr. Keats presented a paper on the antiquities of Agrigentum.

Mr. Huggins, of Liverpool, communicated an account of a visit made by him to Sefton church, in the vicinity of that town. It contains a

minute description of the church, which is chiefly remarkable for the quantity of oak carving, forming a rich screen, dividing the nave from the chancel. There are similar divisions, between the chancel and the chapels, on the north and south sides, and some ancient stalls, sixteen in number. Of the chapels, four in number, three belong to the family of Molyneux, and one to that of Blundell, of Ince Blundell. In one of these, that to the north-east, are two interesting stone effigies of knights in mail, having the *cross moline* on their shields, proving them to be of the Molyneux family; they belong to the early part of the thirteenth century. Under the screen, dividing this chapel from the chancel, stands the altar-tomb of sir Richard Molyneux, and of Johanna his wife, described on a former occasion.

Mr. W. Harvey, of Lewes, presented an impression of a gold British coin found at Eastbourne. It is of a type common to Britain, Gaul, and Germany.—See fig. 1 and 2, *Collect. Antiq.*

Mr. Saull exhibited a small urn; a middle brass Roman coin of the higher empire; and a comb, formed of two flat pieces of bone of a triangular form riveted together and impressed with groups of small circles; all found at Godmanchester, near Huntingdon. Similar combs have been often found with Roman remains at York and other places.

Mr. D. Hewitt presented a sketch of the remains of the old church at Reculvers, in Kent, the greater part of which was pulled down not many years since for materials for building a new church.

Monsieur de Gerville reported the discovery of upwards of five hundred Gaulish coins, near Avranches, in Normandy: specimens of the various types of which he promised to forward.

Mr. Smith exhibited thirty-seven short-cross pennies of Henry III, and three pennies of William of Scotland, found together by a labourer, in grubbing a tree at Teston, near Maidstone, and now in the possession of Mr. C. T. Smythe, of that town. The coins themselves, Mr. Smith observed, presented nothing particularly remarkable; but to the English numismatist, the fact of this association of the coins of William, who was contemporary with Henry II, with those of the short-cross type of Henry III, was suggestive of inquiry as to whether some importance might not be attached to the circumstance in respect to the question that had been started, whether these short-cross pennies had not been incorrectly assigned to Henry III, and whether they are not in reality a late coinage of Henry II. The discovery certainly afforded an argument in favour of their appropriation to the latter monarch, especially as these specimens of the coinage of William appeared to be as little worn from circulation as those of Henry, but at the same time the evidence was by no means conclusive, and the question was still left open for discussion.

See 2073. 1862. 4

Mr. Wright exhibited a drawing of a diminutive effigy in stone, of a bishop, recently discovered in Abbey Dore church, Herefordshire. Its dimensions are fourteen inches and a half in length, ten inches across the top, and eight inches and a half across the bottom. The stone is a thick slab four and three-quarters inches deep.

He observed that a similar effigy had long ago been found in Salisbury cathedral, and had been supposed to have some connexion with the ancient burlesque ceremonies of the boy-bishop. The Abbey Dore monument, of which a cut is here given, bears an inscription which, when unmutilated, formed a Leonine verse.

.IA PONTIFICIS CO. . . CHRISTE JOHANNIS.

Several such diminutive effigies of laymen, and even of a priest, have been discovered; but this is the second instance only of a bishop, and the subject appears still to be enveloped in some obscurity.

Mr. Gilman, through Mr. Haggard, exhibited an ingot of tin, stamped with the royal mark, a rose surmounted by a crown; a knife with the maker's mark, a double fleur-de-lis, on the blade; a round-toed leathern shoe, and a dagged or pounced silk doublet; procured from the remains of an ancient vessel, which had been wrecked off Whitstable. A note was read, stating that:—"It has been known long since there was a wreck on the Girdler Sand (off Herne Bay), but no one took any notice of it, not knowing what wreck it was, until this spring, when divers went down and examined, and recovered some iron guns, of very ancient date, also some of those curious ingots and some iron, lead in pigs, and red lead in cast-iron casks, covered with wood: what quantity they recovered of the several articles, no one knows but themselves. At the date of this letter, however, the operations were being conducted under the orders of the duke of Wellington, as lord warden of the cinque ports, and the men had then recovered about 2700 of the ingots, and more iron, pig lead, red lead, together with some stone shot, all of which had been delivered to the deputy-sergeant at Ramsgate. The writer added that the divers were still at work, and that a quantity of the metals, it was thought, still

remained in the wreck, which lays in about four fathoms, at low-water mark."

Mr. Planché made some observations on the doublet, which he said was of a kind in fashion in the time of Elizabeth; and he pointed out an example precisely similar in the thirtieth plate of Caspar Rutz's work on Dress (published in 1588), which contains a figure of a Dutch soldier in a doublet of the exact pattern.

Mr. Browne exhibited a portfolio of antiquarian drawings, accompanied with some brief observations. One of these was a sketch of a carved stone, now placed in the wall of the chapter-house, at Bristol. The subject appears to be Christ delivering souls from purgatory; it was found beneath the chapter-house, soon after the late riots, when the bishop's palace was so wilfully destroyed. Another drawing represented some portions of Bristol castle, discovered by Mr. Browne in a passage in Castle-street. Amongst the other were a few drawings made in the forest of Dean, "a district," as Mr. Browne observes, "particularly rich in antiquarian interest, which has been little explored. Most of the churches are exceedingly ancient, and some of them decorated with beautiful tombs; market and other crosses are to be met with, and in two of the villages the stocks and whipping-posts, as well as the may-poles, are still remaining. The district is very picturesque, the high hills being generally covered with wood; and on the tops of many are the remains of British and Roman camps. Near Colsford, on a lofty eminence, is a large stone, called the Buck-stone; I made a careful examination of this remarkable object, and am inclined to think that it has been lifted into its present position, but that advantage has been taken of the crop up of the stone, and then art and labour used to reduce it to its present form. The charcoal burners' huts in the forest, and the boats of the fishermen of the river Wye, are singularly primitive in construction. Many extensive workings of old mines are pointed out by the inhabitants as Roman, and the particular laws and remains of ancient customs observed in this neighbourhood are very curious."

The Council was informed that the remains of Crewkerne abbey, Somersetshire, are about to be totally destroyed by the proprietor, for building materials, and that portions have already been pulled down. Letters were also received, stating that the interesting old wooden building, called the Booth Hall, at Gloucester, was condemned to destruction by a vote of the corporation: so that it appears that the representations made by the Association at its meeting in that city have been ineffectual.

December 23.

Mr. Charles Moore Jessop presented drawings of sepulchral stones of an early medieval character, recently discovered at York, and rubbings of

monumental inscriptions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, from churches in Yorkshire.

Mr. Crafter of Gravesend communicated a notice of the discovery of a Roman urn and bottle of earthenware, and other relics of sepulchral interment, near the lodge of James Harmer, esq., at Greenhithe, about fifty yards north of a supposed Roman road. Drawings of the articles mentioned accompanied the note. They are of the ordinary types found under similar circumstances.

Mr. C. Sandys of Canterbury exhibited an impression from a brass seal, probably of the time of Edward III, in the possession of Mr. W. Delmar, and made the following observations :—" I have in vain attempted to discover where the *seal* was found. It was given to its present possessor thirty or forty years ago by his uncle, but he knows not how his late uncle became possessed of it, As to the legend, I agree with you and Mr. Rolfe, that the better reading is S . CORONAT ; but it is not quite clear. The A is a queer looking fellow, and in one light has all the appearance of a P, with a tail reaching into the dotted circle below, and between that letter (whether A or P) and the T there appears a stroke too much. All those difficulties led me to suppose that the legend might be S . CORON PV. etc. the PVT being an abbreviation of 'privatum,' the privy or private seal of the coroner. But against this reading is certainly the fact of the omission of a dot after CORON, which is in favour of your and Mr. Rolfe's opinion.

" So much for the legend, and now for the interpretation. Mr. Rolfe is clearly incorrect in translating it 'the seal of the coroner of the *hospital of our lord the king*;' no such officer being known to the constitution. My translation is the correct one, 'coroner of the *king's household*.' This officer is 'the coroner of the verge, which is a certain compass about the king's court, who is likewise called *coroner of the king's household*.' And by a stat. called Articuli super Cartas (28 Edw. I. A.D. 1300), cap. 3, 'which coroners shall enquire of the death of a man slain within the *verge*;' it is thus enacted—'E pur ceo qe les coroners du pais ne se sont pas entremis denquerre de tieus maneres des felonies fetes *dedenz la verge* mes le *coroner de lostel le roy* . . . ordene est qe desoremes en cas de mort de home . . . soit mande le coroner du pais qi ensemblement ove le *coroner del hostel* face l'office,' etc. Which may be thus Englished—'And forasmuch as the coroners of the country are not authorized to enquire of such manner of felonies committed *within the verge* but the coroner of the king's house . . . it is ordained that from henceforth in case of the death of a man . . . it shall be commanded to the coroner of the country that he with the *coroner of the king's house* shall do as belongeth to his office,' etc. Lord Coke, also, in his 3rd Institute, 134, cap. 62, on Indictments, has this passage—'We will add one point adjudged in the case between Burgh and Holcroft, which was, that where it is provided by the stat. de Artic. super

Cartas, c. 3, En case de mort del home (deins le verge) ou office del coroner appent as views et enquests de ceo faire, soit maunde al coroner del pais que ensemblement ove le *coroner del hostel le roy* face l'office que appent,' etc. And in that case one man was coroner both of *the king's house* and of the county, etc. Thus I think I have given abundant proof that the legend should be translated—'coroner of the *king's house* or *household.*'"

Mr. Pretty gave information to the Council of the discovery of a Roman pavement in a field near the half-way house between Northampton and Weedon.

REPORT OF AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL VISIT TO COLCHESTER,

MADE BY SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Congresses and other meetings of the Association have brought together many of its members, who have formed parties for short excursions from London. These, from their private character, necessarily excluded many who would, had notice been given, gladly have taken such opportunities of furthering their enquiries. It was therefore suggested, after the meeting at Gloucester, that if such excursions could be made in a more public manner, our communications with many correspondents and provincial societies would more effectually encourage them to make researches, and would afford the members residing in London an opportunity of offering suggestions and co-operation. By the assistance of the railways now in existence, a number of towns of great interest to the antiquary are brought within a journey of a few hours from London, which although not possessing sufficient general interest to induce the Association to spend the time devoted to a Congress, are, nevertheless, highly important in particular branches of archæology.

Colchester was selected in the first instance. Its monuments of all ages, from the times of the Romans, were sufficient to create a desire in many members to visit this place, and the ready access, through local members and friends, to these interesting objects, made the arrangements for this excursion easy. The excursion took place on Monday and Tuesday, the 12th and 13th of October. The members arrived at Colchester at eleven o'clock on the former day, and were met by the members resident in this town and Ipswich. The castle was the first place visited. Here the party were most kindly received, and permitted to examine every part of the building. The rudely constructed vaults beneath were examined. These are built with various kinds of stone, held together by

a very coarse and soft cement, containing but little lime, and appear to have been turned on centres of earth; many of them are now filled to a considerable height with sand. The chapel and rooms on the south side very much resemble the rooms under the chapel in the White Tower in the Tower of London, and likewise parts of Castle Hedingham. The construction of the walls of the castle afforded interesting matter for speculation. Here were found tiles of various forms of undoubted Roman manufacture; many with mortar of the same period adhering to them; but in every accessible part search was made in vain for any Roman masonry. Many tiles were likewise found, evidently imitations of those made by the Romans, but differing in hardness and also in size. The openings, also, on the east side, and the herring-bone work in the internal wall, were considered to indicate very early work, and here the Roman mode of building had evidently been imitated. The principal entrance is Norman, and nothing later than this period appears in the undisturbed parts of this interesting structure.

St. Nicholas, All Saints, and St. James, are churches principally of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The latter has some brasses, and interesting sculpture in the roof of the south aisle, on the outside of the chancel, and other parts of the church.

Then passing down East Hill, the visitors turned south on the outside of the town walls, which were examined in several places, until they reached the priory of St. Botolph.

This building afforded an opportunity of examining the most considerable ecclesiastical building of brick or tile, and was one of the most interesting objects seen during the day. Here little doubt could be entertained of the period of construction; everything indicated Norman forms, although the work appears to have been executed in a very rough manner, both as regards plan and workmanship; indeed, the principal front towards the west, has been so carelessly executed, that the columns of the arcades are not placed accurately over each other. In many parts there are remains of plaister, with which the whole was most likely covered when first built, and in this way, perhaps, many of the defects may have been hidden. The sculpture around the principal arch of the west front and the capitals are of stone, and are going rapidly to decay; good drawings of these should be taken before they are further obliterated. This ruin is preserved judiciously. It may be seen from the street, and those who wish to examine it, may gain access by application to the sexton, but idle persons are kept from injuring it, by a railing.

The little church of St. Giles was next visited, and then the gate of St. John's abbey. This is all that remains of this once extensive establishment. It is in the perpendicular style, and although now much injured by time and violence, exhibits many rich sculptures, and much of the inlaid

flint ornament peculiar to this style. When examining the stair-case and the room over the gateway, many remains of Norman mouldings were seen worked into the present walls.

St. Mary's church has only the tower, and the arch leading from it to the church, of ancient work, but these are sufficient to show that it must have been one of the finest in the town.

Near this church is an opening in the town wall, and here the Roman part makes its appearance; one side of the present footway appears to have formed a side of a Roman postern, for the courses of tiles are carried through the whole thickness of the wall, which is not the case in other parts of the Roman wall, nor even on the other side of the footway.

The Balkon gate has been already described and figured in the Journal of the Association, and was kindly thrown open to the meeting. The arches and guard-room were examined carefully, and here none doubted that what they saw was the work of the Romans, and perhaps one of the most perfect remnants of their building in this country.

From this place they went to the church of St. Peter, and were much indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Carr, who gave all the information required respecting the church and its alterations, and likewise opened the crypt under the north-east part of the church. Against the walls of the church, are some late, but interesting brasses, and on the north-west door, some very beautiful iron hinges of the thirteenth century.

From this church the party were directed by Mr. Wire to some early buildings in the foundry-yard. The floor of these buildings is now about six feet below the surface, but it was impossible, in the short time that could be devoted to their examination, to decide if they were so much below the original surface. They appear to be of Norman construction, and have many Roman tiles (some with Roman mortar adhering) worked into the walls. The roof is vaulted in a very plain manner. These buildings have since been examined by Mr. Sprague, who was one of the party, and have been found to extend much further to the south.

A small piece of rough Roman pavement, about six feet below the surface, was seen in the market place, upon the road to St. Martin's church. This church has a brick tower, apparently of the fifteenth century, but the nearly total absence of buttresses, so common at that time, makes this tower worthy a more attentive examination. The remainder of the church is a mixture of the decorated and perpendicular styles; a very beautiful and curious piece of timber framing of the former period supports the roof of the chancel.

Near to this church are many houses with a good deal of ornamental work of the fifteenth century.

Lastly, Trinity church was visited, the tower of which the visitors found to be one of the most interesting structures they had seen. The

triangular-headed doorway on the west side, and the singular circular openings at the upper part, were seen from the outside, and were again examined from within. Now, the triangular-headed doorway was found to be executed in brick or tile, and it was seen to be composed of two segments of circles, and so much resembled the Saxon doorways of this kind in other churches, that no doubt existed in the minds of those present of the period to which it belonged. The windows, too, which were circles on the outside, were seen to have a different form within. The upper parts of the circles were found to be the heads of windows of considerable length, but from the filling up with brick, these openings could not be clearly understood.

The arch on the east side of the tower is composed of rough pieces of chalk and stone, and is supported by very rude capitals. This tower has since been partly cleared of the coat of plaister which covered it outside, and the forms and plan of construction of the various openings exposed. This has been done by the Rev. L.W. Owen, and superintended by Mr. Laing of London; and it will be further restored when sufficient funds are obtained for that purpose. This may be considered as the fruit of the visit of the members of the Association to the town.

On their return, the party dined at the Red Lion, and in the evening the interesting subjects seen during the day were successively brought under the consideration of a meeting, over which Mr. C. R. Smith presided, and which was attended by several gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, among whom were Mr. Vint, Mr. Tabor, the Rev. Dr. Seaman, Rev. P. Bayles, Mr. C. E. Blair, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Sydney Strong, Mr. Knewstubb, Mr. W. Wire, etc.

Many very interesting antiquities discovered in and about the town were exhibited; and the discussion which arose, it is to be hoped, will lead to much good, and that the town of Colchester may be induced to carry out many of the repairs and investigations then suggested.

Next morning a visit was made to the local museum, to which the corporation has devoted a room in the town-hall, where many very interesting antiquities (mostly connected with the town) are displayed.

The Theban sphynx (figured in the *Journal*), found while digging the foundation of the hospital, and preserved in that building, was seen on the road to Mr. Vint's house, where the visitors spent about two hours in examining his very choice collection of Greek, Roman, and British coins. The series of Roman coins relating to Britain and some beautiful bronzes, including the bearded Silenus and the head of Caligula, figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi, pl. 13-15, were particularly interesting to those assembled; and the extensive collection of choice Etruscan vases and paintings from Pompeii, were objects of especial attention.

The collection of Mrs. Mills of Lexden Park, consisting chiefly of antiquities found in this neighbourhood, was afterwards visited. Among the old houses in Colchester, one of the most remarkable is the Red Lion, where the visitors took up their quarters, and which must have been a house of no mean appearance in the sixteenth century. Many of the rooms, especially that in which the evening meeting was held, and the kitchen, exhibit traces of considerable ornament; and the gateway, by which the inn is entered, with the spirited representation of St. George and the Dragon in the spandrils, is, with other carving on the front, worthy of a good drawing.

The visitors next proceeded to meet Mr. Repton and some friends at Rivenhall, where they examined the Roman pavement, etc. lately discovered, but as yet only partially uncovered, although from the frequent occurrence of Roman pottery, etc. in the church-yard, there seems a great probability that much is to be discovered in this direction.

In Rivenhall church some interesting glass, of foreign manufacture, is preserved in the east window. Here much attention was shown to the members of the Association by Mr. Hatley, who occupies the adjoining farm, and who accompanied them to see the Roman remains and the church.

The rest of the day was spent at Felix Hall, the seat of Mr. Western, in examining the beautiful collection of antique marbles, mosaics, etc., collected by that gentleman.

ALFRED WHITE AND CHARLES BAILY.

British Archaeological Association.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING, GLOUCESTER, AUGUST 1846.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1846.

The meeting was held in the grand jury room, at the Shire Hall. At three o'clock in the afternoon, MR. PETTIGREW, Vice-President and Treasurer, who, in the absence of the President, had been requested to open the proceedings of the CONGRESS, began his address by reference to the observations made by him the preceding year at Winchester, directing the attention of the Association to the true objects and pursuit of antiquarian researches.

The ridicule (he observed) which formerly attached to the pursuits of antiquaries no longer existed with justice—a proper view of their importance was entertained, and their connexion with history formed now the primary and proper object of their application. The importance of societies to carry out such extended objects, for the illustration of which much and varied knowledge is demanded, was strikingly shown in the labours of the Association, which yet could scarcely claim an existence of three years. Mr. Pettigrew took a survey of what had been done during that short time, remarked upon the number of antiquarian discoveries that had been made—how many labourers in the field had been brought forth—how many eminent structures had been preserved, and how much general taste had been created by the impetus the Association had given to the study of the monuments and remains of antiquity.

The Congress held in Canterbury in 1844, must ever be regarded as a memorable event in antiquarian history; it was the first of the kind ever held in this country—it was assembled together under discouraging circumstances, with the frigid support of some, and the ridicule of the many. But, the success and effects of the meeting removed the doubts and dispelled the fears even of the most scrupulous; and the increased taste for antiquarian discovery and inquiry has fully established the utility of such annual meetings. It was a bold thing to commence with the city of Canterbury; but although numerous individuals had during ages exerted their talents in displaying the treasures of that city and its magnificent cathedral, it was yet found that the associated body of archæologists could discover much that had either been mistated or overlooked. The labours of the next year's Congress added still more to the stock of antiquarian knowledge, and the researches of Mr. Cresy on Winchester cathedral will remain a monument of that gentleman's knowledge and industry, and reflect high honour upon the establishment of the British Archæological Association.

Mr. Pettigrew proceeded to review the researches which had been made in the different departments of antiquity, the PRIMEVAL exhibiting great richness from the opportunities afforded by the progress of various railways in the kingdom. The products resulting from the different cuttings and excavations had added much to previous information, and had enabled the Association more satisfactorily to distinguish the British antiquities from the Roman, and the Roman from the Saxon, and to show also when the periods have been connected together, by the nature of the different implements and ornaments which have

been discovered in them. Mr. Pettigrew then eulogised Mr. Wright's attempt to classify the Anglo-Saxon antiquities,[1] and to show that the contents of the barrows alone can identify the people or period to which they belonged.

In Saxon remains the county of Kent had afforded the society the most numerous examples, and Mr. Dennett had shewn that the barrows in the Isle of Wight, in the nature of their contents, most closely resembled those of Kent. Gloucestershire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Oxfordshire, had also afforded illustrations of Saxon antiquities; but some of the most extraordinary discoveries in the department of primeval sepulchral structures were to be found in the communications of Mr. Lukis of Guernsey. Mr. Pettigrew then referred to the discoveries of Roman potter's kilns by Mr. E. T. Artis at Castor near Peterborough, the site of the Durobrivæ of the Romans, which were still in progress, and the particulars of which would be laid before the Association. Discoveries of the remains of a Roman pottery of very considerable extent had also been made at Upchurch on the banks of the Medway, and the Board of Admiralty had with great kindness placed most liberal means in the power of the Association to complete and extend their survey of this hitherto neglected spot. To make accurate surveys of the Roman stations and manufactories still but imperfectly known or described, will confer a real benefit on antiquarian science, and be a great means of promoting historical truth. Mr. Pettigrew then enumerated the principal places at which Roman remains had been discovered during the preceding year, and intelligence of which had been transmitted to the Association.[2]

In the Historical department of the Association, Mr. Pettigrew made reference to Mr. Wright's articles on medieval bridge builders, medieval architecture, medieval musical instruments, and arithmetic, all illustrated from medieval manuscripts and other sources; Mr. Planché and Mr. Lethbridge's remarks upon early naval costume, and the papers communicated by Mr. John Barrow to illustrate the same, were alluded to; as were also Sir F. W. Myers's presentation of the original deed between Henry VIII and the Lord Admiral Howard, which preceded the expedition in which that nobleman lost his life in 1512. By the zeal and assiduity of Mr. M. A. Lower of Lewes, the Association had been put into possession of accurate accounts of the coffins and remains of Gundreda and William the first Earl de Warrene, the founder and foundress of Lewes Priory.

In Architecture Mr. Pretty had detailed with interesting precision the particulars relating to Rothersthorpe church in Northamptonshire, and depicted by etchings from his own able pencil the curious structure of this building, remarkable as a specimen of the pack-saddle roof and tower. Mr. L. Jewitt had afforded some excellent drawings of St. Giles's church, Shrewsbury, and a paper on the church and hospital of St. Giles in that town. Communications in this branch of the inquiries of the Association had also been made from Colchester by Mr. Sprague, from Brecon Priory by Major Davis, from Mr. J. Adey Repton, and others.

In Numismatics were to be found many additions to the British, the Romano-British, and the Saxon series, in new and unpublished types. The prin-

[1] See "Journal," vol. ii, p. 50.

[2] The specification of these is omitted, as the particulars are detailed in the different numbers of the Journal.

cipal contributors in this department, whose researches were dwelt upon by Mr. Pettigrew, were Mr. Baker of Bisley, the Rev. Beale Post of Kent, Mr. Bateman of Bakewell, Mr. Kirkmann, Mr. C. R. Smith, and Mr. Curt.[1]

Passing over in rapid review the brasses, medieval antiquities, and various others, submitted to the Association, Mr. Pettigrew then directed the attention of the meeting to a most important part of the plan of the Society's operations, namely,—the preservation of our ancient monuments. On this subject, Mr. P. observed as follows:—"One of the most useful and interesting features of our Association,—and one, in the carrying out of which, we shall, I conceive, confer a national service,—is the watching over those ancient structures threatened with demolition by the course of railways, or the wanton injury of the barbarous depredator. Appeals have not only been made at the public meetings of the Association—by personal application—and by means of the *Journal*, for the restoration of several buildings; of which I may mention the church of St. Peter, Howden, Yorkshire; Wilsey, Bradford, Yorkshire; St. John's gate, Clerkenwell; Burnham abbey, Bucks; the abbey of St. Edmund, and the church of St. Thomas, Winchester; but we have also succeeded in preserving for the antiquary and the historian, some of the most precious of the Roman monuments remaining to our times. The first to which the attention of the Association was directed, was Burgh Castle, the Garianonum of the Romans, the demolition of which was threatened by the formation of the Yarmouth, Beccles, and Diss Railway. Proper representations occasioned the abandonment of a line proposed in the first instance, and a new one was adopted, not open to the objections which existed to the former.

"The grounds of the manor house of Bittern, near Southampton, in the possession of our associate Mrs. Stuart Hall, whose elegant hospitality we all partook of at the last Congress, were threatened to be cut through by the London, Petersfield, and Southampton railway, and called for the exertions of the Association. Bittern being the site of the Roman Clausentum, a paper upon which, by Mr. Smith, is to be found in the *Winchester* volume, just published.

"Mr. Warne, our active associate, of Milbourne St. Andrew, Dorsetshire, called the attention of the Association to the imminent danger in which the celebrated Roman amphitheatre, at Dorchester, was placed, by the proposed line of the Weymouth railway, and urged the necessity of taking immediate steps for the preservation of the most complete antiquity of the kind in the kingdom. No difficulty was experienced in averting such an accident, the engineer, Mr. Brunel, falling immediately into the views of the Association, and being equally anxious with the members to avoid such desecration."

Mr. Pettigrew then alluded to surveys made of Fairlight church, an ancient building near Hastings, and the drawings directed to be made of it; its state of dilapidation being such as to be past recovery. Mr. P. also referred to the discovery of paintings hidden behind some old canvas at Carpenters Hall, London Wall, which are now carefully protected and preserved.[2]

[1] These papers are to be found in the Journal, or in the volume of the Proceedings at Gloucester, shortly to be published.

[2] For an account of these, and etchings illustrative of them, see Journal, vol. i, p. 275.

The last instance to which Mr. Pettigrew adverted was that of Caistor, the reported Venta-Icenorum of the Romans. An intended line of railway threatened the destruction of this castle, but the representations made by the Association to the proper quarter, obtained from Mr. Rendall, the engineer, an assurance that this venerable structure should not be lost to antiquaries.[1]

Mr. Pettigrew concluded his address by remarks upon the value of the Quarterly Journal of the Association, and upon the contents of the volume, which it had been found necessary to publish, affording a repertory for the Proceedings at the Congress held at Winchester in August 1845.

During the past year, the Association had sustained the loss of two of its active members, Mr. Thomas King of Chichester, and Mr. Bradfield of Winchester.

Mr. Thomas King was well known to antiquaries, and was born in 1775. He received his education at the Rev. Mr. Gill's, of New Church, in the Isle of Wight; after which, upon the removal of his father to London, he devoted himself to artistical studies, and subsequently was apprenticed to an eminent engraver. At the solicitation of bishop Buchnor of Chichester, he in 1804 took up his abode in that quiet city, and there settled during the remainder of his life, devoting himself to his art, and the pursuit of antiquities. For forty years he pursued his studies with the greatest enthusiasm, readily affording information to every inquirer. Dallaway, and many others of eminence, have received great assistance from this excellent man. Every spot in the county of Sussex, and several in the county of Hampshire, where there were the least vestiges of antiquities, witnessed his labours; and the extent of these can yet only be imperfectly estimated by the publications to which they gave rise. His works, as an antiquarian draftsman and engraver, were numerous, and attest his industry. They are perfect of their kind; and in the illustrations of brasses he was accustomed to bestow the greatest care and attention: and the monumental brass of lord Camois and his lady, and that at Cowfold church, executed for Dallaway's *History of Western Sussex*, may be selected as proofs of his skill and fidelity, and as among the best specimens of that style of engraving extant. His engravings of the monumental brasses and tombs in Pulborough church, in Grinstead church, in Broadwater church, near Worthing, in Arundel church, in Boxgrove church, in Polling church, in Selsea church, in Goring church, in Amberley church, and in various other churches in Sussex, are entitled to high praise. His engravings, from his own faithful drawings of the antiquities in Chichester cathedral, and in the surroundiug neighbourhood, merit great commendation, and many of them must of necessity be useful in any future work of renovation. Mr. King was a zealous member of the Association from its commencement, and frequently contributed to its stock of information. He died at Chichester, on the 9th of August, 1845 (the day of the

[1] As the merit of saving Caistor Castle has been claimed by another body, it is necessary here to state, that Mr. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, brought the threatened destruction under the notice of the Association, that captain (now admiral) Beaufort, one of the Council of the Association, wrote to the engineer. and that Mr. Rendall immediately gave a promise for its security. The Norwich Archæological Society have, through their secretary, acknowledged the services of the Association.

termination of the Winchester Congress, to which he contributed), after a long and painful illness of two years, at the age of 69.

Mr. W. B. Bradfield, of Winchester, was one of the earliest members of the Association, and one of its most steadfast friends. He was distinguished by his love of antiquarian researches, and was a frequent correspondent on the subject of local antiquities to the Council of the Association. His name appears also as a contributor to the book of the Winchester Proceedings. He died in November 1845.

Some of the Committee having suggested that in consequence of the great number of communications, it would be advisable to proceed at once with some of the shorter papers, the chairman called upon the secretaries to make a selection. Mr. Roach Smith said, the paper which had been placed in his hand to be first submitted to their notice, was of a strictly local character, being an account, by Mr. Thomas Inskip, of Shefford, Beds., of the discovery, a few years since, of a Roman tessellated pavement, in Oxbody-lane (now Mitre-street), Gloucester; and of which, he believed, no notice had yet been published. Mr. Inskip had accidentally heard of this discovery during a sojourn of one night in Gloucester; a circumstance which, Mr. Smith remarked, suggested regret that persons having leisure and inclination to record similar discoveries, had not been found in a city so abounding in ancient remains; for it was on the good taste and energy of the inhabitants themselves, they must ever mainly depend for the preservation of objects over which they possessed control and should be the most interested to save from destruction. Rich as the neighbourhood was in historical monuments, the county had been much indebted to strangers for their illustration. He would instance the able dissertation, by Dr. Conrad Leemans, of Leyden, on the Roman inscriptions and sculpture of historical and artistic importance, found a few years since near Cirencester. Mr. Smith then alluded to some of the more conspicuous and interesting remains of the primeval period in the county, especially those splendid works analogous to that described in Mr. Inskip's paper, and expressed a hope, that as the Association had already led the way to the formation of a local society, local antiquities would be more respected; and that, aided by the parent Association, and by the local society, all classes of educated persons would join in good faith and sincerity in checking the wanton destruction of ancient monuments—in recording and reporting discoveries of antiquities, and in promoting in good earnest the objects of the body now assembled within their walls. Having acknowledged the assistance afforded to the Association by Messrs. Gomonde and Niblet, Mr. Smith read Mr. Inskip's communication, which was illustrated by a coloured drawing.

Mr. Carline read a paper by Mr. T. Farmer Dukes, F.S.A., of Shrewsbury, on the baronial mansion of Plaish, in Shropshire.

Evening Meeting.

Mr. Godwin read a paper by Mr. Britton, on the New Inn at Gloucester, and on ancient hostels and old timber houses. It was illustrated by numerous beautiful and interesting drawings.

At the conclusion, Mr. Britton directed the attention of the meeting to some of the drawings. The first, he said, was singularly interesting from its antiquity and uniqueness, being unlike anything else in this country, or perhaps in any part of Europe. It was a drawing of a genuine old Norman house, discovered at Lynn, Norfolk, and in which the windows, doorways, etc., precisely corresponded with the remains of ecclesiastical architecture of the Norman period; but whilst many of the latter had descended to us, this was almost the only specimen of the domestic architecture of the times that had been preserved. The next drawing was that of an old overhanging house at Tewkesbury, which town possessed several specimens of this class of dwellings, in which each story from the ground to the top overhung the one below. In these houses there was generally one large room, which was lighted by a window, extending across its whole front, which was not only a matter of taste, but had also its use. These buildings being generally street houses, had not always a very great width of frontage, but they were often as many as six rooms deep; the first room being lighted from the large external window, the second by a borrowed light from that window, and the third by a borrowed light from the two others. Then came a court, and beyond that three other rooms lighted in a similar manner from the back. Gloucester, a few years ago, contained several of these houses, and Tewkesbury had them even now.

Mr. Wright read a paper, entitled, "On Monkish Miracles, as illustrative of English history."

Mr. Purnell B. Purnell, of Stancombe Park, exhibited a variety of Roman and medieval antiquities, discovered chiefly at Kingsholme, in the suburbs of Gloucester, and in other parts of the neighbourhood. Mr. Smith made some observations on the various objects exhibited, and referred to former discoveries made at Kingsholme, particularly to those recorded in the *Archæologia*, which proved that in the Roman and Saxon times the site was occupied by an extensive cemetery.

Mr. Charles Baily read a paper, by Mr. Edward Pretty of Northampton, on an ancient painting in enamel, on the poor's box, in Smarden church, Kent. A coloured drawing of the subject of the paper was exhibited, together with drawings of the church, which is commonly known under the popular name of the Barn of Kent.

Mr. Smith read a short communication by Mr. James Puttock, on the etymology of Gloucester, and on the Roman road leading from that city to London.

Tuesday Morning.

The Chair was taken at eleven o'clock, by Richard Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., one of the Council.

Mr. Edward Cresy read a paper on Gloucester cathedral, in which one of his objects was to show that in the present building there were extensive remains of the original Anglo-Saxon masonry.

Mr. Britton said he was happy to find that he was not too old to learn. He came to the meeting to be amused; he should go away instructed. He was much gratified with what he had heard to-day, although he differed in opinion from his estimable friend Mr. Cresy, upon some particular points; but in order to substantiate their differences, a more minute examination of the cathedral would be requisite, than he had been able to make at present. As, however, Mr. Cresy had thrown down the gauntlet—and a most daring one it was—he knew there were critical antiquaries present who would take it up and investigate the matter fairly. That the present cathedral contained these Saxon remains, that the Saxon works were carried out from the foundation of the crypt to nearly the top of the battlements, through the columns, the walls, and part of the windows, was a very daring position to take up at the present day; and he certainly honoured Mr. Cresy for his courage and magnanimity in it, although he was rather doubtful whether he would be able to effect his purpose.

Mr. T. Niblet said he held in his hand a transcript which he had made from the chronicle by Frowcester in the British Museum, relating to Gloucester cathedral; another transcript was at Queen's College, Oxford, and until some twenty years ago the original manuscript was in the Chapter-house at Gloucester; but this was now missing; and one of his reasons for alluding to the subject was for the purpose of calling attention to the loss, and with the hope of causing the preservation and restoration of such an interesting chronicle.

At one o'clock, a very large party of ladies and gentlemen visited the cathedral, and, under the guidance of Mr. Cresy, examined its antiquities and beauties, from the foundation to the top of the tower, and occupied about two hours and a half in an exploration, which seemed to afford much gratification to every person engaged in it.

The church of St. Mary-le-Crypt was subsequently visited by a large party, who were politely received by the Rev. —— Sayer. Other churches and buildings were examined by different parties.

Evening Meeting.

Monckton Milnes, Esq. M.P. *in the Chair.*

Mr. Godwin read a paper by Mr. Adey Repton, on some architectural characteristics of Gloucester cathedral; introductory to which he observed, that Mr. Adey Repton was a veteran in archæology, and an excellent friend of the Association in particular; and the object of his paper, which had reference to Gloucester cathedral and some of the windows in that building, was directly the converse of that of Mr. Cresy; for while Mr. Cresy was anxious that we should not mistake Saxon for Norman, and thus attribute to a later what belonged to an earlier period, Mr. Repton was equally anxious that we should not call that Norman which was of a later date still. Instead, therefore, of merely looking to the semicircular arch itself, as evidence of Norman construction, Mr. Repton recommended an examination of the mouldings, the capitals, and other details of that sort. The transition towards the pointed arch began in the reign of Stephen, but it would surprise many present to be told that a perfect specimen of the pointed arch was discovered in a Roman barrow at Bury St. Edmunds.

Mr. Godwin then said that he had the greatest respect for authorities, and he almost felt that a society had hardly any business to come into a town to find fault; but he was afraid that by strangers too cautiously acting upon that principle, and from persons on the spot being restrained by feelings of delicacy from alluding to matters which must come under their observation, parties who had the government and care of important public buildings, went on from year to year, till at last they found out that the buildings were falling into ruins; and, surprised at the fact, they might then say that this would never have happened if persons had warned them of it, so that proper steps might have been taken to prevent it in time. It was with the greatest respect, then, that he begged to solicit the attention of the authorities to the state of Gloucester cathedral, being quite satisfied that unless some proper supervision was exercised, and some professional architect occasionally consulted, hereafter considerable expense would be entailed which might now be saved. He hardly liked to go particularly into the thing, but he would point out that a great injury was being done to the fabric by the enormous accumulation of earth that had taken place all around the old building, but which might be more especially observed on the south side of the cathedral entering from Westgate-street. There, from eight to ten or even twelve feet of earth had accumulated against the walls of the building, and was quietly but most assuredly perpetrating the ruin of the structure. He trusted this warning would be received in the spirit in which it was thrown out: this noble cathedral did not belong to Gloucester merely, nor to England merely, but to all the world, and all the world was interested in its preservation.

Mr. Pettigrew said it was impossible to listen to the observations of Mr. Godwin without feeling sensibly the utility of establishments and associations like the present, which was decidedly one of the most useful institutions, in a national point of view, that could be entertained. In his opening address, he had pointed out to the members of the Association the various buildings and institutions to which their attention ought to be directed with a view to their preservation, and he was sure Mr. Godwin had done a great public good by directing attention to such a point as the preservation of the Gloucester cathedral. As an architect, Mr. Godwin need feel no scruples upon professional grounds, in calling upon the authorities who had the protection of that building to adopt precautions before it might be too late; and those authorities were bound to attend to admonitions of this nature. Nothing could be breathed on this subject in a kinder spirit or a more generous feeling, and he trusted the Association would not depart from Gloucester without having done some service to its magnificent cathedral.

Mr. Alfred White re-introduced the subject of the architecture of the earlier parts of the cathedral, by inquiring whether Mr. Cresy's attention had been particularly directed to the large cylindrical columns in the crypt. These columns Mr. Cresy had stated he believed were of the same age as those of the nave.

Mr. Cresy: My opinion is they were constructed at the same time.

Mr. White: But was Mr. Cresy aware that these were not original columns, but merely cases of other columns and capitals which were enclosed in them, which columns and capitals were of an exceedingly simple character, as was most beautifully shewn in some of the chapels attached to the crypt? He and others had that morning very carefully examined these outer columns or cases of the internal columns, and were of opinion that they were added at some period subsequent to the original foundation of the building, and had been adopted to increase the strength of the original columns, when some addition had been made to the building, or when some part of it had perhaps given way. He did not seek to controvert Mr. Cresy's opinion as to the Saxon origin of the building. He believed, on the contrary, that the enclosed columns were Saxon, but it was a singular fact if it should turn out that the columns upon which Mr. Cresy had founded his theory, were nothing more than adjuncts to something of an earlier date. He thought this matter ought to undergo further investigation and elucidation, and be clearly settled before the Association left Gloucester.

Mr. Cresy was not aware that the columns were cased, but always imagined them, below as well as above, to be formed of masses of stone, and stuffing in the middle. All but the large cylindrical columns in the

crypt he conceived to be Norman, but the large cylindrical columns he believed to be Saxon.

Mr. White: Within these cylindrical columns are other columns.

Mr. Cresy believed the earliest columns to be the large cylindrical columns.

Mr. White thought he could prove to the contrary.

The subject then dropped.

Mr. Wright said that since the discussion in the morning, he had very carefully examined the sculptures of the carved stalls in the cathedral, and his object in adverting to the subject, was simply to show how necessary it was, in endeavouring to explain branches of art in the middle ages, to be well acquainted with the literature of those ages. A question had incidentally been put that morning as to whether the grotesque carvings of the seats of the choir were the work of the monks and clergy, or of the freemasons? Mr. Cresy had adopted the latter opinion; but he (Mr. Wright) differed from that conclusion; and his reason for disagreeing with it was that there was not one of those sculptures that had not its representative, and he believed type, in the literature of the day, which literature originated with and was peculiar to the clergy, using the term in a more extended sense than was common at present,—clergy in those days meaning every person who had received a scholastic education. Amongst those persons was current a large body of literature, differing very much from the monkish legends and theological writings, and bearing to those legends and theological writings as large a proportion as the popular literature bears to the theological works of the present day. This literature consisted of all sorts of treatises, and some on science, amongst which the most popular were the Bestiaries, or treatises on Natural History, under which head were described numbers of extraordinary animals which existed not in nature, but in fables and stories. There were also fables, stories, jokes, burlesques, parodies, and satirical compositions of every description. There was not a single representation in the sculptures of the cathedral which could not be found described in the popular literature of that day. In some churches, it was not uncommon for the sculptures to represent the history of some well known romance; and even in the cathedral he found a carving of a combat between a knight and a giant, which combat he believed he could find described in one of the romances to which he had alluded. Therefore, archæologists should always well consider, before they pronounced an opinion upon works of art executed in the middle ages, and should endeavour to combine upon every occasion a knowledge of art and a knowledge also of the literature of the period to which their inquiries referred. He would also mention,—as a hint had been thrown out in the morning that some of these sculptures were indecorous,—that he had examined the whole of them very carefully, and could assure the meeting that the most delicate-

minded person need not fear to inspect them; they were entirely unobjectionable on that score. There was another point on which he disagreed with the opinion first formed, that the masons were more likely to be the authors of those particular satires upon the monks and upon the morals of the age than the clergy themselves. The truth was, that those popular books of the middle ages contained things which if not seen we should be perfectly astonished to be told were to be found there. There were satires and satirical allusions of every description, sometimes exceedingly gross, and in some of them even the scriptures themselves were burlesqued. There was, for instance, a manuscript "gospel of St. Bacchus" in the British Museum, which, if published at the present day, would excite great indignation. It was not necessary, therefore, to suppose these sculptures to be the works of the masons, or that the monks were at all scrupulous in carrying their satires into the carvings of their churches.

Mr. Pettigrew then read a paper on the Gloucestershire Peg Tankard. The tankard so termed, the property of Mr. Baylis, F.S.A., was exhibited. At the conclusion, Mr. Planché observed it was probable that the custom of drinking out of peg tankards was ancient, but it was singular there were no specimens in existence, as far as he had been able to ascertain, of an earlier date than the sixteenth century.

Mr. Smith read a paper on Robert of Gloucester, by Mr. J. O. Halliwell.

Mr. Richard Mullings exhibited a quantity of Roman remains, discovered at Cirencester. The receipt of various other exhibitions was announced, in addition to a great variety which covered the table; among those just received were, an extraordinary assortment of Roman remains found at York; and upwards of two thousand Saxon coins (stycas) found at the same place; the whole forwarded to the meeting by Mr. W. Hargrove, of that city.

Wednesday Morning.

At eleven o'clock a large party visited the Roman remains at Woodchester, by way of railway to Stroud, and thence by hired carriages. The tessellated pavements are some of the best class extant in this country, and vie in extent and in richness and beauty of design with similar remains in Italy. They have been published by S. Lysons with great fidelity; but carefully as they have been given, his plates convey no notion of the gorgeous splendour of the originals, especially when viewed under the advantage of a clear sky and sunny day, such as contributed to enhance the pleasure of this excursion. The pavements, by the direction of the Rev. Dr. Williams the incumbent, for some days prior, and subsequent to the visit of the Association, were thrown open to the public; the proceeds from voluntary contributions of visitors being devoted to charitable pur-

poses. The remains of the villa appeared to be very extensive, and probably have never been excavated to their fullest extent. The chief room, a square of forty-eight feet, is in the church-yard, and it is likely that the church itself occupies the site of other apartments. It was a matter of congratulation among the visitors that these interesting pavements seemed to have sustained little or no injury since the time of Lysons. Their good preservation is to be attributed to their being protected from the frost by being covered with earth.

The party proceeded from Stroud by railway to Cirencester, where they were met by Mr. Richard Mullings, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Gregory, who kindly accompanied and aided them in the examination of the local antiquities. The church excited much interest; and Mr. Godwin, on being requested, made some remarks on its architectural features. The monumental brasses, the mural paintings, etc., were carefully examined, and Mr. Mullings communicated the substance of his paper on the grand south porch. By permission of Miss Master, the abbey grounds were visited, to examine the magnificent Roman capitals discovered in Mr. Gregory's nursery grounds; and also an alleged early gateway on the north-east side of the abbey grounds. The antiquities in the museum, and the remains of St. John's hospital, were then examined. One of the Roman monuments discovered at Watermoor, near the town, is deposited in the museum; another is in an outhouse at the back of a small inn, in Gloucester-street; it appeared that both had been imperfectly represented in the published engravings with respect to details, and correct drawings were therefore prepared.

The fine tessellated pavement at Barton Farm, in earl Bathurst's park, of which a carefully executed coloured drawing was exhibited at Gloucester, by Mr. Beck, was lastly inspected.

The subject and its mode of treatment,—Orpheus attracting the wild beasts by the music of his lyre,—resemble those of the chief pavement at Woodchester; but the workmanship, it was remarked, was even superior, and the tesseræ with which the figures were worked being more minute, the gradations of shade and the details of the drawing were more fully effected. The pavement is roofed and walled in, and the same mode of preservation is adopted with one of a good description in the garden of Mr. Brewin. The remains of what is commonly called an amphitheatre, but by others considered an ancient quarry, could be visited only by a few, as the day was almost spent, and arrangements had been made for returning to hold the evening meeting.

Evening Meeting.

T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. *Vice-President, in the Chair.*

Numerous exhibitions of local antiquities were made by his worship the Mayor, the Rev. Dr. Claxton, Mr. Turner, Mr. K. H. Fryer, etc.

The chairman said that the attention of the meeting would be first directed to an account of those objects of antiquity which had that day been visited. Some of the members had proceeded to Woodchester, there to inspect the celebrated Roman pavement, which had been figured by Lysons in his volume which lay on the table. Thence they had gone to Cirencester, to inspect the church and antiquities there, and another party, which had not yet returned, had gone on to Fairford church. Some of the gentlemen who had been to Cirencester and Woodchester were present, and the first part of this evening would be devoted to their reports.

Mr. C. Roach Smith said, that having only just returned from a delightful but somewhat fatiguing day's excursion, he should not engage the meeting long with his remarks on what they had seen that day, for they had collected materials for consideration and discussion, which it would be impossible to condense offhand, and to do justice to the subjects, even were he to monopolize the attention of the meeting to the exclusion of others. He had been prepared, by the beautiful drawings published by Lysons thirty or forty years ago, to see something extraordinary at Woodchester, but he must own that the pavements themselves far exceeded any idea he could have formed of them from those drawings. That of the grand hall of the villa was one of the most splendid works he had ever seen. It was not perhaps equal in execution to one they subsequently inspected at Cirencester in earl Bathurst's park; but for general effect and extent it was unsurpassed by any similar remains in this country. Mr. Smith having compared them with the Bignor pavements in Sussex, and made some remarks on points of resemblance between them, observed that the Woodchester villa was in a most excellent state of preservation, and as probably there were many rooms still undiscovered, it was highly desirable they should be preserved, the land itself purchased, and the pavements uncovered at some future time, walls built round, and a covering placed over them. Until that was done, it was wisely provided that they should be filled in again with earth, which protects them from the frost. It was to be hoped the government would come forward and give directions to look after these interesting antiquities, which belonged to the nation, and not to a county, city, or a private individual; but until that day came, it would be best to cover them again with earth, which could be done after this week. Some little expense had been incurred in the throwing of them open on the present occasion, and this they had

endeavoured to meet by subscribing something; and he would beg to suggest that as perhaps many who did not take part in the excursion might still be willing to subscribe, he should be happy to receive subscriptions and forward them to Dr. Williams, who would apply the overplus to charitable purposes. After a very cursory inspection of these pavements,—for they had only a quarter of an hour, or twenty minutes,—they proceeded to Cirencester, and examined a very handsome one there in earl Bathurst's park. The subject described, was Orpheus attracting by the music of his lyre the birds and beasts, and was most beautifully designed. The tesseræ were exceedingly minute, and the figures of the beasts were wonderfully executed, almost as well as they could be done at the present day by one of the first painters in the country. They also examined two of the interesting Roman sepulchral monuments with inscriptions, discovered a few years since at Watermoor, on the Roman road running to Winchester. Similar ones seemed to have been erected on the side of the road between Glevum and Corinium—Gloucester and Cirencester. One was lately discovered at Wotton, which was figured in the *Journal* of the Association, having been communicated by Mr. Gomonde and Mr. Niblet. He had examined many fragments of such monuments, recently found by Mr. Lane, in the workhouse garden, which adjoins the former road.

Mr. Smith then alluded to the sculptures in the grounds of Miss Master, and to the contents of the museum of Cirencester; the most important of which were the Romano-British objects discovered in and about the town; and made some remarks on the great importance of such institutions, and on the necessity of depositing local antiquities in public museums connected with the localities with which they were historically associated; and he trusted that the example set by the people of Cirencester would be followed in the neighbouring towns, and that a museum of antiquities would be soon established in Gloucester.

Mr. Smith observed that the monuments they had seen, the rich pavements, the well-executed sculptures of broken shafts, massive capitals of columns, and sepulchral stones, would of themselves testify the importance of the Roman town: even after so many centuries of destruction, the earth seemed filled with curious *indicia* of its history, which could only be properly investigated by residents on the spot. No traces remained of Roman circumvallations of stone, such as are seen at Silchester, St. Alban's, Richborough, and other places. There were remains of earth works said to cover such walls; but he could not discover the least trace of masonry, even where, if it had ever existed, some vestiges would be expected to be found. In the workhouse garden were the remains of foundations of a wall, which had no resemblance to Roman work, although many fragments of Roman sculptured monuments and stones which had

been clearly used in Roman buildings, were worked into it as building materials. Therefore, he inferred that Cirencester was not fortified with stone walls by the Romans—nor perhaps was it necessary, being probably protected by its vicinity to Gloucester, and the comparative tranquillity that existed in a part of Britain not so exposed to the incursions of invaders as the northern and south-eastern districts. Mr. Smith expressed a hope that the people of Cirencester would co-operate with the Association, in order that records of future discoveries may not be left to caprice or chance; and he concluded his remarks by acknowledging the obligations they were under to Messrs. Mullings, Brown, and Gregory, for their attention during the visit.

Mr. C. Baily said, they had visited the interesting church at Cirencester that day, and he would offer a few remarks as to the most beautiful and curious proportions of that church. There were two reasons why the churches of this country, and nearly all ancient churches, were interesting to the antiquary. One reason was that they were of great architectural beauty, and another reason was that they very often possessed curious features which called forth a good deal of inquiry; and Cirencester church was very interesting in both respects. The most beautiful parts of the church were probably those of the latest date; being of the architecture of the fifteenth century, and a very fine example of work very late in that century. Upon entering the church, the extreme beauty of the wooden roofs, of which there were five or six different specimens (a large number to be found in one church), struck him as being worth the study of many months, for every part ought to be drawn very carefully and correctly. From what he knew previously from drawings, he had supposed the church to be all in one style; but at the east end of the north aisle he observed an arch which, judging not from its shape, but from a section of the mouldings, he believed to be of considerably earlier date than the other part of the church. He considered this arch to belong to the early part of the fourteenth century; and going more eastward, he found that that opinion could be borne out. In the chancel were three chapels of considerably earlier date and of remarkably curious work. The two arches and columns with capitals between the south aisle and the chancel, which was St. John's chapel, as well as the chancel itself, were remarkably fine. He did not think he had ever before seen a capital of such peculiar character. It had all the character of the work of Henry the Third, but at the same time all the mouldings and the foliage were decidedly of the next reign, and a valuable example. He thought it ought to be drawn and placed upon record in their Journal. The rood-loft stairs were the most perfect and beautiful specimens he had ever observed, and the wood work of the screens was extremely fine, and was one of the curious features of the church. Another peculiar feature was the porch, which was as beautiful

as the church itself. Here there was a room used as the town hall, and the connexion of civic and ecclesiastical architecture was highly interesting. The manner in which the design of the wooden roofs matched with the design of the stone corbels that supported them was much better than was generally found. The corbels consisted generally of angels holding shields, and in one case there was the figure of a lady, of whom there was sufficient history to prove that she paid a large sum of money towards building the church porch, and the shield which she holds on her hand bears her name. The church was in a very capital state of repair, but the inhabitants wished to make some alterations or restorations, which in many respects was a very desirable thing to do; but restorations very often became alterations, and much that ought to be preserved was destroyed. He thought it was always better to leave that which may in some respects be objectionable in a church, than destroy any thing which was in any way interesting. Although there existed a great deal of work which he did not consider to be of purely gothic design, yet it still possessed a curious and remarkable character, and he did hope, if the church should undergo alteration, that great care would be taken that these features should not be destroyed.

Mr. Britton alluded to a very singular feature in the church porch—a stone corbel detached from the wall. He knew nothing of the sort elsewhere, and he thought it must have some connexion with the history of the church. He did not himself take part in the excursion that day, but those who did could not fail to have observed the splendid tower of Cirencester church, which was remarkable for its great beauty, decoration, and general style of architecture.

A gentleman alluded to the extraordinary richness of Gloucestershire in Roman antiquities, and urged the necessity of preserving and making collections of them. Accounts of discoveries, etc. sent to the Association in London, would be recorded, and a knowledge of them thus circulated throughout England.

In answer to a question, Mr. Smith said that several additional discoveries had been made from time to time at Cirencester; but at Woodchester, he believed, not much more had been revealed than was published by Lysons. Dr. Williams had intimated an intention to favour them with a paper on the subject.

Mr. Pettigrew said a considerable sum of money would be required to fully develope the Roman antiquities at Woodchester. If friends were liberal towards the Association, he was sure the council would be equally liberal in forwarding so desirable an object.

Mr. Wright said, allusion had been made to the comparatively pacific state to which England, and it might also be said Wales, had been reduced internally during the time of the Roman occupation of this island, as a

reason why the only important Roman fortifications to be found were on the coast, or in districts exposed to invaders from the sea. These fortifications were not only placed on those particular parts of the coast to which it might be supposed the Saxons were accustomed to come, but also on other parts of the coast; which made it probable that the Saxon and northern tribes were accustomed to sail round the whole island in their piratical expeditions, at a much earlier period than we generally suppose. There were many other reasons for believing that the occupation of this island by the Saxons was not a sudden invasion as described in our histories, when the Romans were weak, and were obliged to go away and leave the Britons to fight their own battles; for the Saxons not only fought the Romans themselves and infested the coasts of the island, but they also, as we trace from historical accounts, were allied with the Romans sometimes, and probably had settlements here long before they are mentioned in English history. Thus, everything that is done, in digging holes in the ground, in examining old walls and old pavements, and inspecting public monuments or even domestic utensils, combines to throw light upon history, and shows the importance of archæology in explaining and illustrating the history of the country.

Mr. Wright next proceeded to say, that he regretted he was not able to take part in the excursion of the day; but during the absence of the other members of the Association he had seized the opportunity of inspecting the manuscripts in the library of Gloucester cathedral. The collection, a catalogue of which he had made, was not a large one, thirty-two only in number. The great strength of the collection consisted of medical manuscripts, and there were some historical ones, but very few on theological subjects. There was not a bible amongst them, but there were one or two manuscripts of Athanasius and Augustine. There were two or three collections of Lives of the Saints. One of these, of the fourteenth century, in English prose, he thought was a rare one. Collections in verse of that date were not unfrequent, but collections in prose were less common. There were two or three collections of modern reports of proceedings in courts of law. The most important manuscripts in the collection were two volumes of registers of the old Abbey of Gloucester, and there was a transcript of the Chronicle of Frowcester, but the original manuscript was not there. There was one circumstance to which he desired to call attention. It would appear that old manuscripts had been torn up, and the materials used for new ones; for in one of the registers were four or five leaves of a very valuable old Saxon manuscript; they appear to have been part of a book of Saxon homilies, and contained a portion of a legend of a Saxon saint, who was believed to have gone to purgatory and to paradise. This collection, with the exception of the abbey registers, did not originally belong to the cathedral; indeed, very few cathedrals have

the libraries which belonged to the original monasteries. This collection appears to have been chiefly made by a person named Henry Power, of Minchinhampton, at the commencement of the seventeenth century—one of the books was marked as having been bought in Shrewsbury, in 1671.

Mr. Wright next said, about a year ago a case was brought before the Council of the Association of a little old chapel at Gloucester, belonging to a hospital or poor-house, which chapel was stated to be about to be pulled down; the intervention of the society was called upon, and that intervention was successful in preserving the building. He had heard, since coming to this city, that the building was in a state of weakness, and would probably fall, unless something were done for its preservation. It was proposed to pull it down, and build it up stone by stone, as had been done in at least one other instance. It was to be regretted it had not been visited by some of the architects present, who would be able to give advice to the local authorities, so that the work might be done properly. There was always danger in pulling old buildings to pieces. The description he had of it was, that it was St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital chapel; that there was an east window with a curious double cill; that the date was that of king Stephen; that it had remarkable mason's marks on the exterior stones; that it was now propped up on both sides; and that its restoration would cost £300.

Mr. Wright further called the attention of the Association, and especially the local members then present, to the fine old wooden building known by the name of the Booth Hall, which, formerly used as the shire hall, was now employed as a coach-house, etc., to an inn, and was in a deplorable state of neglect and dilapidation. He understood that the upper part of the building was shut up, on account of the unsafe condition of the roof and floor. He felt satisfied, after a visit to this building (which was one of the most interesting medieval monuments in Gloucester, and belonged to a class now rapidly disappearing), that it might be saved by the application for that purpose of no great sum of money; and, as he believed the property belonged to the corporation, he would suggest that it might be formed into a building for the reception of a museum, and the meeting of the local antiquarian and literary societies.

Mr. T. Niblet exhibited and explained a number of very well executed and accurate drawings of the encaustic tiles laid down in front of the communion table, in Gloucester cathedral.

Mr. C. Baily exhibited a representation of a monument in Lingfield church, Surrey, formed of encaustic tiles, of a description rarely met with in this country.

Mr. Britton said that as one of the first objects of the Archæological Association was the discovery and promulgation of truth, he felt bound to call in question a remark made in the course of the evening, that nowhere,

except towards the eastern coast or towards the borders, were the Roman stations fortified with walls.

Mr. Smith said, that in speaking of Cirencester, he had adverted to the absence of stone walls from the neighbourhood of that and other Roman stations.

Mr. Britton said he could mention Winchester, Silchester, Chester, St. Alban's, Colchester, and he thought he could refer to twenty other Roman stations where there were evident remains of Roman walls.

Mr. Wright: All which places were exposed more or less to attack from the sea.

Mr. Britton thought it would be found upon inquiry that in various parts of the interior of the country there were several Roman stations with remains of genuine Roman walls.

Mr. Wright said that the remarks he had made were drawn forth by some previous observations by Mr. Smith, and were rather intended as suggestions of further investigations than to give a decided opinion; but as far as they knew there were no early instances of fortified Roman towns in this island, except under peculiar circumstances. Chester, for instance, was peculiarly exposed to invasion from the sea. Winchester and Silchester were equally exposed to invasions from the south; and Colchester was more exposed still; the first descents of the Saxons being to the south and on the East-Anglian coast. St. Alban's, Bede mentions, was easily destroyed, because it was not walled. It was a place where the merchants of London had their country houses, and was particularly exposed to the inroads of the Britons. This was in the early period of the Roman rule in this country. The Romans soon established themselves in security, and afterwards the country would seem to have been pacific under their sway; and it was not until the later period of the Roman empire, that London itself was fortified, although there was not a town that was more exposed to invasion. One reason why fortifications were at length adopted in some places, might be that, as was well-known, every two or three years fresh parties were contending for the empire, and it was necessary for these to defend themselves against each other. It was probably in these struggles for the empire, that the Saxons were invited over and engaged to take the side of one party or another. It is well known that the walls of Roman towns in England, belong, in most cases, to a late period of the Roman sway. These were points on which discussion would effect much good. He was not without hope that before long the Association would bring to light facts that would give quite a new era to the history of the early part of the medieval period.

Mr. Britton then explained a great number of architectural prints, drawings, etc., which were hung on the walls, and were representations of architectural buildings and remains of various styles, ages, and character,

domestic, castellated. and ecclesiastical, in various parts of the world. One of the drawings served as a table of dimensions, showing the comparative height, size, and proportions of celebrated structures, such as the great Pyramid, St. Peter's at Rome, St. Paul's, London, the great temple at Athens, etc. Mr. Britton remarked that when he commenced his architectural career, he had to grope his way in the dark, with no books to consult that were worth anything or that could be relied upon; no public bodies to assist or cheer him on; and every step in the way of acquiring information was attended with much labour and difficulty. Now the case was widely different, and in every respect far more encouraging. At our two universities there are two critical and learned societies, and two associations were travelling the country, with the view of diffusing a taste for and a knowledge of antiquities in all directions. Therefore, now, no one need remain uninformed on the subject. He was happy to have lived to see such an epoch in the history of this country, and the Archæological Association had his best wishes and his most earnest hope that it would go on diffusing correct, judicious, and tasteful information, in order to preserve all that was good, to prevent the introduction of all that was bad, and also to endeavour to counteract the erection of artless, tasteless, and insignificant buildings to be called churches.

Mr. Wright read a paper received from the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, relating to monuments formerly in the ancient church of Lanthony, near Gloucester, with notices of the distinguished personages interred there,—among whom was Milo, Lord of Brecon and the forest of Dean, and one of the greatest barons of his age, the founder of the building. Mr. Wright said, from these notices, Lanthony church must have been a very magnificent erection, and more important in its monuments than the cathedral itself.

A short discussion arose on some antiquities, consisting of an old seal and a broken die for coining, of the date of Elizabeth, found in Windmill field, near Gloucester; the latter, it was generally admitted, was an instrument for the purpose of forging.

A paper communicated by Mr. Dukes, was read, descriptive of mural paintings, recently discovered in Edstaston chapel, near Wem, Shropshire; after which the arrangements for the morrow's proceedings were announced, and the meeting separated.

Thursday.

A meeting was held, at ten o'clock, in the grand jury-room, at which Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, K.H., Vice-President, presided. After a brief allusion, by Mr. Croker, to some antiquities which had just been received, the reading of papers was commenced by Mr. Saull, on the earlier British villages or locations, and particularly in reference to one on the moor,

near Scaling, Yorkshire. This was followed by a paper, by Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, on the ancient Pagan religion in this country. At twelve o'clock, the members proceeded by railway to Tewkesbury, to inspect the fine abbey and other antiquities in that town.

The visit to Tewkesbury abbey afforded much gratification to the visitors. Its extent, architectural character, and stability, called forth general admiration. Amongst the discussions which arose, and the remarks which were called forth whilst inspecting the abbey, were some earnest expressions of regret at the bad taste which had been displayed in some of the modern repairs and fittings. The pews were generally condemned as altogether incongruous; and the organ screen, pulpit, and some other matters, were pronounced to be innovations, desecratory of the architectural purity of the splendid edifice. An opinion was also expressed that the liberality with which white and yellow wash had been here and there applied, was far more lavish than wise or tasteful. The monument of the Warwick family, one of the most curious in style and character amongst all the monumental erections in the kingdom, and decidedly unique, commanded much attention; but its broken and sadly dilapidated condition called forth a general feeling of regret.

After leaving the abbey, the party examined the ancient overhanging houses which so quaintly characterise the town of Tewkesbury; and whilst the main body were enjoying their antiquarian taste in this way, a select party detached themselves and proceeded to visit the ancient church of Deerhurst and the ruined Priory. These remains on many accounts claim peculiar interest from the antiquary. They are admitted to be among the most ancient ecclesiastical buildings now to be found in the country; and it is to be lamented that neglect, desecration, and destruction, should have been experienced to so great an extent by these pious and very extraordinary and interesting relics of ages so long since passed away. In the church, Mr. Baily examined some remains of fresco painting, which he believed to be of Saxon date and execution. The edifice itself is undoubtedly Saxon, and the visitors on Thursday, after a close and attentive examination of its structure and architectural details, were of opinion that it was a Saxon erection of quite an early date. The ruins of the ancient priory immediately adjoining the church are occupied as a farm-house; and pigs, poultry, cows, etc. make a dirty fold-yard of what was once (perhaps long before the days of Alfred the Great) the imposing, hallowed, and peaceful residence of some of the earliest expounders and missionaries of the Christian religion in this island.

In the evening a meeting was held at Cheltenham, Mr. Pettigrew in the Chair, at which the following papers were read:—

1. An historical account of painting as formerly used in churches. By John Green Waller, Esq.

2. Remarks on ancient Irish fibulæ. By F. W. Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A.
3. On early armorial bearings. By J. R. Planché, Esq., F.S.A.
4. On monumental brasses in the churches of Gloucestershire. By W. H. Gomonde, Esq.

Friday.

The day was devoted to a visit, by invitation, to Sir S. R. Meyrick, Vice-President, at Goodrich Court, to examine his unique collection of ancient armour and general national antiquities.

The party, amounting to nearly seventy, were hospitably received by Sir Samuel, who, in person, assisted by Abraham Kirkmann, Esq., Thomas King, Esq. (Rougedragon), and Augustus Meyrick, Esq., conducted his guests over the entire suite of apartments, pointing out and describing the more remarkable and interesting objects in the extensive and valuable collection. The inspection, which exhausted several hours, was diversified by a collation served in the banqueting hall, and the introduction, during the repast, of Welsh minstrels, who, in the Minstrel's gallery, played and sang specimens of old Welsh airs and songs; the history and peculiarities of which were explained by Sir Samuel, successively.

Evening Meeting.

Mr. Pettigrew *in the Chair.*

Mr. Wright reported a visit made during the morning to the ruins of the priory of Lanthony. He said that the priory barn and some outhouses were all that now remained of this once magnificent building; but that a larger field between the barn and the river, evidently covered the floors and foundations of the church and cloisters. He had that morning learnt that this field was on the eve of being excavated, to form docks for the Forest of Dean Company. He would urge upon the attention of the local members the necessity of carefully watching these operations, as they would probably bring to light a great number of interesting objects.

Mr. Wright stated, that he had also paid a visit, in company with some of the architectural members of the Association, to the Norman chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, already brought under the notice of the meeting. They found the walls in very good condition, and the props altogether unnecessary; the roof was in a state of great neglect and dilapidation, but a small sum in comparison with that which had been talked of, would put the whole in a state of security, and they had come to a decided opinion that it was totally unnecessary to meddle with the old masonry.

Mr. Smith described the Roman and Saxon antiquities forwarded from York by Mr. Hargrove.

Mr. C. Baily reported on the visit to Deerhurst church, made by himself and some of the members on the preceding day.

Mr. Wright read some highly interesting manuscripts selected from about 5000 collected by M. Donnadieu. Among them were, a letter addressed to Sir W. Calverley from Harry Wentworth, dated from Knaresborough Castle, 16th September, 1497, announcing the landing of Perkin Warbeck on the coast of Cornwall. Sir Henry Wentworth, son of Sir Philip, by Mary, daughter of John Lord Clifford, was in the expedition with Edward IV, when he demanded the restoration of the kingdom of France. He was made a knight of the Bath, in the reign of Henry VII, and was employed as a commissioner in raising men, particularly against Perkin Warbeck. A letter from Catherine Parr to her brother, seven days after she had married Henry VIII.—Charles I: secret contract of marriage between him, when Prince of Wales, and the Infanta of Spain, in August, 1623.—Charles II: letter to his sister the Duchess of Orleans, dated from Canterbury, May 26, 1660, the day after he landed in England on his restoration; and a letter relating to the condemnation of the Duke of Monmouth, beheaded five days after this interesting letter was written.

The Rev. Dr. Claxson read a paper entitled "Heraldic Notices of Gloucester Cathedral"

Mr. K. H. Fryer read a paper on the Charters of the City of Gloucester.

The papers of Dr. Claxson and Mr. Fryer were illustrated by drawings, and by an exhibition of the Charters and Deeds described or referred to.

Mr. Smith read a paper by Mr. Hargrove in illustration of the Roman antiquities discovered of late years in York.

Mr. Huxtable exhibited an extensive collection of British, Roman, and Saxon weapons and ornaments, in flint and in metal, discovered in Yorkshire and other parts of England.

Mr. Niblet exhibited a bronze statuette of a lioness, of good workmanship, found at Cirencester; and various Roman remains from other county localities.

Mr. G. J. L. Williams exhibited drawings of medieval works of art illustrative of ecclesiastical and domestic customs in the middle ages.

Drawings illustrative of Roman remains at Wroxeter were exhibited by Mr. T. F. Dukes.

Some casts in plaster of the Roman inscriptions from York were presented by the Council to the local society, as a nucleus for a museum of antiquities.

SATURDAY.

The morning was devoted by some members to a further examination of local antiquities, particularly of the interesting wooden building called the Booth Hall, to the preservation of which the meeting had earnestly directed the attention of the corporation and of the inhabitants.

A large party visited Berkeley Castle, the seat of Earl Fitzhardinge, one of the patrons of the Association.

The closing meeting was held in the afternoon, Mr. Pettigrew in the Chair.

The Chairman recapitulated the chief features of the proceedings of the week, congratulated the Association on the good results which would arise therefrom, and referred to the great number of papers of value and interest, which could not possibly from want of time be brought forward, but which, for the most part, would be printed in a volume especially devoted to the proceedings of the Congress. Nothing now remained but the pleasing duty of returning the thanks of the Association to those who had furthered the success and contributed to the enjoyment of the meeting.

The following votes of thanks were then passed unanimously:—

1. To the Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester, for the kind and liberal assistance afforded to the Association, particularly in the production of some of the most interesting documents contained in the archives under their care. Moved by Mr. T. Crofton Croker; seconded by Mr. Niblet.

2. To the Earl Fitzhardinge, Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, the Rev. Dr. Williams, Mr. R. Mullings, Mr. T. C. Browne, and Mr. Gregory, for the liberal assistance afforded to the Association during the visits to Berkeley Castle, Goodrich Court, and Cirencester, and for the hospitality with which the members have been received. Moved by Mr. Jerdan; seconded by Sir W. Henry Dillon, K.C.H.

3. To W. Vernon Guise, Esq., President, W. H. Gomonde, Esq., Thomas Niblet, Esq., and Henry Davies, Esq., members of the Gloucestershire Archæological Society, for the kind manner in which they have promoted the objects of the Congress, and for the attentions they have paid to the members of the Association. Moved by Mr. Wright; seconded by Mr. Waller.

4. To the contributors of papers to the present Congress, and to the exhibitors of the various antiquities laid before the several meetings. Moved by Mr. C. Roach Smith; seconded by Mr. Rosser.

5. To the officers of the Association, for their zealous and disinterested services in their several departments, during the present Congress. Moved by Mr. Godwin; seconded by Mr. Rosser.

The Association was moreover indebted to Purnell B. Purnell, Esq., of Stancombe Park, chairman of the court of sessions, for the ready manner in which he used his influence to obtain for the meeting the use of the County Hall; and to the Earl Ducie, one of the Patrons of the Association, for his kind intention to assist personally at the meetings throughout the week, had not peremptory official duties prevented; and also, for a generous donation of £20.

Notices of New Publications.

THE CHURCH IN THE CATACOMBS: a description of the primitive church of Rome, illustrated by its sepulchral remains. By Charles Maitland, M.D. Longman and Co. 8vo. 1846.

Travellers who visit Rome in the conventional manner in which it is usually visited, can form but a very imperfect notion of those vast treasures of antiquity preserved in museums not open to the common sight-seer, but accessible to all whose more cultivated taste disposes them to take the necessary means of examination. The work before us, to which the title of *The Church in the Catacombs* has been given, on account of its controversial nature, is important and valuable for introducing to general notice an extensive series of monuments, in the Vatican museum, obtained from burial places in the ancient quarries, in the immediate neighbourhood of Rome, which extend in one side, it is asserted, to the extent of fifteen miles. The earlier quarries having been abandoned, were, in course of time, resorted to by the Romans as burial places, and ultimately the Christians used them for the same purpose, adopting the heathen appellation *arenariæ*, as well as the word cemetery, and calling the additional galleries or rooms made by themselves, *new crypts* (cryptæ novæ). The caves near the present basilica of St. Sebastian, are supposed to have been the first occupied by the Christians; and to these, in particular, antiquaries consider "were applied the expressions *ad arenas*, *cryptæ arenariæ*, and *cryptæ*, to which the Christians added the Greek form *ad catacumbas*. The term catacombs, therefore, signified originally, the pits about that part of the Appian way; and we find the phrases, *in catecumpas*, of the seventh century, and *juxta catacumbas* of the thirteenth, limited to a space extending from the church of St. Sebastian to the circus of Romulus, and the tomb of Cecilia Metella.[1] Anastasius, in the Liber Pontificalis, must have used the words *in cemeterio catacumbarum*, to designate this particular spot, as some manuscripts read *in cemeterio Callisti*. Lastly, the phrase, *locus qui dicitur catacumbas*, is used by Gregory, in the thirteenth epistle of the fourth book, as indicating a spot two miles distant from Rome, that is, the Sebastian catacombs. To sum up the history of the word, which, though of Greek form, claims no early origin, it is nowhere found in inscriptions belonging to the ancient cemeteries, nor does it occur in history

[1] See Roestell's learned article in the Chevalier Bunsen's "Roms Beschreibung," vol. i, p. 374.

before the time of Gregory the Great, in the sixth century; it generally signified a part of the country near Rome. Still later it was applied, in a limited sense, to a chapel underneath the basilica of St. Sebastian, as observed by Raoul Rochette;[1] and in our own times it has become a generic term for all subterranean passages of a certain length and tortuosity, whether they lie beneath the pyramids of the desert, or undermine the site of a modern metropolis."

The entire range of catacombs was opened in the sixteenth century, and their valuable contents, which had rested concealed for so many centuries, escaping barbarian invasions, and the no less disastrous visitations of trading virtuosos and curiosity hunters, were brought before the attention of some of the most eminent antiquaries of the day, and carefully investigated. Of the works which resulted from their labours, the *Roma Subterranea*, by Aringhi,[2] a translation from the Italian of Bosio, edited by Severano, stands preeminent for the diligent research and learning both of author and translator, and it is repeatedly referred to by the author of the volume before us. The rich, novel, and abundant stores of information thus thrown open to the world, called forth a vigorous spirit of inquiry; the fuller insight into pagan and early Christian manners and religious tenets, afforded by the discoveries, engendered warm controversies between those who on the one hand saw in these multifarious remains an almost universal tendency to illustrate the mysteries and progress of the Christian church from a very early period; and those who, on the other hand, denied their exclusive Christian evidence, and even asserted "that the Christian cemeteries contained no dates older than the fourth and fifth centuries; in short, that a few monks, finding the trade in relics growing profitable, forged some tens of thousands of marble inscriptions, placed them in pagan cemeteries below ground, and being driven away by persecution, were forced to abandon these fictitious monuments, which remained undiscovered till after the dark ages." Truth often lies midway between extreme opinions. There can most surely be no reservation required in stating that many of the designs in sculpture and in fresco found in these catacombs, which have been conceived to be symbols veiling some religious dogma or principle, are nothing more than adoptions or copies of pagan personifications and customs by their Christian successors. How else are we to interpret the draped figure standing before an altar, on which a fire is kindled, and presenting a dish of fruits to a serpent carved on a sarcophagus, combined with representations of incidents in the New Testament; the introduction, in like manner, of Orpheus, etc., in the paintings? It is equally obvious, from the character of the monuments, that the charge of their being forgeries cannot for a moment be sustained.

[1] "Tableau des Catacombes," (interdicted at Rome, Dr. Maitland states.)
[2] Paris, fol. 1659.

A few citations of inscriptions, with the author's remarks, will convey a notion of the interest and peculiarity of these records.

"These new crypts, mentioned in several inscriptions, are supposed to belong to the more peaceful times of Christianity, when the custom of burying in the catacombs had become so completely established, that even after it was no longer a necessary precaution, subterranean sepulture was preferred. Vicinity to the tombs of saints and martyrs, so highly valued in that age, was an inducement to the continuance of the practice, and is often alluded to in inscriptions. The following was found in the cemetery of St. Cyriaca:—

IN CRVPTA NOBA RETRO SAN
CTVS EMERVMSE VIVAS BALER
RA ET SABINA MERVM LOC
VBISONIA BAPRONE ET A
BIATORE.

"Read:—*In cryptâ novâ retro sanctos emerunt se vivis Valeria et Sabina. Emerunt locum bisomum ab Aprone et a Viatore.*

"Translate:—*In the new crypt, behind the saints, Valeria and Sabina bought (it) for themselves while living. They bought a bisomum from Apro and Viator.*

"The barbarism of the latinity, and the want of all attempt at grammatical construction in the sentences, indicate either a time of extreme corruption of the vernacular language, or ignorance among the Christian artists. The word *bisomum*, a term compounded of Greek and Latin, signifying a place for two bodies: the words *trisomum* and *quadrisomum*, applied to graves capable of containing three or four bodies, are of less frequent occurrence. The latter is found in the annexed inscription, copied from the Lapidarian Gallery:—

SVLATV NICOMACI FLABIANI LOCV MARMARARI QVADRISOMVM.

"Read:—*Consulatu Nicomaci Flaviani locum marmorario quadrisomum.*

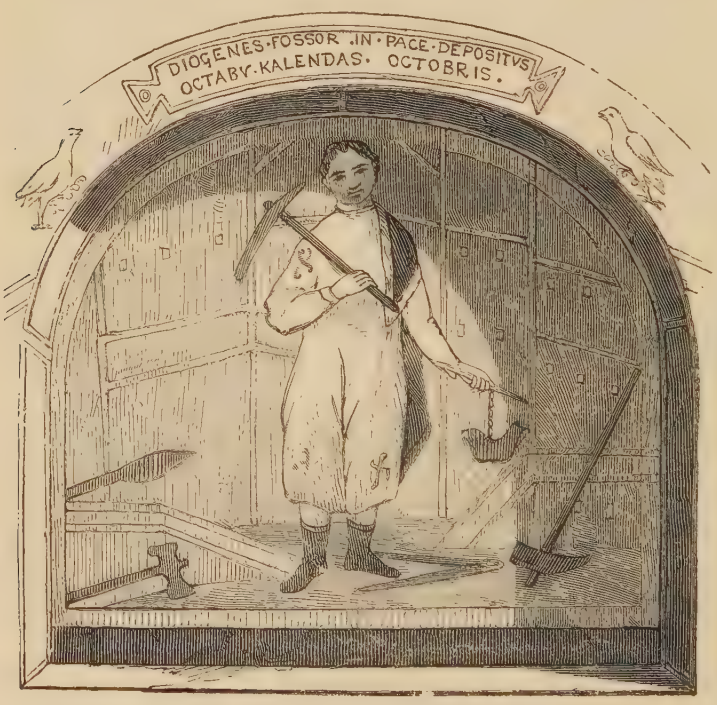
"We may safely attribute this fragment to the year 272, in which Nicomacus and Falsonius (or Falconius) were consuls." Consular dates have been found in the catacombs from the year 98 A.D. to some time after the year 400.

The appellation of martyr seems to have been applied indiscriminately to all who suffered in persecutions, or perhaps fell victims to invasions of the barbarians with their pagan countrymen. Pandentius speaks of these sepulchres with the names of martyrs, and also of tombs in which were interred in one common grave numerous bodies; one was pointed out to him as containing sixty bodies. The following inscription is supposed to belong to one of these:—

MARCELLA ET CHRISTI
MARTYRES
CCCCCL.

Another, which seems clearly a fragment, has been thought by Visconti, by Rœstall, and Raoul Rochette, to refer to the remains of thirty martyrs, who suffered under the consulate of Syrra and Senecio:—N . XXX . SYRRA . ET . SENEC . COSS. The author seems to have explained it in a much more simple and satisfactory manner, as recording merely the death of some individual who lived thirty years, (QVI VIXIT ANN. XXX), etc. The D. M. of the old pagan formula heads some of these inscriptions; the letters have been interpreted, for the sake of consistency, to mean not Diis Manibus —to the divine manes—but Deo Maximo; in one instance cited the monogram of Christ follows the D. M.; but there is another in which the old custom is retained without any qualification, and the words Diis Manibus appear at full length.

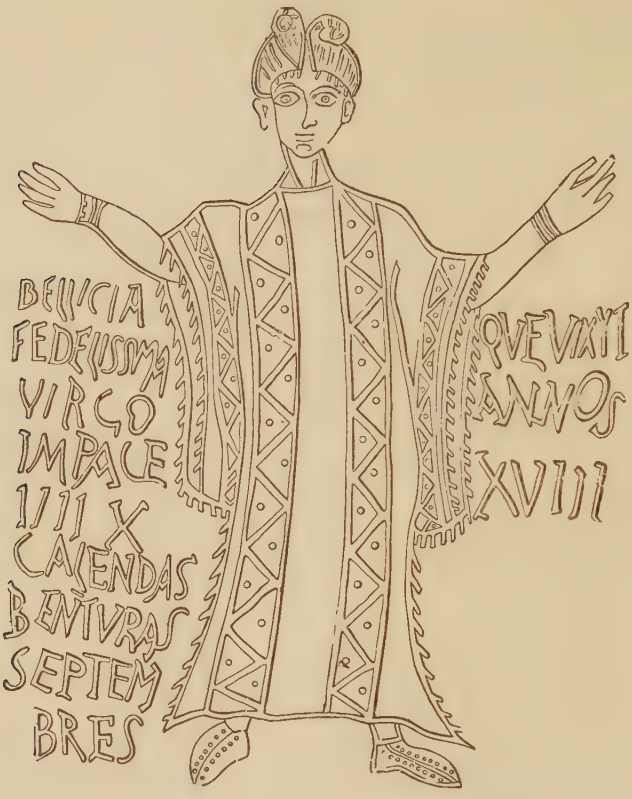
The catacombs were placed under the management of persons called *fossors*, probably sand-diggers by trade, who seem to have been a kind of company of considerable consequence in these regions below. An inscription records the purchase of a bisomum of a fossor, and the witnessing thereof by two other fossors. In the *Roma Subterranea* are represented some of many paintings formerly existing on the walls of the catacombs, which exhibit these fossors at work. The one here given was found by Boldetti, in the cemetery of Callistus.



"The inscription signifies—'Diogenes the fossor, buried in peace on the eighth kalends of October.' On either side is seen a dove with an olive branch, a common emblem of Christian peace. The pickaxe and lamp together plainly designate the subterranean excavator: the spike by which the latter is suspended from the rock, the cutting instruments and compasses for marking out the graves, and the chapel lined with tombs, among which the fossor stands, mark as distinctly the whole routine of his occupation, as the cross figured on his dress, his Christian profession."

Many of the gravestones of the catacombs, like some of later date found in this country, (see, for instance, those discovered at Bakewell, figured in the present and last numbers of the *Journal*), bear figures of various implements, some of which have been imagined by Aringhi and other writers to denote instruments of torture used in the martyrdom of the deceased. Dr. Maitland combats this notion, and alludes, in explanation of these devices, to the common custom of designing upon tombstones the emblems of a trade or profession. Thus, beneath an inscription which states that Bauto and Maxima made the tomb during their life-time, appear a saw, an adze, and a chisel, signs of the trade of a carpenter; by the side of another are a woolcomber's implements; beneath a third (VENERIÆ IN PACÆ, *To Veneria in peace*) are a mirror, comb, etc. Some inscriptions are accompanied by phonetic figures, a custom of early antiquity, as shewn in the consular coins, as well as of medieval times, as exemplified by the well-known devices called rebuses: the tomb of Dracontius bears the sign of a dragon; that of Onager, an ass; Leo, a lion; Doliens, father and son, a couple of casks; and Porcella, a pig. "The animals here represented," remarks the author, "must have considerably embarrassed the older writers: by them Leo would have been invested with the honours of martyrdom; and the means of his death assumed to be the lions of the Coliseum. But the pig and cask, the ass and the dragon, must have puzzled all but writers like Gallonius, whose love of the horrible would doubtless have invented unheard-of tortures to explain the symbols, and embodied them in engravings of fearful aspect." The bird with the olive-branch, the peacock, the phœnix, and other emblems, cannot well be misunderstood; the outstretched hands of the figure in our annexed cut, may be indicative of prayer. But this representation is more particularly interesting, as furnishing an example of costume, which induces us to furnish a cut.

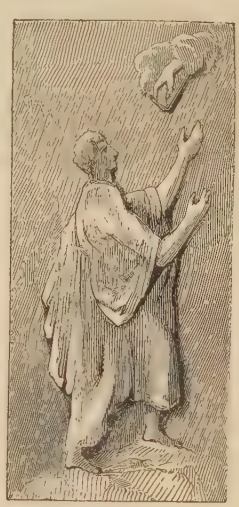
"This carefully-finished production exhibits exactly the dress of unmarried women of the time. Notwithstanding Tertullian's vehement treatise on the veiling of virgins, and the restrictions concerning their dress laid down by Cyprian, little attention seems to have been paid to either by the friends of Bellicia. The dress of the figure consists of the *stola institia*, or fringed cloak, ornamented shoes, and an arrangement of the hair, marking the times of the later emperors."



The epitaph is:—*Bellicia, a most faithful virgin, who lived eighteen years. She died in peace on the* 14*th calends of September.*

The chapter on the origin of Christian art displays a comprehensive and careful handling of the subject, the result of personal research and observation. "The application of the arts to Christian purposes was not permitted without scruple. They had long been devoted to the cause of Polytheism; they were its daughters: and even when apparently converted to the service of Christianity, they remained but too faithful to their parent. The buildings, the statues, the drama, and the circus, all perpetuated the Paganism of older times, and forced the leaders of the church to adopt their precepts, as much as possible, to the universal bias of the popular mind. In sculpture we find much is borrowed from heathen myths. In the story of Jonah, the storm is personified by a Triton blowing through a shell; Iris over the sail indicates the tranquillity that followed the ejection of the prophet; and the fish is copied from sculptures representing Andromeda and the sea-monster." Similar inconsisten-

cies occur in representations of passages in the history of Noah, of Daniel, etc. The common type of the Good Shepherd seems suggested by some of the popular pictures of Pan, and partly perhaps from those of Orpheus. While the leading incidents in the New Testament furnish abundant sources for sculpture, not unmixed with pagan subjects, the first person of the Trinity seems never designed in human form. The hand of Providence, such as appears on the common coin of Constantine, is the simple symbolic mode. It is shewn on the two cuts below, of Abraham offering up Isaac, and Moses receiving the law.



This indication of the manifestation of Providence may be traced downward in our own country, as upon Saxon coins, on a sculptured rood of the twelfth century on one of the external walls of Romsey church,[1] and on many other monuments.

The architectural student who has not been taught to trace to their sources the apparent anomalies of church architecture, will find many a suggestive hint in this volume which he may do well to consider. As an example of its utility on this head, a cut is here presented from a sculpture on a sarcophagus, discovered in the catacombs, and now in the Vatican library.

"The date of this curious work is decided by its details. The beardless countenance of our Saviour denotes a time previous to the adoption of the more aged type; and the basilica, seen in the back-ground, indicates an epoch somewhat later than the time of Constantine. In fixing upon the end of the fourth century as the date of this piece of sculpture, we are

[1] See "Transactions of the Winchester Congress," p. 423.

acting in accordance with the subject of the foreground—Christ's warning to Peter; an incident in the apostle's history far from popular in Rome

at a later period, The symbolic introduction of the cock on an Ionic pillar, placed between the figures, belongs to the hieroglyphic school of design then prevalent, while the gesture of St. Peter, exactly resembling that of a modern Italian peasant, displays an imitation of nature superior to the general state of art at the time. But what gives to this composition its great antiquarian value, is the representation of a Christian basilica in a complete form. On the left is seen a detached baptistry surmounted by the monogram: the central building seems to be a repetition of that on the right, so placed as to show, in defiance of perspective, the terminating absis." C. R. S.

Archæologia Cambrensis: a record of the Antiquities of Wales and its Marches. No. V. 8vo. W. Pickering, 1847.

We are glad to perceive that this publication, of which we have already noticed the earlier numbers, goes on prosperously. We have no doubt that it will, eventually, do much good, by calling a more general attention to the numerous interesting antiquities of the principality of Wales. Its editor has hitherto made a judicious selection of subjects, and has shewn a praiseworthy desire to give every class of antiquities a due share of attention. We have latterly been so overwhelmed with church windows and doors, that a little charitable consideration for anything that is Roman, British, or Saxon, is absolutely a relief; and that particularly in a country so full of early monuments as Wales—where also from the wild character

of the country, such things have comparatively been much less disturbed than in England. But for this very reason, the primeval antiquities of Wales are now in much greater danger than its medieval antiquities, not only of being destroyed, but of being destroyed without observation, had we not some local record like the present *Archæologia Cambrensis.* It was with this feeling that we hailed its commencement, and with the same feeling we rejoice at its success.

Not only are there innumerable records of the former occupants of this district of the island, buried beneath the sod, but it actually appears from various recent observations, that stones with Roman inscriptions lay by the roadsides and scattered over the fields, hitherto either totally unobserved, or known only within very narrow limits. One or two of these we have already had occasion to speak of in reviewing the work of Mr. Francis. Others are alluded to or given in the pages of the journal now before us. We would remark that in explaining these inscriptions, it is necessary to proceed with caution, and to bring to the task ample materials for comparison. This observation has been partly called for by a very erroneous explanation given to an inscription in the present number, which is supposed to relate to an expedition against the Brigantes, made by order of Antoninus Pius. The inscription, here given, stands thus:—

NVMC . . . . .
IMP. CAESAR. M. . . . .
AVREL. ANTONINVS
PIVS. TI. IX. AVG. ARAB.
IX.

A glance is sufficient to convince us that this is only a mutilated portion of a longer inscription, and we are in doubt whether what remains has been copied quite correctly. It relates to Caracalla, and not to Antoninus Pius, as the names very palpably shew. The title of *Arabicus* does not, as we are aware, occur on the coins or inscriptions of the time of Hadrian, but it does appear on those of Severus, the father of Caracalla, and it is probable that the workmen, through ignorance or carelessness, placed it on this monument dedicated to his son. This reading will also be hostile to the supposition that the ninth legion is at all referred to in this inscription.

There are other inscribed stones given in the preceding part of this number, with the interpretation of some of which we are not entirely satisfied, notwithstanding the inscriptions have evidently been carefully studied in a right spirit. But they are more difficult from the inattention to orthography and grammar, so general in the late Roman inscriptions; and from the change that took place in the form of letters: when to these obstacles to an off-hand judgment, is added that frequently presented in the mutilated or badly preserved state of the monuments, there is sufficient reason adduced why a reading may be objected to, and even pro-

nounced to be erroneous, without our being able, at the same time, to be perfectly satisfied with our correction or suggestion. May not the stone, at p. 25, be broken, and the suspected oghams be merely a broken line giving the age of the person or persons to whose memory the monument was erected? We rather hesitate in deciding the right letter on the stone engraved at p. 30, to be a G; it is not unlike the shape the letter s occasionally takes; the third in the second line, is surely not an M; and the letter preceding the word CAVNE, looks much like an F. We trust, however, to see other examples of these inscriptions given in future numbers of this work, and we suggest the utility of sending casts of them to the Society of Antiquaries of London, where they could be accessible to all. T. W., & C. R. S.

RAPPORT SUR LES DÉCOUVERTES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES FAITES AUX SOURCES DE LA SEINE: par M. Henri Baudot. 4to. Dijon and Paris, 1845. (Illustrated by seventeen plates and a plan).

The commission appointed by the French government for the conservation and investigation of the antiquities of the department of Côte-d'Or, some few years since, directed researches to be made at the source of the Seine, in consequence of the casual discovery of some remains of antiquity. Excavations were made with considerable trouble and expense, at intervals, for several years; an account of the result of which, given with much judgment and perspicuity in the work before us, reveals much that will be found extremely interesting in more points than one, while the profuse illustrations render intelligible all those minute details which, inseparable from such reports, are often difficult to be fully comprehended without accessory help. It may also be stated as a matter of some importance, that the price for this quarto volume, which contains fifty pages of text, and engravings and lithographs of upwards of two hundred and seventy objects, is only six shillings, quantity in cuts not being sacrificed, as is too often the case, especially in this country, to high finish and unnecessarily elaborate execution.

It is well-known that, according to the system of ancient mythology, while Neptune ruled the ocean, the rivers of the earth were placed under the protection of minor divinities; gods were the guardians of the greater, goddesses of the lesser, and nymphs of the streams. The poems of the classic writers are replete with descriptions of and allusions to these subordinate deities, and numerous monuments which have come down to us, illustrate their fables and myths, and prove the extent to which the ancients deified rivers, hills, and localities. Inscriptions have furnished a long list of names from the provinces of Germany, Gaul, and Britain, not

elsewhere recorded, and to it is now added that of the goddess of the Seine, the *Dea Sequana.*

The explorations described by M. Baudot were made at the source of the river, at a spot where some trifling discoveries appeared to indicate th proximity of important remains. Money, which in some richer countrie is not available for such purposes, was immediately supplied by a judiciously liberal and enlightened government, and excavations were made under difficult circumstances, with the cost of much time and labour, but with ultimate success. The remains of a temple which had been adorned with columns and statues, and to which were appended several chapels with painted walls, were brought to light. A fragment of a draped sedent figure, presumed of the goddess herself, as well as inscriptions which certify the character of the building, are among the most interesting of the many curious objects discovered. In one of the little chapels which surrounded the temple, just below the surface of the soil, was an earthen vase, covered with sheet-lead. An inscription, traced in an irregular manner round the neck, indicates that this vase was the gift of a person named Rufus, to the goddess of the Seine:—*Deæ Sequana* (*sic*) *Rufus donavit.* This vase included another, very considerably smaller, around which were piled one hundred and twenty votive offerings cut from thin plates of bronze and bronze silvered. The little vase itself contained about eight hundred and thirty Roman coins. The *ex-votos* represent different parts of the human body, chiefly breasts, the organs of generation, and eyes; there were also a navel, a hand, a leg, and a foot. Many of these are marked to indicate, as M. Baudot supposes, diseases to which these members are subject. The coins range from Augustus to Magnus Maximus, and comprise specimens of thirty-five emperors and empresses; those of the earliest and latest being restricted to one or two pieces, while of Postumus there are one hundred and thirty-seven; of the Tetrici, two hundred and twenty-eight; of Victorinus, ninety-eight; of Claudius Gothicus, nineteen. Two, of M. Aurelius and Julia Domna, are in gold; the rest are in bronze and in billon. The *ex-votos* are in many instances perforated, probably to admit of their being suspended at the shrine of the goddess. In various parts of the temple were also found numerous busts, male and female, figures of infants in swaddling clothes, hands, legs, and feet, in stone, all of which had evidently been deposited as votive offerings. Two of the legs have dedicatory inscriptions, in one of which the orthography of the word Sequana is remarkable, the letter *c* supplying the place of the *q*.[1] There are also two votive altars and a ring with inscriptions, and a large miscellaneous collection of objects of interest, one of the most uncommon of

[1] A similar peculiarity in the word *Æquitas* is found on some of the coins of Carausius found at Rouen; it is spelt *Ecuitas.*

which is a circular dentated plate of bronze, pierced in the centre, on which are the names of the seven planets, or deities, presiding over the days of the week, engraved twice, opposite each other, the names being arranged in a circle, each facing a tooth or point of the plate. This instrument was probably disposed so that only one name was visible at a time, which by turning the disk on its axis, could be replaced by another, like the perpetual calendars in fashion a few years since.

The importance of this discovery rests mainly on the insight which it affords into the practices of the provincial Roman priests, and the superstitious credulity of the rural population in the countries under the Roman rule, which seems to have been morally as well as physically subjugated; and to have thoroughly adopted, towards the period of the decline of the Roman empire, the religious beliefs of the conquerors in their grossest sense. In towns and cities, the temples of the higher deities were resorted to for the cure of diseases both real and fancied; while in remote and secluded districts, the superstitious tendency of the more ignorant was fed by inculcating the power of divinities asserted to preside over localities and to administer the blessings of nature's benefits. The introduction of temples, statues, and ceremonies, to a people destitute of these accessories to religion, modified and softened their rude and savage notions, and prepared them to receive, as part of the fruits of Roman civilization, superstitions and empiricism, which when once rooted could not be so completely eradicated in after times, but their results might be traced through many centuries of changes in language, manners, and government. M. Baudot, in referring to middle-age traditions relative to the waters of the Seine, states—"they speak of Saint Seine, protector of the sources of the river, which saint was specially invoked in times of drought. Courtépée, in his description of the duchy of Burgundy, makes mention of a procession which, in cases of such a calamity, was made to the source of the Douix;[1] and there, after having demanded, by the mediation of Saint Seine, the heavenly water so anxiously desired, the assistants, provided with little vessels, went to the fountain-head and sprinkled the officiating priest, believing that the more copiously they sprinkled him, the sooner would their wishes be granted. The inhabitants of that district still relate that a statue of Saint Seine existed formerly near the sources of the Seine; but it is probable that this pretended monument was nothing more than the landmark between the two territories of Saint Seine and Saint Germain, on one side of which was engraved an image of Saint Seine mounted upon an ass." The consecration of the place to the catholic faith was at all events attested by a cross, which existed there up to the end of the last century, and by a little chapel dedicated to *Notre-Dame des Fontaines.* C. R. S.

[1] Douix for douts, *ductus*, source of water.

The Canterbury Pilgrims, from an Illuminated MS, Reg 18, D. ii.

THE CANTERBURY TALES OF GEOFFREY CHAUCER. A NEW TEXT; with illustrative notes. Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., &c. London. 8vo. Volume I. 1847. Printed for the Percy Society.

Chaucer, like the other few master spirits of English song, who, in the middle ages, appeared at long intervals, to reveal the capabilities of our national tongue in poetical composition, is often spoken of, but, we suspect, is little known, except to the few who make the literature of the middle ages their peculiar study. Few would, however, like to plead ignorance of the writings of their celebrated countryman; and, it is certain, at the present day, when the importance of making a better acquaintance with the writings of those authors who throw so strong a light on the feelings and manners of our ancestors, has been so well set forth and so generally acknowledged, that there is in existence a more universal disposition among the well-educated, to avail themselves of the opportunities of acquiring this information, which the press, especially through the medium of literary societies, is daily placing more conveniently within their reach. The changes which time has made in our language, and in the social condition of the country, have long since tended to unpopularize Chaucer; it is to the growing intelligence of the present day, and to the more general desire that prevails for information on the subject of our medieval lite-

rature, we must look for a restoration of Chaucer and Piers Ploughman, to our homes and firesides.

To the English antiquary Chaucer is invaluable, for the picture he presents of the manners and customs of the middle and lower classes. In the *Canterbury Tales* we become acquainted with types of the gentleman, of the ecclesiastical orders, of trades and professions, who illustrate themselves and the orders to which they belong with unscrupulous candour and fidelity; revealing those details of domestic life and habits, so necessary towards a perfect understanding of the true state and condition of a people in any age.

That the present edition of Chaucer leaves nothing to be desired as far as the duties of editorship require, the name of the editor is a sufficient pledge; and that the Percy Society will gain the approbation of its members and the increased confidence of the public, by devoting its funds to the publication of such works, there can be no doubt. The spirit in which the editor entered upon his task of labour and of love shall be shewn, as it best can be, in his own words: "My object has been to give Chaucer, as far as can be done, in his own language, which certainly has not yet been done in print. I doubt much if the different attempts at half or wholly modernizing his language, which have been made in latter years, will ever render him popular; and *his* poetry is entirely lost in translations. Surely, when we remember the oft-repeated saying, that the trouble of learning Spanish is well repaid by the simple pleasure of reading *Don Quixote* in the original, we may well be allowed to wonder that any Englishman of taste should refuse the comparatively trifling labour of making himself acquainted with his own language of little more than four centuries ago, for the satisfaction of reading and understanding the poetry of his glorious countryman, Geoffrey Chaucer. Changing and mutilating is not, in my opinion, the right way to make anything popular; and in the present work my object is not the mere production of a correct (or, at least, as correct as under all the circumstances can be expected) edition of the father of our poetry; I would try the experiment of making his writings popular by the very fact of their being correctly printed, and by the addition of popular (and not scholastic) notes—notes the aim of which is to explain and illustrate, in a simple and unpretending manner, allusions and expressions which may not be generally known to those who are not in the habit of studying the documents and the antiquities of Chaucer's age."

The volume, it may be mentioned, is adorned with an interesting engraving from an illuminated manuscript, representing the Canterbury pilgrims setting out on their journey, which, by the permission of the Society, we are enabled to reproduce here. C. R. S.

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